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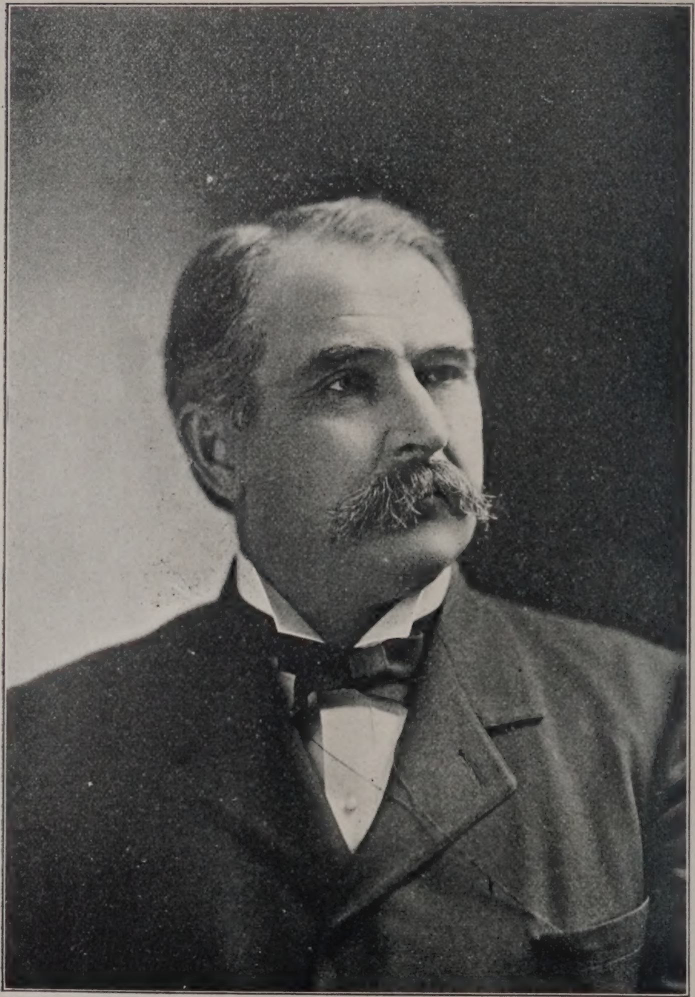

GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

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INDIANA CHICKAMAUGA COMMISSION.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

JAMES R. CARNAHAN, Secretary,
Indianapolis, Ind.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

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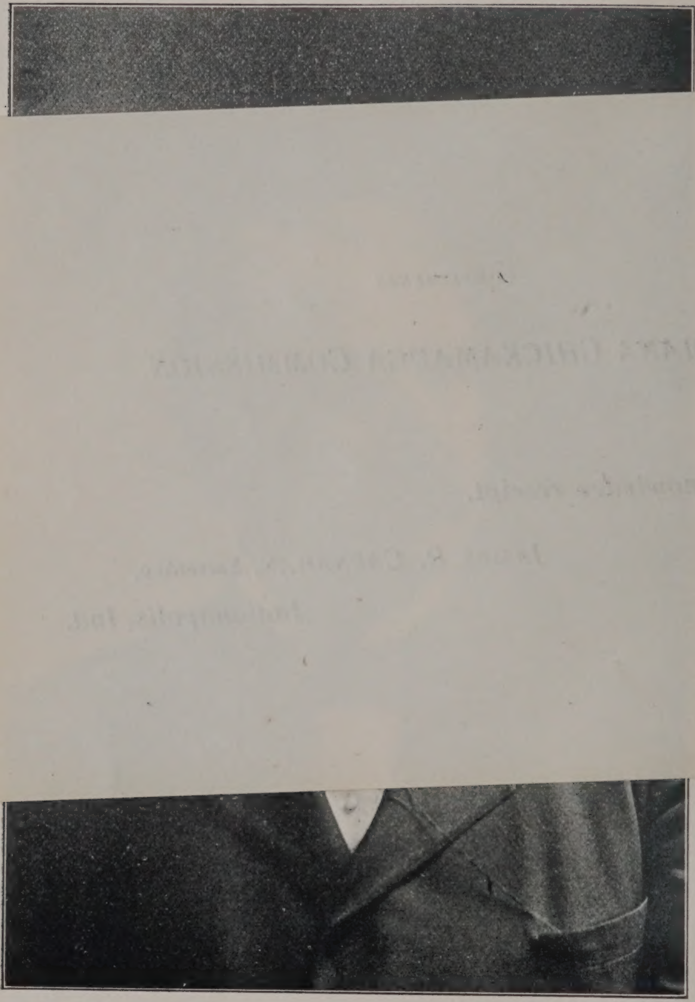

GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA

1863
—
1900

REPORT OF
INDIANA COMMISSIONERS
CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL PRINTING CO., PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, June 9, 1900.

Hon. James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana:

SIR—Under instructions of the Indiana Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park Commission, and in compliance with Act of the Indiana Legislature, we submit herewith the report of said Commission in so far as the work done on the Chickamauga battlefield is concerned.

The Act of 1895 contemplated the erection of monuments to designate positions held by Indiana troops on the battlefield of Chickamauga, and also on Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and in the engagements about Chattanooga, Tennessee, November 23, 24 and 25, 1863.

The appropriation under said Act was limited to, and provided for, the erection of monuments and markers on the battlefield of Chickamauga only. There has been, therefore, no work done by this Commission on Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, or on the battle lines about Chattanooga, save and except the locating of some of the positions where Indiana troops bore a conspicuous part on the three November days in 1863 in the battles about Chattanooga. This report, therefore, is confined to the work done and duties performed under the provisions of the above named law on the battlefield of Chickamauga.

In presenting this report the Commission believes that it is due to the Indiana men who fell on the bloody field of Chickamauga, and to the honor of those who came through that ordeal of carnage and death, that there should be given in this report a sketch of what the battle was; also to write in detail the history that was made by each Indiana organization on that now historic ground.

The monuments and markers that have been erected show in part where they fought, and these stand as tokens of the high esteem in which the men of “61” to “65” are held by our State. But the story of their bravery, their patriotism and devotion to the “Flag of the Union,” can not be fittingly told in the carved stone or the lettered bronze. For this reason we give in this report for the benefit of those who may stand on that once blood-stained field the story of the battle, what it was, the heroism of the participants, and who they were; the terrible struggle and its objects and results, and that those who may not look upon the monuments and may not read the legends borne thereon, may realize how great was the treasure and life and blood there given that the Nation might be preserved. Thus to the memory of those who died in Freedom's cause, to the honor of those who lived through the war and saw the Union preserved for which they had risked their lives on the battlefield, the great State of Indiana has marked in stone and bronze the lines on which her sons so heroically stood, and stone and bronze and pen shall ever preserve the glory and renown her sons there achieved.

It has been well said that "He who adds glory to his country gives to it that which is more valuable than any acquisition whatever. The glory and achievements of her brave and loyal sons shall adhere to the Nation's name, and is immortal." This Commission has labored with but one thought and purpose; *i. e.* to secure for Indiana troops and for Indiana a just, honest and true recognition on the bloodiest and hardest-fought field of the war. We believe we have secured this.

We therefore most respectfully submit the following report as to the work performed on the battlefield of Chickamauga.

On behalf of the Commission,

D. B. McConnell, President.
James R. Carnahan, Secretary.

CRAWFISH SPRINGS, GA.

INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

CHAPTER I.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA—SEPTEMBER 18TH, 19TH, 20TH, 1863.

Sketches of the Battle of Chickamauga usually begin with the morning of the 19th of September, 1863. The Battle of Chickamauga was ordered by General Bragg. General Rosecrans was not hunting a battle at that time. He was seeking safety for his army in Chattanooga, the objective point of his campaign. He had embraced the delusion that his enemy was fleeing from him in confusion and dismay; and had awakened to find that enemy powerfully re-enforced, threatening not only the widely separated corps of his army, but massed in position to cross his line of march to Chattanooga, crush his left wing, and force his army back into the mountain passes out of which it was struggling—a result which meant utter destruction.

It is perhaps overstating it to say that General Rosecrans was awake to all this. On the night of the 17th, at his headquarters at Lee's, near Crawfish Springs, he expressed utter diseblief in the presence of General Bragg's army in force, on his left, within striking distance. Be that as it may, we know that he was at that moment engaged in a "life and death struggle" to get his army corps within supporting distance, and interposed between his enemy and Chattanooga.

There is little difficulty in determining the strength of the Union Army on the eve of the battle of Chickamauga. The reports of all of the organizations are accessible, and, with the army rosters, are at hand. Not to exceed sixty thousand men crossed the Tennessee under the command of General Rosecrans; of these, at least six thousand men were put on guard and garrison duty, leaving for service fifty-four thousand men, which includes all detailed men serving in the field.

At that time General Bragg's army was as follows: Army of the Tennessee, forty-five thousand men; Buckner's force, ten thousand men; the force sent by Johnson to him, two divisions, ten thousand men; and later, Bragg and McNair's Brigades, three thousand men; Longstreet started from Virginia with eighteen thousand men, making an aggregate of eighty-six thousand men. But it is said that two of Buckner's Brigades were lost to the army, and two of his Cavalry Brigades were away, and that four of Longstreet's Brigades and all of his artillery failed to reach the field in time to participate in the battle. If we estimate the Brigades at two thousand each, it will be liberal—Gregg's and McNair's are estimated at three thousand together. That would be eight Brigades out, sixteen thousand men, leaving seventy thousand men for duty, which is probably the correct number, rather below than above.

To be exact, the rosters show that there were concentrated at Chickamauga, in the Union Army, 121 Infantry Regiments, 6 Mounted Infantry and 18 Cavalry, a total of 145 Regiments; Battalions, 7 Infantry and 1 Cavalry, 8 in all; Companies, Cavalry, 1; Batteries, 32; Sections, 1. Grand total—organizations, 188; guns, 196.

The Confederate Army had concentrated at Chickamauga: Regiments, Infantry 149, Mounted Rifles 2, Cavalry 89; total Regiments, 190. Battalions, 22 Infantry, 5 Cavalry, 1 Artillery; total battalions, 28. Detachments, Cavalry, 2. Companies, Cavalry, 8; Batteries, 38; Sections, 3. Grand total—organizations, 269; guns, 168.

Of the 188 organizations of the Union Army, Indiana furnished 40, and 52 guns. The Infantry Regiments were the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Fifty-eighth, Sixth-eighth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and First. Mounted Infantry, Seventeenth, Thirty-ninth and Seventy-second. Cavalry Regiments, Second, Fourth, Battalion, Third. Artillery, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first.

When night came on the 17th, the Union right was at Dougherty's Gap, which was occupied by R. B. Mitchell's Cavalry. All mountain passes were guarded by Cavalry and Infantry, while the supply trains were on the mountain top, en route for Chattanooga.

The three Union Corps were practically united in McLemore's Cove, presenting a strong front on the Chickamauga; Sheridan the right wing at Stevens' Gap; Davis at Dug Gap; R. W. Johnson at Cattlett's Gap; Brannan and Reynolds in line extending from Pond's Spring to Gower's Ford; Baird at Bird's Mill; Negley at Owen's Ford; Palmer on the right of Negley; Van Cleve's Division near Crawfish Springs, and T. J. Wood's two Brigades behind barricades at Lee & Gordon's Mill.

Granger, with his headquarters at Rossville, held Rossville Gap, with Whittaker and J. G. Mitchell of Steedman's Division and Dan McCook of Morgan's. Wagner, of Wood's Division, garrisoned Chattanooga. In front of Granger's position and the left of Crittenden were stationed Minty's Cavalry Brigade and Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry; Minty in the vicinity of Reed's Bridge and Wilder near Alexander's Bridge.

The Confederate Army was distributed: Wheeler at McLemore's Cove; Hill's Corps stood opposite Lafayette, while Polk's, Buckner's and Walker's extended in the order named northeast from near Rock Spring Church, to a point southeast of Alexander Bridge, with Forrest's Cavalry on their right front. On the extreme right and around Catoose Station and Ringgold were the brigades of B. R. Johnson of Stewart's Division, Buckner's Corps of Tennessee; Robertson and Benning of Hood's Division of the Army of the Tennessee; Gregg of Walker's and McNair of French's Division of Johnson's Army; and Bledsoe's and Culpeper's Batteries. These formed an emergency Division under B. R. Johnson.

Bragg's headquarters were at Leet's Tan Yard.

With this the situation on the night of the 17th, General Bragg issued the following order for battle on the 18th:

"1. Johnson's Column (Hood's), on crossing at or near Reed's Bridge, will turn to the left by the most practicable route, and sweep up the Chickamauga towards Lee & Gordon's Mill.

"2. Walker, crossing at Alexander's Bridge, will unite in this move and push vigorously on the enemy's flank and rear in the same direction.

"3. Buckner, crossing at Thedford's Ford, will join in the movement to the left, and push the enemy up stream from Polk's front at Lee & Gordon's Mill.

"4. Polk will press his forces to the front of Lee & Gordon's Mill, and, if met by too much resistance to cross, will bear to the right and cross at Dalton's Ford, or at Thedford's, as may be necessary, and join in the attack wherever the enemy may be.

"5. Hill will cover our left flank from an advance of the enemy from the Cove, and by pressing the cavalry in his front, ascertain if the enemy is re-enforcing at Lee & Gordon's Mill, in which event he will attack them in flank.

"6. Wheeler's Cavalry will hold the gaps in Pigeon Mountain, and cover our rear and left, and bring up stragglers.

"7. * * * * * * * *

"8. The above movement will be executed with the utmost promptness, vigor and persistence.

"By command of General Bragg.

"George William Brent, *Adjutant-General.*"

This order shows the most accurate knowledge of the situation of the left wing ot the Union Army on the morning of the 18th.

Success seemed assured to the Confederate Army should this order be carried out with "the utmost promptness, vigor and persistence."

General Bragg had reckoned without considering Minty and Wilder, with their splendid brigades of mounted men, the one a Michigan soldier and the other from Indiana; both with Indiana soldiers in their commands, a Battalion of the Third Indiana Cavalry being in the command of Colonel Minty, and the Seventeenth and Seventy-Second Regiments of mounted infantry and the Eighteenth Indiana Battery being in the command of Colonel Wilder, the latter himself Colonel of the Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

These vigilant commanders, with their magnificent brigades, were unable to picket and guard all of the fords and bridges of the Chickamauga below Lee & Gordon's Mill. Minty was guarding Reed's Bridge and patrolling the vicinity on the east side of the river in the direction of Ringgold, while Wilder was performing the same service at Alexander's Bridge. Without these principal crossings, upon which the Confederate Commander counted, he would be much embarrassed in his plan of turning the left of the Union Army and pushing it up stream from Lee & Gordon's Mill on the 18th, as contemplated in his field order of that date.

The movement began at sunrise of the morning of the 18th, on the Confederate right, by the advance of B. R. Johnson's provisional Division of five Brigades, supported by Forrest's Cavalry, and later by John Morgan's detachment, and eight guns of Robertson's Artillery Battalion, on the direct road from Ringgold to Reed's Bridge, which was promptly met by Minty with three Regiments of cavalry, a Battalion of the Third Indiana Cavalry, and the section of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, which last opened fire at 7:30 a. m., at a point three miles east of Reed's Bridge, and checked the advance of the Confederates. Colonel Minty reports the appearance of long lines, with fourteen regimental colors in sight from one point; that the lines stretched away to the north, while beyond troops in sight large clouds of dust were seen to arise on the road leading to the Dyer Ford. This last caused him to send off to Colonel Wilder at Alexander's Bridge for aid. Wilder at once sent Colonel Miller with seven companies of the Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment of Illinois Mounted Infantry, and one section of the Eighteenth (Lilly's) Indiana Battery, which troops, at about 12 m., were placed at Dyer's Ford. All this time Minty was contesting every inch of the ground between his first position and the Chickamauga, falling back slowly, until about noon, when, attacked by overwhelming numbers, he was driven fighting across the bridge, being so closely pressed that he was enabled to but partially destroy it. He kept up the fight, however, until about 3:30 p. m., when he discovered that crossing was being made at Byram's Ford, and he was about being cut off and surrounded, when he recalled Colonel Miller from Dyer's Ford, and drew back his own force, still resisting, confronting B. R. Johnson, who, crossing at Reed's Bridge at about 4:30 p. m., united with Davidson's Brigade and part of Scott's Cavalry (of Forrést's), who had forded a mile above Reed's Bridge. Minty inflicted a loss of over one hundred men upon the Confederates, and so disturbed the order of attack that Walker did not reach Alexander's Bridge, which was held by Colonel's Wilder's Brigade, until 12 m., when Wilder's skirmishers on the east side of the bridge were driven in and the combat for the possession of that bridge began. Wilder's infantry and artillery were so admirably posted—the artillery (the Eighteenth Indiana Battery) at Alexander house, and the infantry on either side of the road, within close rifle range of the bridge—that he was able to defeat all attempts to cross there for hours. meanwhile destroying the bridge under a heavy fire, and only withdrew when he learned, at about 4 p. m., that troops were crossing above and below him for the purpose of surrounding him. Walthall, of Liddell's Division of Walker's command, at 12 m. charged upon Wilder and was repulsed. At 2:30 p. m. he charged again in heavy force, to find the bridge impassable, and he was again repulsed. His loss here was one hundred and five men. The Twenty-ninth Mississippi reports a loss here of fifty-six men, and the Thirty-fourth Mississippi thirty-five men; the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Mississippi were engaged and sustained loss.

Walker then moved Walthall and Govan to Byram's Ford, which was not guarded, where they began crossing at about 3:30 p. m. Wilder remained in position, guarding the crossing at the bridge until 5 p. m., when he was notified by his picket in the rear that a strong force of infantry was appearing, threatening his line of retreat, upon which he began withdrawing his force in the direction of Lee & Gordon's Mill, under heavy fire of artillery. He succeeded in withdrawing his force without loss, except some horses of the Seventy-second Indiana, three companies of which were with him. The men were fighting dismounted, the horses tied in the rear. During the combat the Confederate skirmishers secured positions which commanded the position of the horses across the stream, so that they could not be withdrawn without loss of human life, and they were killed to prevent their capture. Colonel Wilder, by a wide and rapid march around, succeeded in confronting the advancing Confederates, who had crossed the stream at the several fords above and below him, and at Reed's Bridge, east of Viniard's Farm, about nightfall, and resisted successfully their further advance in a sharp engagement, in which the Confederates were driven back. Here he was joined by Colonel Miller, with the seven companies of the Seventy-second Indiana, the section of the Eighteenth Battery and the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois, with which he had been sent to Dyer's Ford at request of Colonel Minty. Later, two regiments of Dick's Brigade of Van Cleve's Division, the Forty-fourth and Eighty-sixth Indiana, arrived and went into position to the right of Wilder. At 9 o'clock p. m., this position was charged by the Confederates, who were repulsed.

While Minty was contesting the advance of B. R. Johnson, at Reed's Bridge, during the afternoon of the 18th, Granger sent Dan McCook to his aid from Rossville, about 4 p. m. At the same time he sent Whitaker in the direction of the Red House Bridge. McCook reached the field too late to aid Minty, but in the darkness ran into McNair's Brigade, capturing some prisoners. This was within a mile of Reed's Bridge. He quietly went into position, threw out strong pickets, allowed no fires to be built, and awaited the coming of day. He was joined in the night by J. G. Mitchell's Brigade. Whitaker at a crossing of Spring Creek encountered Scott's Cavalry of Forrest's command, and after a spirited skirmish, both withdrew, Whitaker to McAfee Church, and Scott to Ringgold Bridge (Red House Bridge).

The purpose of General Bragg to cross his army at Reed and Alexander's Bridge, having been defeated by the stubborn resistance of Minty and Wilder, the Confederates at about 3:30 p. m., began crossing by the fords. Forrest was the first to cross with his cavalry, at a ford about a mile above Reed's Bridge. B. R. Johnson crossed later by the ford and the bridge, and marched by the way of Jay's Mill, in the direction of Viniard's until confronted at nightfall by Wilder, who by sharp fighting held him at bay until morning. All night long the crossing was continued. Ector and Wilson of Gist's Division crossed over late by Byram's Ford, going into bivouac near Alexander house. Sheffield and Benning from Ringgold, under command of Law, reached the same vicinity by Alexander's Bridge at a late hour and went into camp for the rest of the night. Gracie of Preston's Division crossed at Dalton's Ford, and camped for the balance of the night, as did Clayton of Stewart's Division, who crossed at Thedford's. Cheatham's Division of Polk's Corps, bivouacked in line of battle south of Preston. All night was spent in getting into position.

The Union Army during the 18th and all of the night following was marching to the North, to get between the Confederates and Chattanooga; marching in double lines and treble lines; marching on the road by Lee & Gordon's Mill, on the Glenn-Kelly road, across fields, through forests and thickets, but ever to the north, during those precious hours secured by the genius and valor of Wilder, Minty and Dick and their gallant men. On the morning of the 19th, the right of the army of Rosecrans had reached the McDonald house, while its left was at Glass' Mill, with the movement still going on. Before daylight of this morning, Wilder and Minty were relieved by two brigades of Palmer's Division, and withdrew across the Lafayette Road to the west of Viniard's. Their great work was done. Two brigades of mounted men during the day, and Wilder and Dick at night, had held in check an army of seventy thousand men for twenty-four hours; twenty-four precious hours; hours of awful peril; the results of the campaign which a few short days before seemed so promising, seemed about to be swallowed up in a sea of disaster.

An army superior in numbers, exultant in its superiority, fresh and rested from comparative inaction, had been ordered to cross the line of march of the Union Army, worn and leg weary from a month's perilous campaign, across rivers and among mountains, a long distance from its base, at times broken into sections, each separated from its supports by mountain ranges and days of marching, constantly threatened by an enemy which simply waited for the separate divisions to come within reach that they might be separately destroyed. By superhuman exertions, the widely separated sections of the Army of the Cumberland, had been brought within supporting distance of each other, but not into position where the army could be interposed between Bragg and Chattanooga, on the morning of the 18th of September. His army was in position beyond the left of Rosecrans, which was at Lee & Gordon's Mill; to be hurled across the Chickamauga into line from Thedford's to the hills west of Glenn's. Bragg issued the order which was to launch the thunderbolt, on the morning of the 18th, and the movement began at once. Twenty-four hours of ceaseless marching and toil, would place the Union Army in comparative safety from the oncoming storm. All day Wilder and Minty with their small brigades, and through the darkness of the night Wilder and Dick, fought for these precious hours, and although always fighting a losing fight against overwhelming odds, perishing from thirst, hunger and loss of sleep, they and their gallant men never faltered. They kept up the fight, always confronting the advancing columns; fighting, retarding and confusing them until the precious time was gained, and the Union Army was in position, from Glass' Mill to McDonald's. Then only as the morning appeared of the ever memorable 19th, were these worn out men relieved and allowed to refresh themselves and their tired horses, preparatory to doing their share of the work yet to be done, in the two bloody days which were to follow.

Interest in the awful struggle of the next two days, and its tremendous results, has overshadowed the work of Wilder and Minty and Dick on the 18th, but the history of the Battle of Chickamauga cannot be written without an account of what they did there, and the truth is coming out. The glory of their achievement upon that day will grow brighter and brighter as the truth is established as to what was done at Chickamauga.

Your Commission in this sketch of the Battle of Chickamauga, has dwelt upon what was done upon the 18th, because it seems heretofore to have not received the attention which it deserved, and because of the important part played there by Indiana troops. The Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, under command of Major William T. Jones; the Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, commanded by Colonel A. O. Miller; a battalion of the Third Indiana Cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Robert Klien, and the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, under the command of Capt. Eli Lilly—all except the Third Cavalry under the command of that indefatigable Indiana Colonel, John T. Wilder, joined by Col. George F. Dick commanding the Forty-fourth and Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry for the closing struggle on the night of the 18th. All the officers mentioned and the officers and men not mentioned being soldiers "par excellence," in whose record the State should take especial pride.

The history of the two succeeding days has been written so often and so fully, and so completely, within the reach of all that our sketch of these bloody days will be brief.

September 19, 1863.

Early on the 19th, General Thomas reached the McDonald House on the Lafayette Road, with Baird's, Brannan's and Reynold's Divisions, followed in succession by Johnson's, Palmer's, Van Cleve's and that of J. C. Davis. Gen. T. J. Wood was posted at Lee & Gordon's Mill, and until 2 p. m. General Sheridan was in reserve at Crawfish Springs. Negley was guarding the west bank of the Chickamauga below Glass' Mill. Gordon Granger with Mitchell and Whitaker of Steedman's Division and Dan McCook, was about four miles north of the battlefield, near McAfee's Church, guarding the Chattanooga and Ringgold Road. Mitchell's and Crook's Cavalry were at the fords on the upper Chickamauga.

General Thomas at about 7:30 a. m., on the 19th, moved Brannan's Division in order of battle, east from the Lafayette Road. Van Derveer's Brigade forming the left, followed the road from the McDonald house to Reed's Bridge. Croxton's Brigade on the right moved east from Kelly's toward Jay's Mill; Connell's Brigade in reserve, followed the movements of the front line; Forrest's cavalry dismounted was first met by Croxton's Brigade, which was advancing in line, the front being the Seventy-fourth Indiana, Colonel Chapman commanding—on the right; the Fourth Kentucky, Colonel Hunt commanding—on the left; and the Tenth Indiana, Col. W. B. Carroll commanding—in the center; preceded by skirmishers commanded by Major Van Natta of the Tenth Indiana. The Fourteenth Ohio and the Tenth Kentucky were in reserve.

At about 7:30 a. m., Forrest charged the skirmish line, and was charged in turn by Croxton's first line and driven. Croxton then reformed his line, and with Van Natta's skirmishers in front, advanced about five hundred yards, when the Confederates appeared in great force, and the fighting became furious, the reserve regiments reenforcing the front line. Half an hour later, Van Derveer's Brigade came up on the left of Croxton's, and was immediately heavily engaged. The Eighty-seventh Indiana, Col. Newell Gleason, was with Van Derveer's Brigade. Forrest fought dismounted. The fighting was desperate. Forrest went in person for help. Wilson's Infantry Brigade was found near Alexander's, and brought forward on the run. It went into action on Croxton's right flank, and brought faced south to meet it. (Here Colonel Carroll, of the Tenth Indiana, was mortally wounded.) Van Derveer's advance forced back Forrest's right, and he went for more infantry. Ector's Brigade of Walker's Corps was moved up and put in on Wilson's right, confronting Van Derveer. Forrest moved around Van Derveer's left and attacked his rear. To meet that, Van Derveer changed front to face north. Meanwhile the regiments of Connell's Brigade had been sent forward and reenforced the front line, and a fierce and irregular combat was kept up here until noon.

The Eighty-second Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter, was with Connell's Brigade, and supported Church's Fourth Michigan Battery during the engagement. General Baird's Division consisting of Scribner's, King's (Regular) and Starkweather's Brigades, followed closely the movements of Brannan's Division.

At about 10:30 a. m., the brigades of Ector and Wilson retired, and Starkweather, by order of General Thomas, relieved Croxton, who retired to replenish ammunition. Near 11 a. m., Baird learning that there was a large force on his right in the direction of Alexander's Bridge, ordered General King, of the Regular Brigade, to change front in that direction. While this order was being executed, King was assailed on his right flank by the brigades of Govan and Walthall of Liddell's Division. This attack was a surprise and his battery was captured before its infantry supports could deliver their fire. King lost between four and five hundred prisoners, and was compelled to retire in disorder, his troops in retreat running over the Eighty-second Indiana, which was in support of Church's Michigan Battery, which with Smith's Fourth Regular Battery, repulsed the pursuing force. Colonel Connell in his report, says of this event, "The confused flight of the Regular Brigade over our left, had no effect upon the lines of the Eighty-second Indiana, who maintained their position, Church and Smith working their batteries with great energy regardless of the flight of stragglers."

Govan and Walthall continuing to advance, next assailed Starkweather; Walthall capturing his battery, carried off its commander and one of his guns. In the meantime, Scribner, Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, which belonged to his brigade, advanced and assailed the left and rear of the Confederate lines, and forced them to the right and rear. Scribner pursued the enemy to the edge of the D. C. Reed field, capturing many prisoners. About noon, however, he was in turn assailed by Cheatham's Division, Jackson's Brigade on his left, and Smith's on his right, and after a sharp contest was compelled to fall back in confusion, with the loss of all of his cannon, two of which were saved by Croxton's Brigade.

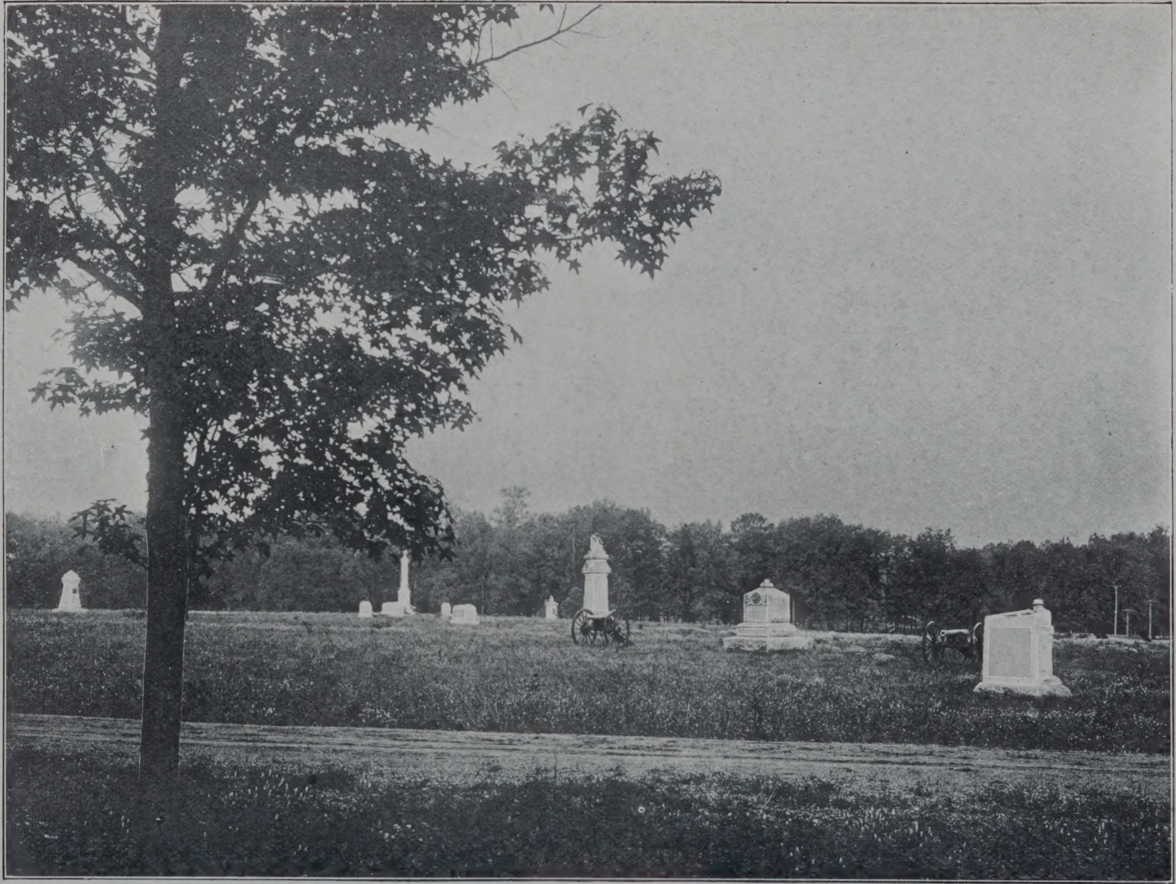
Croxton's Brigade with the Thirty-first Ohio of Connell's Brigade, were again ordered forward. In this advance the Thirty-first Ohio recovered the five guns of Starkweather's Battery, which Walthall had captured and been compelled to abandon. It also passed over the battery of King's Brigade, which had been abandoned by Govan after its capture. King sent a detail and hauled them off. It was in this advance that Croxton saved the two guns of Scribner's battery.

Scribner was now retiring before Cheatham, and Croxton was also compelled to fall back, until the divisions of Johnson and Palmer at about 12:30 p. m., came into action, and not only arrested his progress, but compelled him to fall back beyond the position from which he had driven Scribner. At 3 p. m., Johnson with the brigades of Baldwin, Willich and Dodge, had fought himself forward until he occupied the position at the edge of the D. C. Reed field, from which Scribner had been driven, Palmer moving with his right. These three brigade commanders were Indianans, General August Willich, former Colonel of the Thirty-second Indiana, which was with him as part of his brigade; Col. Joseph B. Dodge, of the Thirtieth Indiana, which, with the Twenty-ninth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. David M. Dunn, was with him as part of his brigade, and Col. Philemon P. Baldwin of the Sixth Indiana, which was with him as part of his brigade, as was also the Fifth Indiana Battery, Capt. Peter Simonson.

Cheatham's five brigades were at this hour (3 p. m.), formed for battle with Jackson's Brigade on the right, Preston Smith's in the center, and Wright's on the left. The brigades of Maney and Strahl were in reserve. Hazen's Brigade, forming Palmer's left, became engaged with Preston Smith of Cheatham's center, and a desperate struggle occurred for possession of a skirt of timber in the southeast side of the Brock field. Hazen reached the timber first and held it. The Ninth Indiana, Col. I. C. B. Suman, formed part of Hazen's Brigade. Cruft's Brigade, on Hazen's right, was confronted by Wright's Brigade. Gen. Charles Cruft, former Colonel of the Thirty-first Indiana, which was with him as part of his brigade, commanded. The brigade on the right of Cruft was commanded by Col. William Grose, of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, which was with him as part of his brigade, and in front of him was the left of Wright, and the right of Clayton's Brigades, of Stewart's Division. Reynolds' two brigades, Turchin's and E. A. King's, were sent forward; Turchin supported Palmer's line, and King joined Van Cleve's right. With the first, Gen. John B. Turchin, was the Twenty-first Indiana Battery, Captain W. W. Andrew, as part of his brigade; the latter Col. Edward A. King, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana, which with the Seventy-fifth Indiana, Col. Milton S. Robinson, the One Hundred First Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Doan, and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, Captain Samuel J. Harris, was part of his brigade.

For a time Turchin protected Hazen's left, but at 3:30 he relieved him, Hazen retiring to the vicinity of the Poe house to replenish ammunition. King's Brigade moved to the support of Dick's right, southeast of Brotherton's house.

A. P. Stewart's three Confederate Brigades, Clayton's, Brown's and Bates', came into action on Cheatham's left, extending the Confederate line to a point opposite the south end of the Brotherton field. At about 2:30 p. m., Van Cleve, with the brigade of Gen. Sam Beatty, of which the Seventy-ninth Indiana, Col. Fred Knefler, formed a part, and the brigade of Col. George F. Dick, of the Eighty-sixth Indiana, which, with the Forty-fourth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Simon C. Aldrich commanding, formed a part, had moved into line on the right of Grose's Brigade facing east. Dick's Brigade on the right extended the Federal line to a point opposite to Stewart's left. These troops became engaged, and for a time a fierce battle raged all along the line. Some of Law's and Bushrod Johnson's men on Stewart's left, having swung to the right as they advanced from in front of Viniard's house, coming upon Van Cleve's right and that of King's Brigade, turned it, while Stewart's men assailed the front, and the brigades of Dick and Beatty were forced west of the Lafayette Road. Dick went into position on the ridge in the Brotherton field, where the fight was renewed with great fury and waged until near sundown, when again flanked by the enemy they fell back



SECTION OF VINIARD FIELD.

81st Indiana Monument on Left. 58th Indiana Monument to Left of Gun. 8th Indiana Battery Monument to Right of Gun.

through the Dyer field and bivouaced on the ridge to the west of the Dyer house. At this time King, with the Sixty-eighth and One Hundred First Indiana and One Hundred Fifth Ohio, being pushed west and south through the south end of the Brotherton field toward the Widow Glenn's, Hazen having replenished his boxes near the Poe house, was now sent in line facing south toward the Brotherton house and field. In this line was the Ninth Indiana on the left, and the Forty-first Ohio on the right. Reaching the north end of Brotherton field, the line was met by the retreating broken lines of Sam Beatty's Brigade, and in the confusion the regiments became separated. The Ninth Indiana swung to the left to position south of the Brotherton house, where it opened fire upon the Confederates just emerging from the woods, east of the Lafayette road, and for a time checked their advance. The Forty-first Ohio, bearing to the right, advanced along the west side of the Brotherton field, until checked by the fugitives and the advancing Confederates, when it was forced back. Meanwhile, the Ninth Indiana held its position south of the Brotherton house, under a terrible musketry fire from a mass of the Confederates in the woods, east of Brotherton's, which seemed ever to increase, until after a pause of thirty minutes, the restless tide swept on, until it was met by the storm of shot and shell which came from the guns collected in the neighborhood of Poe's by Hazen and Reynolds during that brief interval.

General Jeff C. Davis, with the brigades of Heg and Carlin, went into action on the east side of the road at Viniard's, leaving a gap of nearly half a mile between the right of King's Brigade and the left of Heg's wholly unprotected, except by Wilder's Mounted Infantry, posted at considerable distance west of the road. Barnes' Brigade of Van Cleve's Division, was on the right of Carlin, being on the extreme right of the fighting line. With Carlin was serving the Eighty-first Indiana, Capt. Nevil B. Boone commanding, and with Barnes was the Thirty-fifth Indiana, Major Dufficy commanding.

These four brigades, Wilder's, Heg's, Carlin's and Barnes' were confronted by Law's and Bushrod Johnson's Divisions of Hood's Corps, and at a late hour in the day by Preston's Division of Buckner's Corps, and Hindman's Division of Polk's Corps.

The Confederates moved to attack at this point about 2:30 p. m., Bushrod Johnson in advance. Heg, Carlin and Barnes were forced back to the Lafayette road and west of it, where they made a stand. A part of Bushrod Johnson's and Law's Divisions, swinging to the right, crossed the road north of Viniard's field, and joined Stewart's troops in pursuit of Van Cleve. At about 4 o'clock p. m., General Wood having been relieved at Lee & Gordon's Mill, came up and pushed Harker's Brigade into the fight at the north end of Viniard's place.

This brigade fell upon the rear of Bushrod Johnson, and caused him to turn back and recross the Lafayette road. Here, being reenforced by some of Law's troops, Johnson turned upon Harker and the battle raged with great fury until sundown. When Wood put in Harker, he brought Buell's Brigade forward and placed it in line in rear of Heg's and Carlin's Brigades, which were then east of the road at Viniard's house. Buell's Brigade was commanded by Col. George P. Buell of the Fifty-eighth Indiana, and had with him the Eighth Indiana Battery, Captain George Estep, and the Fifty-eighth Indiana commanded by Lieut.-Col. James T. Embree.

Barnes further to the right, after being forced back, remained in line near the Lafayette road. The Confederates now advancing, pushed Heg and Carlin back west of the road, and stampeded Buell's Brigade; they were checked, however, by the Federal Batteries. Here Colonel Heg was killed. The Union troops, now reenforced by Bradley's Brigade of Sheridan's Division, moved forward across the Lafayette road, when the Confederates were encountered coming out of the woods in two lines, and another bloody battle ensued, the Union troops being driven back across the road; Wilder's Brigade advancing to their support, the Confederates were driven back, and the Union forces held the line of the Lafayette road from Lee & Gordon's Mill, to the Brotherton field.

Stewart, who had pushed his way in pursuit of Dick and King across the south end of the Brotherton field into the Dyer field and to the Tan Yard, at sight of Brannan appearing on the north and Negley on the south, withdrew with little fighting to the Lafayette road at Brotherton, and the fighting on the right was ended. As the shades of night fell, the awful silence which had succeeded the roaring battle, was suddenly broken. From the direction of the D. C. Reed field, where Johnson was a mile east of Brotherton, with his right in air, separated by a gap a half a mile wide from Turchin on his right, came the sound of furious battle. Cleburne had rushed across the river at Thedford's Ford, "through water waist deep," to be hastily formed as night was falling, facing west, with his right at Jay's Mill, and pushed forward to strike Johnson, just as he and Baird were preparing to withdraw under orders, back to the line at Kelly's. Cleburne's left overlapped and enveloped Dodge's right as he, having discovered the wide gap between him and Willich, was adjusting his lines to meet a possible attack from that direction. His battery had just been withdrawn to the rear when the attack came from his right and rear with a heavy fire of musketry and the onrush of the enemy. The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania was nearly all captured, and a large part of the Seventy-ninth Illinois. A large number of the men captured escaped in the darkness and confusion, but Colonel Rose, Lieutenant-Colonel Pyfer of the Seventy-seventh were carried away. Colonel Dodge himself was captured, but escaped in the darkness. For an hour the battle raged here, each side guided by the flashing of the other's guns.

The Confederates lost here Gen. Preston Smith, commanding brigade, killed. The Federals lost Col. Philemon P. Baldwin of the Sixth Indiana, killed.

Johnson and Baird withdrew under fire, and that closed the battle of the 19th, with Rosecrans still in position between Bragg and Chattanooga.

Sunday morning, September 20, 1863, found the contending forces of the two preceding days still confronting each other. The night had been a busy one on both sides. On the Union side with both officers and men, there was both physical and mental exhaustion.

During the campaign, which had now reached the term of five weeks, Rosecrans had leaned heavily on Thomas, and wherever the peril was, there Thomas commanded, and there was success. It is reported of him that at the council at Rosecrans' headquarters that night, when the commanding general was taking the reports of his subordinates, nature asserted her claims to a degree, that General Thomas was constantly dropping asleep in his seat. When roused up for his opinion, he would say, "I would strengthen the left." How wise it would have been had that been taken as the key to the next day's operations. However, we must attribute the apparent lapses, neglect, and want of promptness on the part of the Union Commander and his subordinates to exhaustion, mental and physical. The mental strain upon General Rosecrans for the last two weeks of the five weeks' campaign which culminated in the battle of Chickamauga, was too much for him. He was not the same man on the 20th day of September, 1863, who fought at Iuka, Corinth and Stone River.

It will be noticed that in each of these great battles, confusion and threatened disaster seemed to come with the opening of the battle, but he seemed to rise with the occasion, and victory came out of impending defeat. He was like Massena, of whom it was said, "He never began to fight until the battle was going against him." This elasticity was gone at Chickamauga. Nature had reached its limit.

Rosecrans' Army was strengthened on the night of the 19th by Lytle's Brigade, which was brought up from Lee & Gordon's Mill. Every other available man had been engaged in the battle of the 19th. The army of General Bragg had been strengthened by Breckinridge's, Hindman's and Kershaw's Divisions; Gracie's and Kelly's brigades of Preston's Division, and Gist's Brigade of Walker's Division. None of these had been engaged on Saturday. General Longstreet came in person at 11 p. m., and was assigned to the command of the left wing. Bragg resumed his original plan of battle, so ruthlessly disarranged by Thomas on Saturday, i. e., attacking with his right and closing to his left, with what Longstreet sarcastically calls, "the grand wheel to the left" which "did not progress."

The troops from the Union right near Viniard's, and Lytle's Brigade from Lee & Gordon's Mill were withdrawn to the high grounds near Widow Glenn's. The Union center was in rear of Brotherton's, and the left crossing to the east side of the Lafayette road, between Poe's and Kelly's fields, ran around the south and east sides of the Kelly field, and half way back to the road along its nothern border. Baird was on the left, and with Johnson, Palmer and Reynolds on his right, in the order named, were east of the Lafayette road. Brannan was next on the right of Reynolds, west of the road and of the Poe field, with Negley on his right, west of Brotherton's, and Sheridan on his right, east of Widow Glenn's. Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, and Harrison's Regiment, the Thirty-ninth Indiana, also mounted, were on the high ground to the right and rear of Sheridan.

Wood's, Van Cleve's and Davis' Divisions were in rear of the center awaiting final disposition on the line of battle.

Bragg's line, beginning on his right was, Forrest with two divisions of cavalry (Pegram's and Armstrong's) were in line east of Cloud's, far beyond the Union left. Breckinridge, Cleburne and Stewart covered the east and south lines of the Kelly field, and the east line of the Poe field. Walker's two divisions were in rear of Breckinridge, in reserve, and Cheatham's five brigades in rear of Cleburne. B. R. Johnson was next on the left with his center east of Brotherton's, with Law's and Kershaw's Divisions directly in rear, forming a central column of three divisions. Hindman's was on the left of Johnson's, and Preston's was on the extreme left, east and south of Viniard's, extending far beyond the Union right. Stewart's Division was the right of Longstreet's wing, and Cleburne's the left of Polk's. Before the battle opened, Dodge's Brigade of Johnson's Division was transferred to Baird's left, but this did not extend his flank more than half way to the Lafayette road. John Beatty's Brigade was being used to extend Baird's line on the crest, to the high ground north of McDonald's, when the battle opened at 9:30 a. m., by the advance of Breckinridge's Division upon Baird's position.

Bragg had ordered that the attack should be made on his right at daylight, to be taken up by divisions successively towards the left, and is reported to have been bitterly disappointed with its non-compliance, although he seems to have taken no precautions to see that his subordinates were informed of it. Hill, who commanded on the right, under Polk, declares that he was not informed of the order until long past the hour for its execution. The right brigade of Breckinridge was Adams, the center Stovall, and the left Helm. The left of Helm struck Baird's line where it was compact, and was repulsed with terrible loss. Helm was killed; Adams and Stovall, with two regiments and seven companies of Helm's passed on, and struck the thin line of John Beatty, stretched out to cover the space of a division, capturing two of Beatty's guns and shattering his brigade. Stovall and Adams swung their brigades to the left, faced south, and moved down upon the Kelly field. Stovall struck the left of Baird, and was checked; Stanley, of Negley's Brigade coming up in haste, formed across the line of Adam's advance and blocked his way. A moment later Stanley was ordered away, and Stovall and Adams again advanced.

Meanwhile, the attack had been taken up from right to left as ordered, Cleburne attacking on the east of Kelly's, and Stewart on the south. Cannon balls were crossing back of the lines in the Kelly field. The Union left seemed fatally enveloped. Pending the attack of Breckinridge, Van Cleve, Wood and Davis had been assigned positions upon the line. While it had been agreed in council, the night before, that Brannan's Division should be held as a movable reserve, subject to the order of General Thomas; without the orders of General Thomas, and without his knowledge, it was placed in line to close a gap between Wood and Reynolds. Two brigades were in line of battle, and one, Van Derveer's, was in reserve. Soon after the attack upon Baird, Van Derveer's Brigade was ordered to his, Baird's support. He deployed his brigade in two lines, and wheeling to the left, marched north, changing direction as he approached the north end of the Kelley field, he reached the Lafayette road facing east. As he came out of the woods he saw Adams and Stovall, bearing down upon his left flank with triumphant yells; and taking in the situation at a glance, wheeled his brigade to the left, and began one of the terrible combats so numerous in that great battle. The Confederates came no further. Van Derveer's regiments were the Second Minnesota and the Eighty-seventh Indiana in the front line, and the Ninth and Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiments in the second line. The Union Brigade, lying down, awaited the coming of the Confederates, until they were within seventy-five yards, when they arose and delivered their fire, and advanced; their enemy returned the fire and sullenly retreated. It was forced back, back, and back, until the combatants disappeared from the view of those on the east Kelly field line, who, amidst the roaring battle all around them, had turned to look at the struggle in their rear, which seemed to threaten awful disaster. Van Derveer pushed the Confederates back until the Union lines were restored. In this combat, upon which for a time the fate of the Union Army seemed to hang, both parties suffered terrible loss. General Adams of the Confederate Brigade was left upon the field wounded.

After the Union left was restored, the contest continued between Van Derveer and Adam's and Stovall's Brigades, for an hour, in the neighborhood of McDonald's.

Cleburne's attack struck the troops of Palmer and Reynolds, who were protected by barricades of logs and rails. Cleburne's right brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Polk, withstood for a time a galling and destructive fire from Palmer's men, but finally retired behind a low ridge out of musketry range. Wood's Brigade on Polk's left attacked Turchin's Brigade of Reynold's Division, also protected by barricades. The right half of this brigade was soon repulsed; the left half pushed forward until it struck and forced back King's Brigade on the right of Reynolds' line, and then moved on and joined Stewart's troops in an attack upon Brannan at Poe's field, but was there repulsed and forced to retire with heavy loss.

Deshler's Brigade, the left of Cleburne's line overlapping Stewart's right, was ordered to support Polk, then heavily engaged. In attempting to execute this order, Deshler was killed in front of Palmer's line, after which the division was withdrawn out of range of the destructive musketry fire. While Cleburne's troops were struggling in front of Palmer, Gist, with the brigades of Colquitt,

SECTION POE FIELD—LOOKING EAST.
Indiana Monuments.

Ector and Wilson, assaulted Baird and Johnston's works between Breckinridge on the right and Cleburne on the left, but were repulsed with severe loss. Colonel Colquitt, commanding the leading brigade, was mortally wounded here, near where General Helm had been killed but shortly before.

Liddell moved his two brigades to the support of Gist, Walthall going to Gist's left to support the right of Cleburne, but failing to connect with Polk's Brigade, fell under the fire of Johnson's line, and was driven back. Govan's Brigade, moving to right, passes westward between the Kelly and McDonald farms to the Lafayette road, then changing its course to the south, moved forward till the right of the brigade came to the north end of the Kelly field, where the left, striking troops of King's and Barnes' Brigades, was arrested in its march. The right of the brigade passing on, came under a terrific fire from Goodspead's Battery, and the Fifteenth and Forty-ninth Ohio, and was driven back. At noon all of the troops of Polk's command had retired out of musket range.

At 11 a. m., the right of Longstreet's command under Stewart, in conjunction with a part of Wood's Brigade, of Cleburne's Division, encountered Brannan's line in the Poe field, and for a time a fierce battle raged. Stewart's men gained the woods west of the road, but being enfiladed by the lines of Brannan and Reynolds, were compelled to withdraw. Stewart did not again advance until Reynolds withdrew at 5 p. m. Bushrod Johnson in an attack upon Buell of Wood's Division, at about 10 a. m., captured Colonel Bartleson, and part of his regiment, the One Hundredth Illinois. At about 11 a. m., Longstreet pushed his column of attack, Bushrod Johnson's Division leading, with a line extending from north of Poe's to south of Brotherton's, followed by Law's and Kershaw's Divisions in succession, across the Lafayette road; the right breaking Brannan's Division and carrying it to the rear, while the left passed through a gap in the Union line made by the withdrawal of Wood's Division under a mistaken order of Rosecrans. This was the disaster of the day to the Union line,. and the only pronounced success of the Confederates in the three days of fighting. Its effect was far reaching. The rout extended through the forest to the Dyer fields and across to Viditoe's. It was finally stayed at the Snodgrass fields. In its course, Buell's and Sam Beatty's Brigades were struck while marching by the flank, and overthrown, and whole batteries were captured. In the pursuit across the forests and the Dyer farm, scattered detachments and individual regiments made several stands, and in several instances fought until surrounded or forced to fall back. Among these the Eighty-second Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter, was conspicuous. After repeated stands, it turned again at bay on the point on the south and east of Snodgrass Hill. Here its gallant commander said, "I will not retreat another inch," and he did not. Disposing his regiment and detachments which joined him, around the brink of the hill, he repulsed all assaults until he was withdrawn under orders at nightfall. Detachments from Sam Beatty's, Buell's, Connell's and Croxton's, with a few pieces of artillery, assembled on his right along the ridge and on his left towards Snodgrass field. Harker of Wood's Division, who escaped Longstreet's blow by having passed before it was struck, turned back, and at the north end of the Dyer field, struck Law as he was advancing, charged into his face, and forced him back into the woods.

When Harker was at length pushed back by Kershaw's Division which came upon his flank, he took position on the ridge east of the Snodgrass house. Next on the right of Harker was Stanley's Brigade of Negley's Division. Brannan's troops were on the right of Stanley, and on Brannan's extreme right was part of Sirwell's Brigade, of Negley's Division, principally of the Twenty-first Ohio. At about 11 a. m., Hindman, moving with Bushrod Johnson, crossed to the west side of the Lafayette road, south of Brotherton's field, and came upon two brigades of Davis' Division. These troops protected by slight barricades of logs and stones, for a time resisted Hindman's advance, but the long lines of his three brigades, overlapping both flanks, rendered the position of Davis untenable, and his two brigades retired in disorder. Being closely pursued, they intercepted the troops of Sheridan's Division moving toward the left at double quick, under orders to support Thomas. The collision of these forces meeting at an angle, caused great confusion, and before they could be disentangled, Hindman was on them: attacking with such force and effect that nothing could stop him. General Lytle was killed here. The troops of Davis and Sheridan, mingled in one disorderly mass, retreated west over the spurs of Missionary Ridge, to McFarland's Gap, where they halted and reorganized.

While Hindman's attack was progressing, Wilder's Brigade, with the Thirty-ninth Indiana on the left, advanced to the Widow Glenn's house, and forming line, charged the left of the charging column, using his Spencers with great rapidity, causing great destruction of life, and driving Manigault's Brigade in disorder back to the Lafayette road; causing Longstreet to send Trigg's Brigade to his relief, followed by Preston's Division, and also to call up the cavalry from his left to restore the disordered line. Generals Rosecrans, McCook and Crittenden, being in the rear of Sheridan's line when the break occurred, were swept off the field in the general rout, and proceeded directly to Chattanooga while General Garfield, by direction of Rosecrans, sought to reach General Thomas, who was now by force of circumstances in command of all the Union forces in the field.

After the Federal right was forced off the field, Hindman marched his command to the left of Bushrod Johnson, near the Viditoe house, preparatory to an assault upon the Union lines on Snodgrass Ridge.

The headquarters of General Thomas at this time, were at the Snodgrass house, and the lines on Snodgrass Hill were formed under his direction. Van Derveer, after he had rested his men from the fighting on the left, at 2:30 p. m., reported his brigade to his division commander, on Snodgrass Ridge, and was placed on the right in time to assist in resisting the assault of Bushrod Johnson and Hindman, upon that part of the line. For an hour the fighting was most severe. Hindman's overlapping line on the Confederates left, reached the summit, and the Union right seemed destined to be enveloped. Just in time Granger came. At the McAfee Church he had listened all day long to the thunder of the cannon, his warlike soul chafing at his enforced inaction. The conviction that he was "wanted over there" grew until he decided that he would "march to the sound of the cannon." Taking Steedman's Division, he set out. Forrest attempted to detain him, but he was brushed aside with disdain. At 3:30 p. m., he reached Thomas, and was sent in on the right. Led by General Steedman, Division Commander Whitaker on the left and Mitchell on the right, the line charged up the steep hillsides, to the top, now in possession of Hindman and Johnson. The fighting at this point for the next hour was terrific; the loss on both sides appalling. The Union troops, however, would take no denial. The Confederates were steadily and sternly pushed up, over, and down the southern side of the ridge. They retired fighting to the base of the ridge, and then kept up a heavy musketry and artillery firing at long range, varied at short intervals by assaults, made by single brigades or divisions, which were promptly repulsed, usually with great loss by the assaulting party.

The concentration of the Confederate troops in front of the ridge and in front of Harker's line, and the movements at about 4 p. m., indicated that a heavy blow was impending upon that part of the Union line, and hasty preparation was made to receive it.

Hazen at 3:30 p. m., had been withdrawn from Palmer's line in southeast Kelly field, where it had been fighting all day, and started to Thomas at Snodgrass. The withdrawal of this Brigade seemed to occasion some movement in Stewart's line, which was in observation in front of Palmer and Reynolds, and Hazen was halted on his march, after he had crossed the Lafayette road, to await the issue.

Longstreet's evident preparation for another assault upon the lines at Snodgrass, now caused Hazen to be called hastily, and formed in behind Harker, doubling his line in part. This line was further extended to the left by the Forty-fourth and Eighty-sixth Indiana Regiments of Dick's Brigade. In the combat which followed, the doubled lines fired alternately by volley, and were terribly effective. At about 4:30 p. m., a combined assault of Law's, Preston's, Johnson's and Hindman's Divisions was made with great force and persistence, under the immediate command and direction of General Longstreet. General Kershaw in his report, says: "This was the heaviest attack of the war, upon a single point. The brigades went in in magnificent order. General Gracie, under my own eye, led his brigade, now for the first time under fire, most gallantly and efficiently, and for more than an hour and a half the struggle continued with unabated fury." The Union lines for the most part, stood firm. The Confederates, rushing forward, gained possession of the crest at several points, but were unable to hold it. For about an hour the fighting was desperate in the extreme. The Confederates at last gave way, retiring to their original position at the base of the ridge. This ended the heavy fighting of the battle of Chickamauga, but Preston with the brigades of Kelly and Gracie still threatened the right wing. Granger, under orders from General Thomas, had ordered Steedman to withdraw his troops in the direction of Rossville. In carrying out this order, all of his troops were withdrawn, except three regiments on the left of Whitaker, the Twenty-first and Eighty-ninth Ohio, and the Twenty-second Michigan. To these the order was not communicated, and the withdrawal of the troops to their right, left the ridge undefended at that point, and Kelly immediately occupied the position. General Brannan now applied to General Hazen for the loan of a regiment to strengthen his right, and the Ninth Indiana was sent to him, and as the shades of night were falling, was placed facing to the southwest, obliquely across the low ground west of where the Observation Tower now stands, its right refused in rear of Twenty-first Ohio. The right of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, which had been extended part of the way across the low ground, in the direction of the Twenty first Ohio, was withdrawn so as to overlap the left of the Ninth Indiana, and scarce thirty yards from it, facing nearly west. Sentinels were at once placed in front and to the right of the Ninth Indiana. Scarce were these sentinels posted, when Kelly's Brigade, reenforced by Trigg's swung around in the rear of the regiments to the right of the Ninth Indiana, and sweeping up the sentinels on the right, captured these three regiments entire.

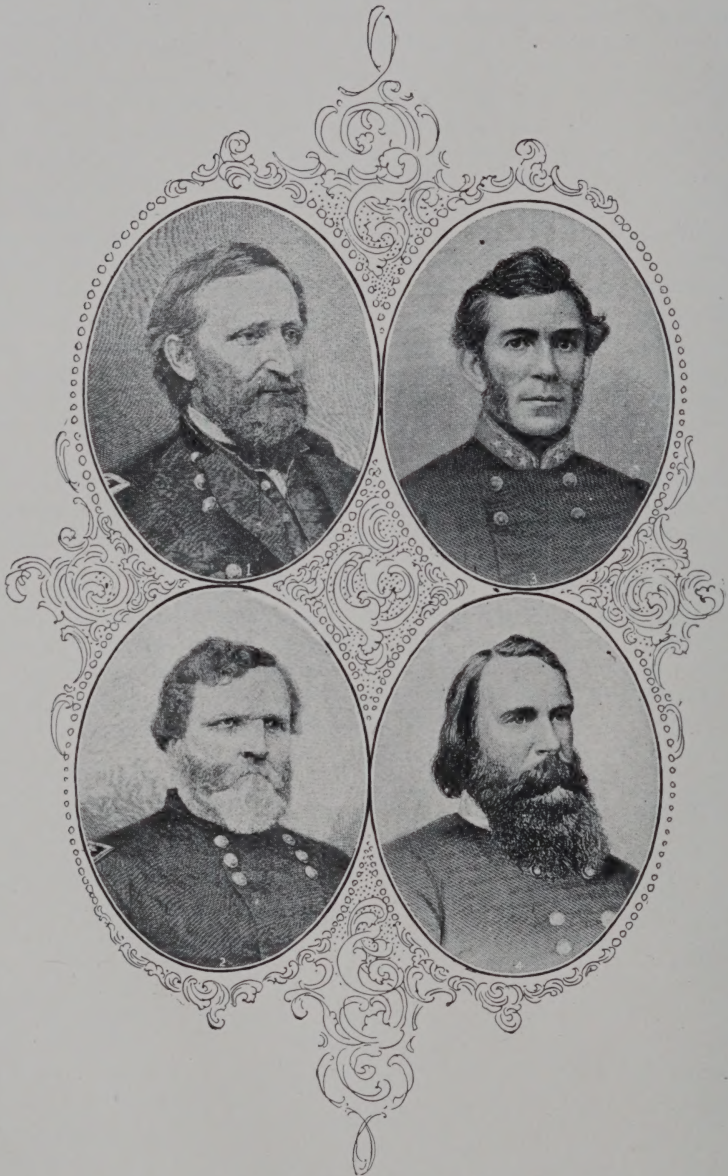
The Ninth Indiana opened fire upon this capturing force and the Thirty-fifth Ohio did the same. The Confederates returned the fire. In the confusion consequent upon this firing, part of the Twenty-first Ohio escaped. This was the last firing of the Battle of Chickamauga. The Union Army was now being withdrawn to Rossville. After the last firing, word was carried General Thomas at the Snodgrass house, that the Thirty-fifth Ohio and the Ninth Indiana were "up there fighting alone, *without ammunition,*" (not true as to the Ninth; it had ammunition,) and he sent up the Sixty-eighth and One Hundred First Indiana, which happened to be at command, and were supplied with ammunition. These regiments were placed to cover the withdrawal.

Wilder, after his charge into Hindman's left, withdrew across the spurs of Missionary Ridge into the Chattanooga Valley, and conducted trains to Chattanooga. The cavalry at Crawfish Springs held its ground until 5 p. m., when it moved its trains into Chattanooga Valley, passing a few miles west of the battlefield. As Reynolds moved out of line at the south end of Kelly field, in execution of the order to retire, he came upon the brigades of Walthall and Govan, in the woods west of Kelly's and near the Lafayette road. Stewart's Division was moving upon his rear, and he seemed to be surrounded; Turchin, however, with his brigade, charged Liddell's men, and drove them back through the woods into McDonald's field and beyond it, capturing two hundred and fifty prisoners. Col. E. A. King, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana, commanding brigade in Reynolds' Division, was killed by a sharpshooter a short time before Reynolds withdrew.

By 8 p. m., the Federal troops had all been withdrawn from Snodgrass Ridge. The last to be withdrawn were the three Indiana Regiments, the Ninth, Sixty-eighth, and One Hundred First. The Sixty-eighth and One Hundred First were withdrawn at 8 p. m., and the Ninth, which was further out, and perhaps forgotten, withdrew at 8 p. m., finding no organized troops until it reached the Rossville road.

This is a brief sketch of the three days of battle which have passed into history as the Battle of Chickamauga, made from a sense of duty which impels your Commission to give you the results of its study of the subject to which its duty related.

There is no pretense to originality in this sketch. We have simply sought to present our convictions, and have used freely the conclusions and much of the language of others, who have investigated with same results as ourselves. We submit this as our contribution to that great mass of material, out of which the future historian, when all witnesses are dead, and prejudice, bias, enmity, and personal vanity are eliminated—shall extract the truth.



1. MAJ.-GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS.
2. MAJ.-GEN. GEO. H. THOMAS.
3. GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.
4. LIEUT.-GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF ROSECRANS' ARMY; ORGANIZATION OF BRAGG'S ARMY—STRENGTH AND LOSS OF BOTH ARMIES AT AND DURING THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA—WITHDRAWAL OF ROSECRANS' ARMY—RETURN TO CHATTANOOGA.

For a better understanding of the battle of Chickamauga, we give herewith the formation of the two armies—that of the Army of the Cumberland, under the command of Gen. William S. Rosecrans, and that of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee, under the command of Gen. Braxton Bragg.

The roster of the two armies here given was compiled by the National Commission.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Major-General William S. Rosecrans, Commanding.

General Headquarters.

First Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.
Tenth Ohio Infantry, Lieut.-Col. William M. Ward.
Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer.

The Army of the Cumberland at the battle of Chickamauga was composed of the Fourteenth Corps (Thomas), the Twentieth (A. McD. McCook), the Twenty-first (Crittenden), the Reserve (Granger), and the Cavalry Corps (R. B. Mitchell). Army headquarters were at Stevens' Gap the evening of September 13th; at the Lee mansion, Crawfish Springs, the morning of September 16th, and were moved to Widow Glenn's about noon of Saturday, the 19th. They remained at the latter point until the Union center was pierced and its right forced back, toward noon of Sunday, the 20th. General Rosecrans, being cut off from the left of his army, then proceeded to Chattanooga. During the afternoon General Thomas commanded the troops on the field, with headquarters at the Snodgrass house.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj-Gen. George H. Thomas.

General Headquarters.

Provost Guard.

*Ninth Michigan Infantry, Col. John G. Parkhurst.

Escort.

First Ohio Cavalry, Company L, Capt. John D. Barker.

This Corps was composed of the Divisions of Baird (First), Negley (Second), Brannan (Third) and Reynolds (Fourth). Its leading Divisions reached the Kelly field at daylight, September 19th, from the vicinity of Pond Spring. It left the latter point about 4 o'clock, September 18th, marching through the night by the Crawfish Springs Road to Kelly's, Negley being left near Glass' Mill. Soon after sunrise of the 19th, Brannan and Baird's Divisions moved eastward, the former striking the enemy in the vicinity of Jay's Mill about 7:30 a. m., and opening the battle of Chickamauga. Baird's Division soon after appeared on its right and

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*Not engaged; guarding trains and performing provost duty.

rear and at once became engaged. Reynolds' Division reached the field about 1:30 p. m. and moved into action east of the Poe house. Negley's Division reached the line in rear of the Brotherton house soon after 5 p. m.

FIRST DIVISION (FOURTEENTH CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. Absolom Baird.

First Brigade.

Col. Benjamin F. Scribner.

Thirty-eighth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Daniel F. Griffin.
Second Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Obadiah C. Maxwell, Maj. William T. Beatty, Capt. James Warnock.
Thirty-third Ohio, Col. Oscar F. Moore.
Ninety-fourth Ohio, Maj. Rue P. Hutchins.
Tenth Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. John H. Ely, Capt. Jacob W. Roby.
First Michigan Light Battery A, Lieut. George W. Van Pelt, Lieut. Almerick W. Wilbur.

Second Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. John C. Starkweather.

Twenty-fourth Illinois, Col. Geza Mihalotzy, Capt. August Mauff.
Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Col. Henry A. Hambright.
First Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. George B. Bingham.
Twenty-first Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. Harrison C. Hobart, Capt. Charles H. Walker.
Indiana Light Fourth Battery, Lieut. David Flansburg, Lieut. Henry J. Willits.

Third Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. John H. King.

Fifteenth United States, First Battalion, Capt. Albert B. Dod.
Sixteenth United States, First Battalion, Maj. Sidney Coolidge, Capt. Robert E. A. Crofton.
Eighteenth United States, First Battalion, Capt. George W. Smith.
Eighteenth United States, Second Battalion, Capt. Henry Haymond.
Nineteenth United States, First Battalion, Maj. Samuel K. Dawson, Capt. Edmund L. Smith.
Fifth United States Artillery, Battery H, Lieut. Howard M. Burnham, Lieut. Joshua A. Fessendon.

This Division, holding the advance of the Fourteenth Corps, after passing Crawfish Springs, reached the Kelly field at the cross-roads south of the Kelly house at daylight, September 19th. It was first deployed across the Lafayette road, facing south, but its front was soon changed to face east. Brannan's Division passed it at sunrise and, proceeding north to the McDonald house, marched eastward from that point and the Kelly field to the vicinity of Jay's Mill, where it engaged the enemy about 7:30 a. m. Baird moved to Brannan's support and became engaged on his right and rear. After five hours' fighting, the action having ceased on that part of the line, Baird and Brannan were withdrawn to the first glade east of McDonald's. Thence Baird, with Scribner's and Starkweather's Brigades, moved about 5 p. m. to the support of Johnson's Division, which was considerably north of Alexander's house. At the end of a severe fight at nightfall in that vicinity, both withdrew to the Kelly field. During Sunday, the 20th,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN M. BRANNAN.

Commander Third Division Fourteenth Corps.

Commissioned Brigadier-General September 28, 1861.
Brevet Major-General January 23, 1865.

Baird's Division held the line about the northeast corner of the Kelly field until the withdrawal about sundown. In this position Starkweather formed Baird's right, Scribner the center, and King the left.

SECOND DIVISION (FOURTEENTH CORPS).

Maj.-Gen. James S. Negley.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. John Beatty.

One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Douglas Hapeman.
Forty-second Indiana, Lieut.-Col. William T. B. McIntire.
Eighty-eighth Indiana, Col. George Humphrey.
Fifteenth Kentucky, Col. Marion C. Taylor.
Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery, Capt. Lyman Bridges.

Second Brigade.

Col. Timothy R. Stanley.
Col. William L. Stoughton.

Nineteenth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Alexander W. Raffen.
Eleventh Michigan, Col. William L. Stoughton, Lieut.-Col. Melvin Mudge.
Eighteenth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Grosvenor.
First Ohio Light Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.

Third Brigade.

Col. William Sirwell.

Thirty-seventh Indiana, Lieut.-Col. William D. Ward.
Twenty-first Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Dwella M. Stoughton, Maj. Arnold McMahan, Capt. Charles H. Vantine.
Seventy-fourth Ohio, Capt. Joseph Fisher.
Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Blakely.
First Ohio Light Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.

Negley's Division held the advance of the Fourteenth Corps as far as Crawfish Springs, where, during the night of the 18th, it was turned eastward to Glass' Mill, where, in the morning of the 19th, it engaged a brigade of the enemy. The afternoon of the 19th it was hurried toward the center, where, about 5 o'clock, it assisted in restoring the line near Brotherton's. Early on the 20th Beatty's Brigade was sent to assist Baird on the extreme left, and after severe fighting was forced to the rear in the direction of Snodgrass Hill. Stanley's Brigade followed Beatty's into action on the left, and subsequently gained position on Snodgrass Hill. Sirwell's Brigade became involved in the break of the Union line on Sunday morning, and a portion of it rallied on Snodgrass Hill. Fragments of the Division were conducted by General Negley to McFarland's Gap, and thence to Rossville.

THIRD DIVISION (FOURTEENTH CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. John M. Brannan.

First Brigade.

Col. John M. Connell.

Eighty-second Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter.
Seventeenth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Durbin Ward.
Thirty-first Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Lister.
*Thirty-eighth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Edward H. Phelps.
First Michigan Light Battery D, Capt. Josiah W. Church.

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*Not engaged; train guards.

Second Brigade.

Col. John T. Croxton.
Col. William H. Hays.

Tenth Indiana, Col. William B. Carroll, Lieut.-Col. Marsh B. Taylor.
Seventy-fourth Indiana, Col. Charles W. Chapman, Lieut.-Col. Myron Baker.
Fourth Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. P. Burgess Hunt, Maj. Robert M. Kelly.
Tenth Kentucky, Col. William H. Hays, Maj. Gabriel C. Wharton.
Fourteenth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Henry D. Kingsbury.
First Ohio Light Battery C, Lieut. Marco B. Gary.

Third Brigade.

Col. Ferdinand Van Derveer.

Eighty-seventh Indiana, Col. Newell Gleason.
Second Minnesota, Col. James George.
Ninth Ohio, Col. Gustave Kammerling.
Thirty-fifth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Henry V. N. Boynton.
Fourth U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

This Division arrived at the Kelly field at sunrise, having marched during the night from the vicinity of Pond Spring, and halted for breakfast in the field west of the Kelly house. It moved at once without breakfast, by way of McDonald's house, and thence eastward to the vicinity of Jay's Mill, where, about 7:30 a. m., it struck Forrest's Cavalry, dismounted, and opened the battle of Chickamauga. Croxton's Brigade became first engaged near the mill, and Van Derveer's was at once pushed in on his left. Connell's Brigade supported both. Baird's Division arrived on the right and rear of Brannan about 9 o'clock, and went into action. After five hours' fighting the enemy was repulsed on this part of the field. The division was first withdrawn to the glade half a mile east of McDonald's, and was thence sent, at 5 o'clock, to help restore the line in the vicinity of Brotherton's. It bivouacked in the Dyer fields, north and west of the Dyer house. Before daylight Connell's and Croxton's Brigades took position west of the Lafayette road in rear of Poe's, Van Derveer's Brigade being in reserve. At 10 o'clock Van Derveer, being ordered to support Baird on the extreme left, became engaged with two brigades of Breckinridge's Division which had passed around Baird's left into the Kelly field, and repulsed them. Meantime, the Union line having been broken on Brannan's right, he rallied his line on Snodgrass Hill, where, at 1:30, he was rejoined by Van Derveer's Brigade. In this last position he held his line until the close of the fight.

FOURTH DIVISION (FOURTEENTH CORPS).

Maj.-Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds.

*First Brigade.**

Col. John T. Wilder.

Ninety-second Illinois, Col. Smith D. Atkins.
Ninety-eighth Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser. Lieut.-Col. Edward Kitchell.
One Hundred Twenty-third Illinois, Col. James Monroe.
Seventeenth Indiana, Maj. William T. Jones.
Seventy-second Indiana, Col. Abram O. Miller.
Indiana Light, Eighteenth Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.

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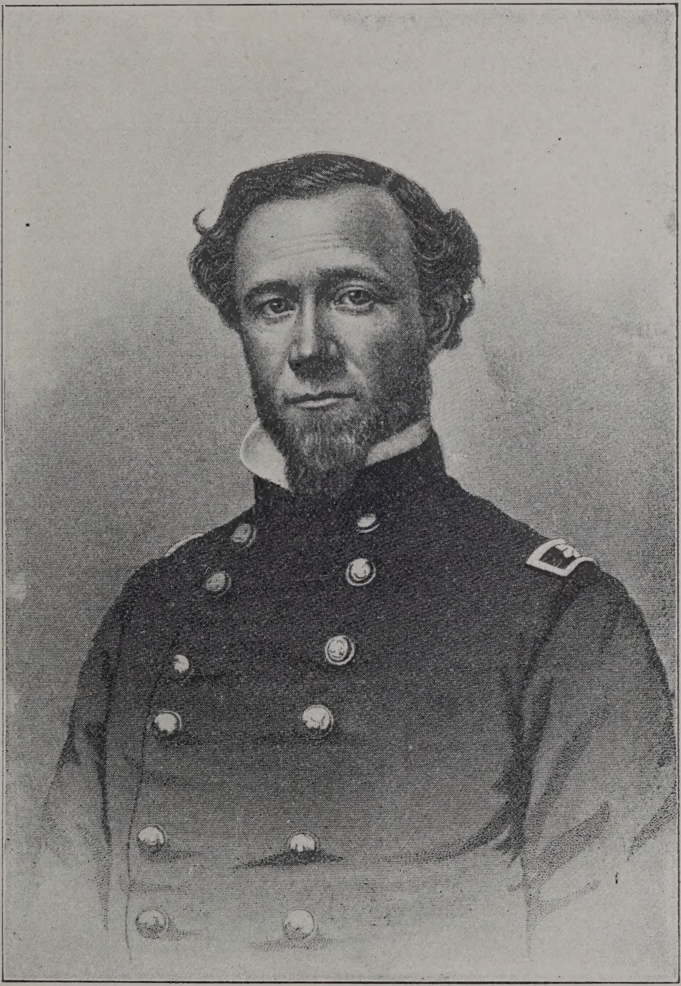
*Detached from its division and serving as mounted infantry.



MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

Commander Fourth Division, Fourteenth Corps.

[Photograph of 1862.]

Commissioned Brigadier-General May 10, 1861.
Major-General November 29, 1862.

Second Brigade.

Col. Edward A. King.
Col. Milton S. Robinson.

Sixty-eighth Indiana, Capt. Harvey J. Espy.
Seventy-fifth Indiana, Col. Milton S. Robinson. Lieut.-Col. William O'Brien.
One Hundred First Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Doan.
One Hundred Fifth Ohio, Maj. George T. Perkins.
Indiana Light, Nineteenth Battery; Capt. Samuel J. Harris. Lieut. Robert S. Lackey.

Third Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. John B. Turchin.

Eighteenth Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. Hubbard K. Milward. Capt. John B. Heltemes.
Eleventh Ohio, Col. Philander P. Lane.
Thirty -sixth Ohio, Col. William G. Jones. Lieut.-Col. Hiram F. Duvol.
Ninety-second Ohio, Col. Benjamin D. Fearing. Lieut.-Col. Douglas Putnam, Jr.
Indiana Light, Twenty-first Battery, Capt. William W. Andrew.

King's and Turchin's Brigades of this division formed the rear of the Fourteenth Corps in its night march from Crawfish Springs toward Kelly's. They reached the Lafayette road at Poe's about 1:30 p. m. Soon after 4 o'clock Turchin moved eastward and relieved Hazen's Brigade, of Palmer's Division. King's regiments were used at various points on Palmer's line, and all of Reynolds' troops were heavily engaged. At 5 o'clock two brigades of the division, supporting twenty guns collected by Reynolds, and posted on the road north of the Poe house, assisted by Hazen's Brigade, repulsed a heavy attack of the enemy. During Sunday, Reynolds' line extended from the Lafayette road slightly in advance of the south limits of the Kelly field to the right of Palmer's division, which rested near the southeast corner of the field. At 5:30 p. m., Sunday, the 20th, Reynolds' withdrew, under orders from General Thomas, unmolested, north along the Lafayette road. Turchin's Brigade by a charge, cleared the woods west of the Kelly field. Both brigades subsequently withdrew by the Mullis road to Rossville by way of McFarland's Gap. Wilder's Mounted Brigade was engaged during the 18th of September in resisting the crossings of the enemy at Alexander's and Reed's bridges. It was engaged during the 19th in the vicinity of Viniard's, and until the afternoon of the 20th on the right of the Union line at and in the vicinity of Widow Glenn's.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Alexander McD. McCook.
General Headquarters.
Provost Guard.

Eighty-first Indiana Infantry, Company H., Capt. William J. Richards.

Escort.

Second Kentucky Cavalry, Company I., Lieut. George W. L. Batman.

This corps was composed of the divisions of Davis (First), Johnson (Second), and Sheridan (Third). It came upon the field from Crawfish Springs on the morning of the 19th. About 10 o'clock Johnson's Division was sent to General Thomas and went into action on Baird's right about noon, and at nightfall was heavily engaged near the same ground. Davis moved to Widow Glenn's and turned eastward to Viniard's, where he was engaged from 2 to 5 p. m. Sheridan marched to Lee & Gordon's Mill and thence to the assistance of Davis at Viniard's. Sunday morning Johnson was formed on the right of Baird and east of the Kelly field, and fought in position there until the withdrawal just before sundown. Davis and Sheridan were withdrawn during the night of the 19th to the vicinity of the Widow Glenn's. When the Union center was pierced, their divisions were attacked in front and on both flanks and forced back to the Dry Valley road, whence they proceeded to McFarland's Gap. From this point Davis returned towards General Thomas' right, while Sheridan withdrew to Rossville, and thence marched toward General Thomas' left, but, after reaching the Cloud Church, a mile and a half from Thomas' flank at dusk, and finding the enemy on the Lafayette road, between himself and Thomas, he withdrew to Rossville.

FIRST DIVISION (TWENTIETH CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis.

*First Brigade.**

Col. P. Sidney Post.

Fifty-ninth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Joshua C. Winters.
Seventy-fourth Illinois, Col. Jason Marsh.
Seventy-fifth Illinois, Col. John E. Bennett.
Twenty-second Indiana, Col. Michael Gooding.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, Fifth Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.

Second Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. William P. Carlin.

Twenty-first Illinois, Col. John W. S. Alexander. Capt. Chester K. Knight.
Thirty-eighth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Daniel H. Gilmer. Capt. Willis G. Whitehurst.
Eighty-first Indiana, Capt. Nevil B. Boone. Maj. James E. Calloway.
One Hundred First Ohio, Lieut.-Col. John Messer. Maj. Bedan B. McDonald. Capt. Leonard D. Smith.
Minnesota Light Artillery, Second Battery, Lieut. Albert Woodbury. Lieut. Richard L. Dawley.

Third Brigade.

Col. Hans C. Heg.
Col. John A. Martin.

Twenty-fifth Illinois, Maj. Samuel D. Wall. Capt. Wesford Taggart.
Thirty-fifth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. William P. Chandler.
Eighth Kansas, Col. John A. Martin. Lieut.-Col. James L. Abernathy.
Fifteenth Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. Ole C. Johnson.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, Eighth Battery, Lieut. John D. McLean.

The first brigade of this division was left at Lookout Mountain, in the vicinity of Stevens' Gap, with the trains. In the afternoon of the 20th it made a forced march to Crawfish Springs and assisted in holding that place until it was abandoned in the evening. Early on the 19th the other brigades of the division marched to the vicinity of Widow Glenn's and immediately moved eastward to Viniard's, where the division was engaged from 2 until after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Before daylight of the 20th, Davis' troops were brought back to the high ground west of the Crawfish Springs road, near Widow Glenn's, and in the

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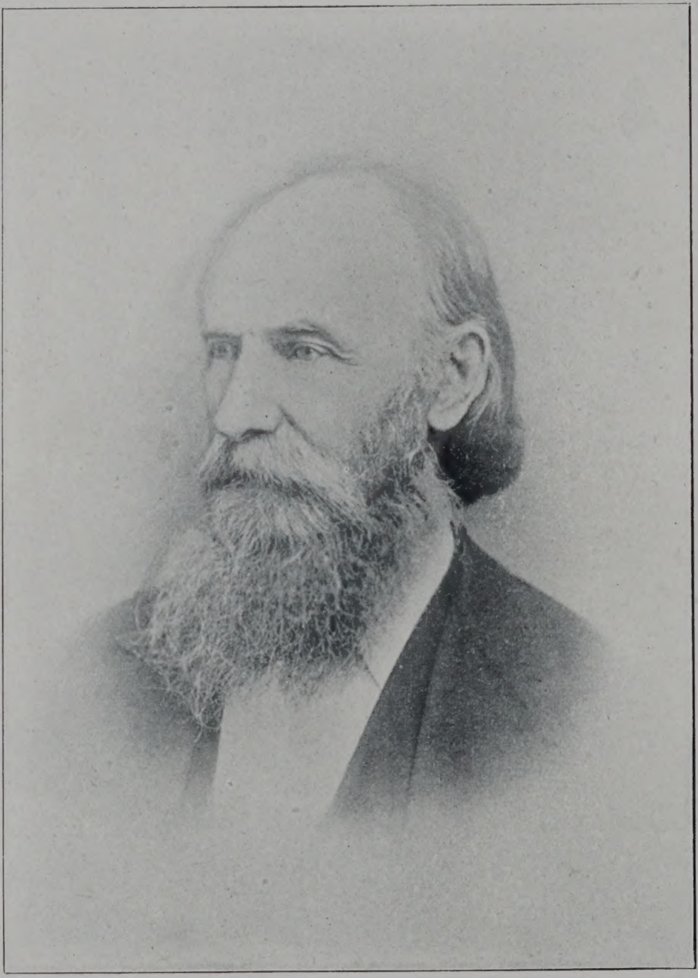
*Not engaged; guarding supply train.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.
Commander First Division Twentieth Corps.

First Colonel Twenty-second Indiana Infantry.

Brigadier-General December 18, 1861.
Brevet Major-General August 8, 1864.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL AUGUST WILLICH.

Commander First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps.

First Colonel Thirty-second Indiana.

morning moved along to the left along that crest. connecting with the right of Van Cleve's Division of Crittenden's Corps, near Lytle Station. About 10 o'clock it moved forward and took position in the front line on the right of Wood's Division of Crittenden's Corps. Upon the withdrawal of the latter division toward the left, Davis' line was attacked from the front, enveloped on both flanks, and forced to the rear. It passed over the high ground west of the Crawfish Springs road into the Dry Valley road, and thence withdrew to McFarland's Gap. At this point it countermarched and reached the vicinity of General Thomas' right, on Snodgrass Hill, at sundown.

SECOND DIVISION (TWENTIETH CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. Richard W. Johnson.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. August Willich.

Eighty-ninth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Duncan J. Hall. Maj. William D. Williams.
Thirty-second Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Frank Erdelmeyer.
*Thirty-ninth Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Harrison.
Fifteenth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Frank Askew.
Forty-ninth Ohio, Maj. Samuel F. Gray. Capt. Luther M. Strong.
First Ohio Light Artillery, Battery A., Capt. Wilbur F. Goodspeed.

Second Brigade.

Col. Joseph B. Dodge.

Seventy-ninth Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner.
Twenty-ninth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. David M. Dunn.
Thirtieth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Orrin D. Hurd.
Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas E. Rose. Capt. Joseph J. Lawson.
Ohio Light Artillery, Twentieth Battery, Capt. Edward Grosskopff.

Third Brigade.

Col. Philemon P. Baldwin.
Col. William W. Berry.

Sixth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Hagerman Tripp. Maj. Calvin D. Campbell.
Fifth Kentucky, Col. William W. Berry. Capt. John M. Huston.
First Ohio, Lieut. Col. Bassett Langdon.
Ninety-third Ohio, Col. Hiram Strong. Lieut.-Col. William H. Martin.
Indiana Light Artillery, Fifth Battery, Capt. Peter Simonson.

This division, marching rapidly from Crawfish Springs, reached the vicinity of Kelly's house shortly before noon of the 19th, and at once moved eastward through the forest to the support of Baird's Division of Thomas' Corps. It struck Liddell's Division in the flank, thus relieving Baird. It then turned toward Alexander's Bridge and became engaged with Cheatham's Division. At dusk, in connection with Baird's Division, it was heavily attacked by Cleburne from the direction of Jay's Mill. From this point it withdrew to the Kelly field and fought on the east line of that position throughout Sunday, having Baird's Division on its left, and Palmer's Division on its right. While in the act of withdrawing, under orders at sundown of the 20th, it was heavily attacked and followed to the west side of the Kelly field, whence it withdrew without further molestation to McFarland's Gap and Rossville.

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*Detached from its brigade and serving as mounted infantry.

THIRD DIVISION (TWENTIETH CORPS).

Maj.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. William H. Lytle.
Col. Silas Miller.

Thirty-sixth Illinois, Col. Silas Miller. Lieut.-Col. Porter C. Olson.
Eighty-eighth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Alexander S. Chadbourne.
Twenty-first Michigan, Col. William B. McCreary. Maj. Seymour Chase.
Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. Theodore S. West. Maj. Carl Von Baumbach.
Indiana Light Artillery, Eleventh Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.

Second Brigade.

Col. Bernard Laibolt.

Forty-fourth Illinois, Col. Wallace W. Barrett.
Seventy-third Illinois, Col. James F. Jaques.
Second Missouri, Maj. Arnold Beck.
Fifteenth Missouri, Col. Joseph Conrad.
First Missouri Light Artillery, Battery G., Lieut. Gustavus Schueler.

Third Brigade.

Col. Luther P. Bradley.
Col. Nathan H. Walworth.

Twenty-second Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Francis Swanwick.
Twenty-seventh Illinois, Col. Jonathan R. Miles.
Forty-second Illinois, Col. Nathan H. Walworth. Lieut.-Col. John A. Hottenstein.
Fifty-first Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Samuel B. Raymond.
First Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C., Capt. Mark H. Prescott.

This division marched from Crawfish Springs and Lee & Gordon's Mill about 2 o'clock on the 19th, and leaving Lytle's Brigade at that point, immediately moved forward with the remaining brigades to the assistance of Davis at Viniard's where they were engaged till sundown. During the night of the 19th the entire division was withdrawn to the vicinity of Widow Glenn's and was placed in line in front of that position before the opening of the battle on the morning of the 20th. When the break took place on the Union center in the vicinity of Brotherton's, the division was moving to the left by flank, under orders to proceed to General Thomas' assistance on the extreme left. Being struck in front and flank, it was forced back beyond the Crawfish Springs road into the Dry Valley road, whence it withdrew by way of McFarland's Gap to Rossville. At 5 o'clock the division started to join General Thomas by the Lafayette road. At dusk the head of the column reached the Cloud Church, within a mile and three-quarters of General Thomas' left, then at the Snodgrass house. The country between being occupied by the enemy, General Sheridan returned to Rossville.

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.
General Headquarters.
Escort.

Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, Company K., Capt. Samuel B. Sherer.

This corps was composed of the divisions of Wood (First), Palmer (Second), and Van Cleve (Third). It did not cross Lookout Mountain in the turning movement of the Army of the Cumberland, but passing around its north point, and sending Wagner's Brigade of Wood's Division into Chattanooga, proceeded by way of Rossville and operated in the vicinity of Ringgold, Crawfish Springs, and Lee & Gordon's Mill until the morning of the 19th, when it was concentrated in position at the latter point. At 11 o'clock of the 19th, Palmer's Division was dispatched in haste northward along the Lafayette road to the assistance of General Thomas, and went into action about 1 o'clock on the right of Johnson's Division. Van Cleve's Division followed and became engaged on the right of Palmer and in front of Brotherton's, about half after 2 o'clock. Wood's division was engaged from 3:30 until sunset in the vicinity of Viniard's and to the north of it, in connection with Davis' and Sheridan's troops. Throughout Sunday Palmer's division fought on the east side of the Kelly field. Wood's Division, being involved in the break of the Union center, a portion of it resisted Hood's advance through the Dyer fields, while Brannan was forming the new line on Snodgrass Hill, north and east of Snodgrass house, where Harker's Brigade of Wood's Division took position in force and remained with fragments of the division until the close of the battle. Van Cleve's Division, with the exception of Barnes' Brigade, which had joined Baird on the left, was involved in the break of the line, and except some fragments which rallied on Snodgrass Hill, retreated to Rossville.

FIRST DIVISION (TWENTY-FIRST CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood.

First Brigade.

Col. George P. Buell.

One Hundredth Illinois, Col. Frederick A. Bartleson. Maj. Charles M. Hammond.
Fifty-eighth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. James T. Embree.
Thirteenth Michigan, Col. Joshua B. Culver. Maj. Willard G. Eaton.
Twenty-sixth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. William H. Young.
Indiana Light, Eighth Battery, Capt. George Estep.

Second Brigade.[*]

Brig.-Gen. George D. Wagner.

Fifteenth Indiana, Col. Gustavus A. Wood.
Fortieth Indiana, Col. John W. Blake.
Fifty-seventh Indiana, Lieut.-Col. George W. Lennard.
Ninety-seventh Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Milton Barnes.
Indiana Light, Tenth Battery, Lieut. William A. Naylor.

Third Brigade.

Col. Charles G. Harker.

Third Kentucky, Col. Henry C. Dunlap.
Sixty-fourth Ohio, Col. Alexander McIlvain.
Sixty-fifth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Horatio N. Whitbeck. Maj. Samuel C. Brown. Capt. Thomas Powell.
One Hundred Twenty-fifth Ohio, Col. Emerson Opdyke.
Ohio Light, Sixth Battery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.

Wood's Division for the battle consisted of Buell's and Harker's Brigades, Wagner's being at Chattanooga. Wood, with these two brigades, was at Lee & Gordon's Mill the morning of the 19th. At 3:30 p. m. he was ordered to the left in haste by the Lafayette road. Buell's Brigade went into action an hour later near Viniard's. Harker moved on nearly to Brotherton's and became engaged there. During the night the division was moved to the high ground west of the Crawfish Springs road and near Lytle Station. Early on the 20th it was sent forward to relieve Negley on the front line near Brotherton's. Being ordered to close on Reynolds, a break was left in the line through which Longstreet advanced about 11 o'clock, effectually breaking the Union center. Harker returned rapidly from the left and held the head of Longstreet's corps in check in the Dyer fields for some time, while Brannan was re-forming his line on Snodgrass Hill. Harker's Brigade then retired slowly to the bare ridge north of the Snodgrass house, where it fought till the battle ended, and withdrew by way of McFarland's Gap at 7 p. m. General Wood was in command on the hill with General Brannan, and portions of Buell's brigade reached the line there and remained with it.

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[*] Stationed at Chattanooga and not engaged.

SECOND DIVISION (TWENTY-FIRST CORPS).

Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Cruft.

Thirty-first Indiana, Col. John T. Smith.
*First Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. Alva R. Hadlock.
Second Kentucky, Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick.
Ninetieth Ohio, Col. Charles H. Rippey.
First Ohio Light, Battery B., Lieut. Norman A. Baldwin.

Second Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. William B. Hazen.

Ninth Indiana, Col. Isaac C. B. Suman.
Sixth Kentucky, Col. George T. Shackelford. Lieut.-Col. Richard Rockingham. Maj. Richard T. Whitaker.
Firty-first Ohio, Col. Aquila Wiley.
One Hundred Twenty-fourth Ohio, Col. Oliver H. Payne. Maj. James B. Hampson.
First Ohio Light, Battery F., Lieut. Giles J. Cockerill.

Third Brigade.

Col. William Grose.

Eighty-fourth Illinois, Col. Louis H. Waters.
Thirty-sixth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Oliver H. P. Carey. Maj. Gilbert Trusler.
Twenty-third Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. James C. Foy.
Sixth Ohio, Col. Nicholas L. Anderson. Maj. Samuel C. Erwin.
Twenty-fourth Ohio, Col. David J. Higgins.
Fourth United States Artillery, Battery H., Lieut. Harry C. Cushing.
Fourth United States Artillery, Battery M., Lieut. Francis L. D. Russell.

At noon this division was dispatched from Lee & Gordon's Mill by the Lafayette road to General Thomas. It moved rapidly and went into action on Johnson's right about 1:30, in the forest east of Poe's. It fought heavily in that vicinity till night, when it bivouacked around the southeast corner of the Kelly field. Throughout the 20th it fought on the east line of the Kelly field, its right joining Reynolds' Division in front of the southeast corner, Johnson's Division being next on the left of it in the line. About 2 o'clock Palmer dispatched Hazen to protect Harker's left, on Snodgrass Hill. At 5:30 the division withdrew under

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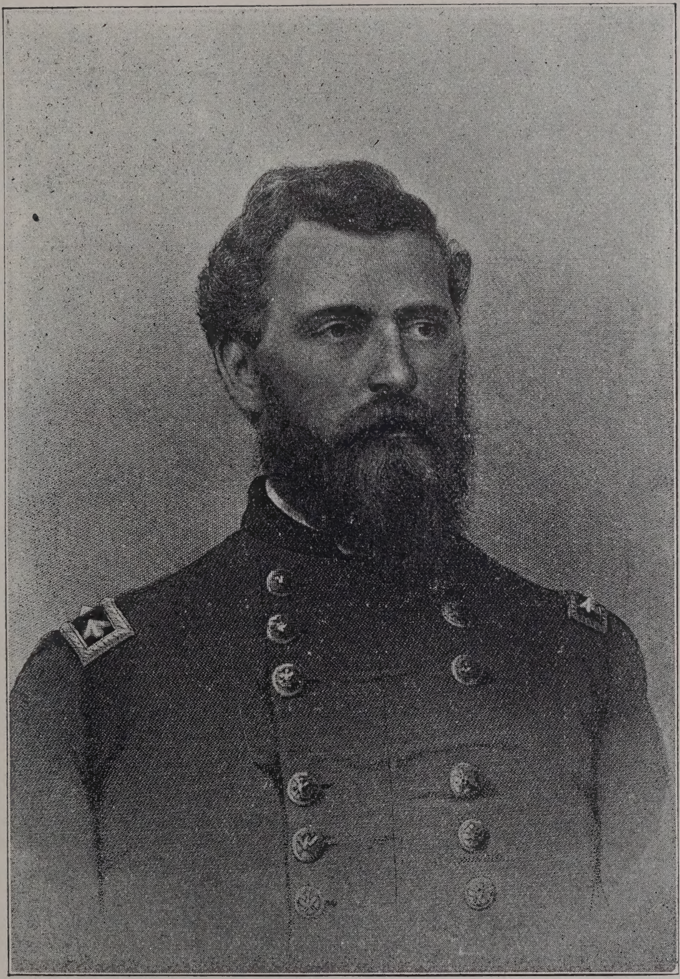
*Five companies detached as wagon guard.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES CRUFT.

Commander First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Corps.

First Colonel Thirty-first Indiana Infantry.

Brevet Major-General March 5, 1865.

orders from General Thomas, passing across the Kelly field to the west, and thence by McFarland's Gap to Rossville. While withdrawing it was not attacked.

THIRD DIVISION (TWENTY-FIRST CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel Beatty.

Seventy-ninth Indiana, Col. Frederick Knefler.
Ninth Kentucky, Col. George H. Cram.
Seventeenth Kentucky, Col. Alexander M. Stout.
Nineteenth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Henry G. Stratton.
Indiana Light, Seventh Battery, Capt. George R. Swallow.

Second Brigade.

Col. George F. Dick.

Forty-fourth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Simeon C. Aldrich.
Eighty-sixth Indiana, Maj. Jacob C. Dick.
Thirteenth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Elhannon M. Mast. Capt. Horatio C. Cosgrove.
Fifty-ninth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Granville A. Frambes.
Pennsylvania Light, Twenty-sixth Battery, Capt. Alanson J. Stevens. Lieut. Samuel M. McDowell.

Third Brigade.

Col. Sidney M. Barnes.

Thirty-fifth Indiana, Maj. John P. Dufficy.
Eighth Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. James D. Mayhew. Maj. John S. Clark.
*Twenty-first Kentucky, Col. S. Woodson Price.
Fifty-first Ohio, Col. Richard W. McClain. Lieut. Col. Charles H. Wood.
Ninety-ninth Ohio, Col. Peter T. Swaine.
Wisconsin Light, Third Battery, Lieut. Cortland Livingston.

About 1:30 p. m. of the 19th, Van Cleve, with two brigades, was ordered from Lee & Gordon's Mill to the support of Palmer in front of Poe's leaving Barnes' Brigade, which soon after advanced and went into action south of Viniard's; Van-Cleve became engaged on Palmer's left and east of the Brotherton house. At 3:30 o'clock his two brigades were driven across the Lafayette road at Brotherton's, and soon after were forced still further back into the Dyer fields. The division bivouacked west of the Crawfish Springs road. The morning of the 20th, Barnes' Brigade was dispatched to the front at Brotherton's with Wood's troops, whence it proceeded to the extreme left and fought upon Baird's line until sundown. Dick's and S. Beatty's Brigades were first ordered to the front near Poe's and while on the march for that point, were ordered to proceed to the extreme left. While passing the rear of Brannan's Division they were involved in the break at the center. A portion of Dick's Brigade reached the left, and the Forty-fourth and Eighty-sixth Indiana, with the Ninth and Seventeenth Kentucky, with fragments of both brigades, afterward rallied on Snodgrass Hill, under Harker. The remaining portion were collected by General Van Cleve at Rossville.

RESERVE CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger.

This corps was composed of the divisions of General Steedman (First) and James D. Morgan (Second) and had been guarding the roads and depots between

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*Stationed at Whiteside, and not engaged.

Chattanooga and Nashville. On September 13th and 14th, by a forced march from Bridgeport, Steedman's Division and D. McCook's Brigade of Morgan's Division, reached Rossville. On the morning of the 19th the corps was concentrated at McAfee's Church. About noon of Sunday, the 20th, it marched in haste to the assistance of General Thomas, on Snodgrass Hill. It reached the Lafayette road north of Cloud's. McCook's Brigade was left on the high ground west of the road and south of Cloud's house. Steedman's Division marched to the right of Thomas' position at Snodgrass Hill, repulsed the enemy, which had gained Brannan's rear, occupied the ridge, and prolonged Thomas' line to the crest overlooking the Viditoe house, holding these positions till sundown.

FIRST DIVISION (RESERVE CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. James B. Steedman.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Walter C. Whitaker.

Ninety-sixth Illinois, Col. Thomas E. Champion.
One Hundred Fifteenth Illinois, Col. Jesse H. Moore.
Eighty-fourth Indiana, Col. Nelson Trusler.
*Twenty-second Michigan. Col. Heber LeFavour. Lieut.-Col. William Sanborn. Capt. Alonzo M. Keeler.
Fortieth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. William Jones.
*Eighty-ninth Ohio, Col. Caleb H. Carlton. Capt. Isaac C. Nelson.
Ohio Light Artillery, Eighteenth Battery, Capt. Charles C. Aleshire.

Second Brigade.

Col. John G. Mitchell.

Seventy-eighth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Carter Van Vleck. Lieut. George Green.
Ninety-eighth Ohio, Capt. Moses J. Urquhart. Capt. Armstrong J. Thomas.
One Hundred Thirteenth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Darius B. Warner.
One Hundred Twenty-first Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Henry B. Banning.
First Illinois Light Artillery, Battery M., Lieut. Thomas Burton.

SECOND DIVISION (RESERVE CORPS).

Second Brigade.

Col. Daniel McCook.

Eighty-fifth Illinois, Col. Caleb J. Dilworth.
Eighty-sixth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. David W. Magee.
One Hundred Twenty-fifth Illinois, Col. Oscar F. Harmon.
Fifty-second Ohio, Maj. James T. Holmes.
*Sixty-ninth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Joseph H. Brigham.
Second Illinois Light Artillery, Battery I., Capt. Charles M. Barnett.

This division arrived in the rear of the Snodgrass house at 2 p. m., from McAfee's Church. It formed across the ravine, with Whitaker's Brigade in advance, and attacked the enemy. Whitaker charged to the top of the ridge and prolonged Brannan's line, the right of which then rested at the high point where the small private graveyard now is. Mitchell charged forward, passing along the rear of Whitaker's line, and carried the crests above the Viditoe house, and held them until sundown. At that hour the division withdrew to the next ridge in its rear, and at 7 o'clock marched by way of McFarland's Gap to Rossville. McCook's

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*Temporarily attached.

COLONEL EDWARD M. McCOOK.

Second Indiana Cavalry.

Commander First Division Cavalry Corps.

Brigadier-General April 27, 1864.
Brevet Major-General March 13, 1865.

brigade of J. D. Morgan's Division remained on the high ground west and northwest of McDonald's house, and throughout the afternoon confronted the troops which were attempting to turn Baird's left, north of the Kelly field.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Mitchell.

This corps was made up of E. M. McCook's (First) and Crook's (Second) Divisions. The former operated during the battle along the upper fords of the Chickamauga and in the vicinity of Crawfish Springs, resisting Wheeler's Cavalry, protecting the hospitals at Crawfish Springs, and guarding the trains of the army moving by the Chattanooga Valley roads to Chattanooga.

Minty's Brigade of the Second Division throughout the 18th of September resisted the advance of the enemy from Pea Vine Creek to Reed's Bridge, and the crossing at the latter place. Long's Brigade was sharply engaged on the 20th, south of Crawfish Springs toward Glass' Mill.

FIRST DIVISION (CAVALRY CORPS).

Col. Edward M. McCook.

First Brigade.

Col. Archibald P. Campbell.

Second Michigan, Maj. Leonidas S. Scranton.
Ninth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Roswell M. Russell.
First Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. James P. Brownlow.

Second Brigade.

Col. Daniel M. Ray.

Second Indiana, Maj. Joseph B. Presdee.
Fourth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. John T. Deweese.
Second Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. William R. Cook.
First Wisconsin, Col. Oscar H. LaGrange.
First Ohio Light Artillery, Battery D. (section), Lieut. Nathaniel M. Newell.

Third Brigade.

Col. Louis D. Watkins.

Fourth Kentucky, Col. Wickliffe Cooper.
Fifth Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. William T. Hoblitzell.
Sixth Kentucky, Maj. Louis A. Gratz.

This division skirmished heavily with Wheeler's Cavalry throughout the 19th and 20th of September in front of Crawfish Springs and about the upper fords of the Chickamauga. It guarded the right of the army and protected the field hospitals at Crawfish Springs until 5 p. m., of the 20th, when it assisted in removing the wounded from that point and in conducting the trains in safety into the Chattanooga Valley and forward toward Chattanooga.

SECOND DIVISION (CAVALRY CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. George Crook.

First Brigade.

Col. Robert H. G. Minty.

Third Indiana (battalion), Lieut.-Col. Robert Klein.
Fourth Michigan, Maj. Horace Gray.

Seventh Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. James J. Seibert.
Fourth United States, Capt. James B. McIntyre.
Chicago Board of Trade Battery (one section), Capt. James H. Stokes.

Second Brigade.

Col. Eli Long.

Second Kentucky, Col. Thomas P. Nicholas.
First Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Valentine Cupp. Maj. Thomas J. Patten.
Third Ohio, Lieut-Col. Charles B. Seidel.
Fourth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Oliver P. Robie.
Chicago Board of Trade Battery (one section), Capt. James H. Stokes.

Minty's Brigade of this division resisted the advance of Hood's column on the Ringgold road, from Pea Vine Creek to Reed's bridge and Dyer's Ford, from 7 o'clock in the morning of the 18th until after 3 o'clock, when the enemy forced a crossing. Minty continued to resist this advance in connection with Wilder's mounted infantry, and at night bivouacked in close contact with the head of Hood's column in front of Viniard's. On the 19th this brigade was engaged with the trains moving toward Chattanooga and in reconnoitering beyond the Union left.

Long's Brigade arrived in McLemore's Cove on the 19th. On the 20th it had a severe engagement with Wheeler's dismounted Cavalry about a mile and a half from Crawfish Springs on the road to Glass' Mill, and was forced back to Crawfish Springs upon the main cavalry lines. It moved thence with the trains toward Chattanooga.

STRENGTH AND LOSS—ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND AT CHICKAMAUGA.

General Rosecrans crossed the Tennessee River with less than 61,000 effective men in all branches of the army. Wagner's Brigade, consisting of 2,061 effectives was left to hold Chattanooga. Post's Brigade was detached to guard wagon train. The Ninth Michigan Infantry was guarding wagon train and on provost duty at Chattanooga.

The Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry was detached as train guard, and not in the battle.

Five companies of the First Kentucky Infantry were detached guarding wagon train and not in the battle. The Twenty-first Kentucky Regiment was stationed at Whiteside, and not in the battle. The Fifth Wisconsin Battery was with Post's Brigade and not engaged. The Tenth Indiana Battery was with Wagner at Chattanooga. With these above named troops absent, Rosecrans' effective force did not exceed 55,000 men with which he was compelled to fight the combined forces of Bragg's Army of Tennessee and Buckner's Corps, and Longstreet's men, of the Army of Northern Virginia, veterans all of them.

The loss of Rosecrans during the battle of Chickamauga was 1,687 killed, 9,394 wounded, 5,255 missing. Total loss, 16,336.

CONFEDERATE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

General Braxton Bragg.

Escort.

Captain Guy Dreux.

Dreux's Company Louisiana Cavalry, Lieut. O. De Buis.
Holloway's Company Alabama Cavalry, Capt. E. M. Holloway.

General Bragg's army was composed of Polk's, Hill's, Buckner's, Longstreet's (Hood's), and Walker's (Reserve) corps of infantry and Wheeler's and Forrest's

Corps of Cavalry. For the second day's fight it was divided into two wings, General Polk commanding the right and General Longstreet the left. The main body of the army crossed the Chickamauga at Reed's bridge and the fords between that point and Lee & Gordon's Mill, on the afternoon and night of the 18th, and formed in the vicinity of and to the north of Hunt's and Thedford's houses for an advance on the Union position at Lee & Gordon's. The battle was, however, unexpectedly opened by Union troops, which by a night march from McLemore's Cove had reached the vicinity of Jay's Mill and attacked a portion of Forrest's Cavalry which had arrived at that point from Alexander's Bridge. Instead of attacking Crittenden's Corps at Lee & Gordon's, General Bragg's Divisions were dispatched in succession to his right and rear to meet the Union army on its new ground.

RIGHT WING.

Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk.
Escort.
Greenleaf's Company Louisiana Cavalry, Capt. Leeds Greenleaf.

During the night of the 19th General Bragg divided his army into right and left wings, without regard to corps organizations and having regard only to the positions on the line in which the divisions found themselves at the close of the day's fighting. The right wing was commanded by General Polk. It comprised Forrest's Cavalry Divisions, Armstrong's and Pegram's, and the infantry divisions of Breckinridge, Liddell, Gist (Walker's), Cleburne and Cheatham. This wing fought during Sunday the 20th, east and north of the Kelly field, and twice gained the rear of the Union left.

POLK'S CORPS.

Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk.

This corps, composed of the divisions of Cheatham and Hindman, was separated before the opening of the battle, Cheatham's Division crossing to the west side of the river early on the 19th at Dalton's Ford, and forming as the reserve of Bragg's line of battle, while Hindman's Division remained on the east side until 4 p. m., when it crossed at Dalton's Ford and moved forward toward the Lafayette road north of Viniard's, but did not become engaged. Cheatham's Division at 11 o'clock had moved northward to the assistance of Walker's Corps, The two divisions of the corps fought the second day on different parts of the field under their respective division commanders.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION (POLK'S CORPS).

Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Franklin Cheatham.
Escort.
Company G, Second Georgia Cavalry, Capt. Thomas M. Merritt.

Jackson's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. John K. Jackson.
First Georgia (Confederate), Second Battalion, Maj.-Gen. James Clark Gordon.
Fifth Georgia, Colonel Charles P. Daniel.
Second Georgia Battalion (Sharpshooters), Major Richard H. Whiteley.
Fifth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. W. L. Sykes. Major John B. Herring.
Eighth Mississippi, Colonel John C. Wilkinson.
Scogin's (George) Battery, Capt. John Scogin.

Maney's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. George Maney.

First Tennessee,
Twenty-seventh Tennessee, } Col. Hume R. Field.
Fourth Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. James A. McMurry. Lieut.-Col. Robert N. Lewis. Maj. Oliver A. Bradshaw. Capt. Joseph Bostick.
Sixth Tennessee,
Ninth Tennessee, } Col. George C. Porter.
Twenty-fourth Tennessee, Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Frank Maney.
Smith's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. William B. Turner.

Smith's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Preston Smith.
Col. Alfred Jefferson Vaughan, Jr.

Eleventh Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
Twelfth Tennessee,
Forty-seventh Tennessee, } Col. William M. Watkins.
Thirteenth Tennessee, Col. Alfred Jefferson Vaughan, Jr.
One Hundred Fifty-fourth Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Pitman.
Twenty-ninth Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.
*Dawson's Battalion Sharpshooters; Maj. J. W. Dawson, Maj. William Green, Maj. James Purl.
Scott's (Tennessee) Battery, Lieut. John H. Marsh, Lieut. A. T. Watson, Capt. William Scott.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Marcus J. Wright.

Eighth Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson,
Sixteenth Tennessee, Col. D. M. Donnell.
Twenty-eighth Tennessee, Col. Sidney S. Stanton.
Thirty-eighth Tennessee and Maj. Thomas B. Murray's (Tennessee) Battalion, Col. John C. Carter.
Fifty-first Tennessee,
Fifty-second Tennessee, } Lieut.-Col. John G. Hall.
Carnes' (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. William W. Carnes.

Strahl's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Otho F. Strahl.

Fourth Tennessee,
Fifth Tennessee, } Col. Jonathan J. Lamb.
Nineteenth Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Walker.
Twenty-fourth Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson.
Thirty-first Tennessee, Col. Egbert E. Tansil.
Thirty-third Tennessee, Col. Warner P. Jones.
Stanford's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Stanford.

This division crossed the Chickamauga early September 19th at Dalton's Ford, and formed as a reserve to Bragg's line of battle. At 11 o'clock it was dispatched in haste to the assistance of Walker's Corps. then engaged with Baird and Johnson's Divisions. It was engaged throughout the afternoon of the 19th, and again in the evening to the north and northwest of Alexander's house. On September

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*Composed of two companies from the Eleventh Tennessee, two from the Twelfth and Forty-seventh Tennesse (consolidated), and one from the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee.

20th the division formed the reserve of Polk's wing, and was in the rear of the left of it until 2 p. m., when it was moved to the rear of the right—except Jackson's Brigade, which had been moved to the front and flank on the right of Cleburne's advance. It took part in the last advance upon the Union position, just before sundown, and bivouacked in and around the Kelly field.

HINDMAN'S DIVISION (POLK'S CORPS).

Maj.-Gen. Thomas Carmichael Hindman.
Brig.-Gen. Patton Anderson.
Escort.
Lenoir's Company Alabama Cavalry, T. M. Lenoir.

Anderson's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Patton Anderson.
Col. J. H. Sharp.
Seventh Mississippi, Col. W. H. Bishop.
Ninth Mississippi, Maj. T. H. Lynam.
Tenth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. James Barr.
Forty-first Mississippi, Col. W. F. Tucker.
Forty-fourth Mississippi, Col. J. H. Sharp, Lieut.-Col. R. G. Kelsey.
Ninth Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. W. C. Richards.
Garrity's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. James Garrity.

Deas' Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Zach. C. Deas.
Nineteenth Alabama, Col. Samuel K. McSpadden.
Twenty-second Alabama, Lieut.-Col. John Weedon, Capt. Harry T. Toulmin.
Twenty-fifth Alabama, Col. George D. Johnston.
Thirty-ninth Alabama, Col. Whitfield Clark.
Fiftieth Alabama, Col. J. G. Coltart.
Seventeenth Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.
Dent's (Alabama) Battery (formerly Robertson's), Capt. S. H. Dent.

Manigault's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. A. M. Manigault.
Twenty-fourth Alabama, Col. N. N. Davis.
Twenty-eighth Alabama, Col. John C. Reid.
Thirty-fourth Alabama, Maj. John N. Slaughter.
Tenth South Carolina, Nineteenth South Carolina, Col. James F. Pressley.
Waters' (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. Charles W. Watkins.

This division, under command of Gen. Patton Anderson, crossed the Chickamauga at Dalton's (Hunt's) Ford at 4 p. m., September 19th. At 5 p. m. General Hindman took command and moved forward under an artillery fire, but did not get into action. The morning of the 20th the division was formed parallel to and about 600 yards east of the Lafayette road, and about half way between Brotherton's and Viniard's. Soon after 11 o'clock the division carried the Union lines in front of it, Manigault's Brigade being at first repulsed by Wilder's mounted infantry. Both Davis' and Sheridan's Divisions were forced off the field and westward over the high ground beyond the Crawfish Springs road into the Dry Valley road. Hindman's three brigades then moved to the right and joined Bushrod Johnson's Division in the vicinity of Viditoe's, between 2 and 3 o'clock, and were engaged near that point from 3 o'clock to sundown in the attacks on Snodgrass Hill.

HILL'S CORPS.

Lieut.-Gen. Daniel H. Hill.

This corps was composed of the Divisions of Cleburne and Breckinridge. The latter was posted on the 19th east of the Chickamauga, near Glass' Mill, with Cleburne on the same side and some distance to the right. At 3 o'clock Cleburne was ordered to the assistance of Cheatham and Forrest's and Walker's Corps, then in the vicnity of Jay's Mill. Cleburne arrived at the mill at 6 p. m., and immediately moved westward, attacked Johnson's and Baird's Divisions of the Union forces, the battle lasting until after dark. Breckinridge's Division followed Cleburne's movement, halting during the afternoon opposite Lee and Gordon's Mill. It was brought over the river at Alexander's Bridge during the night, and formed on the right of Polk's line. It attacked the Union left about 9:30 a. m. on the 20th, and twice gained the Lafayette road in its rear. Cleburne operated on the east front of the Kelly field, and took part in the general advance at sundown.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION (HILL'S CORPS).

Maj.-Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne.

Escort.

Sanders' Company Tennessee Cavalry, Capt. C. F. Sanders.

Wood's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. M. Wood.

Sixteenth Alabama, Maj. John H. McGaughey, Capt. Frederick A. Ashford.
Thirty-third Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
Forty-fifth Alabama, Col. E. B. Breedlove.
Eighteenth Alabama Battalion, Maj. John H. Gibson, Col. Samuel Adams (Thirty-third Alabama).
Thirty-third Mississippi, Forty-fifth Mississippi, Col. M. P. Lowrey.
Fifteenth Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. A. T. Hawkins, Capt. Daniel Coleman.
Semple's Alabama Battery, Capt. Henry C. Semple, Lieut. R. W. Golthwaite.

Polk's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Lucius E. Polk.

First Arkansas, Col. John W. Colquitt.
Third Confederate, Fifth Confederate, Col. J. A. Smith.
Second Tennessee, Col. William D. Robison.
Thirty-fifth Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Hill.
Forty-eighth Tennessee, Col. George H. Nixon.
Calvert's (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Key.

Deshler's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. James Deshler.
Col. Roger Q. Mills.

Nineteenth Arkansas, Twenty-fourth Arkansas, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Hutchinson.
Sixth Texas Infantry, Tenth Texas Infantry, Col. Roger Q. Mills.
*Fifteenth Texas Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. T. Scott Anderson.

*Seventeenth Texas Cavalry, Eighteenth Texas Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry, Twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry,	Col. F. C. Wilkes. Lieut.-Col. John T. Coit. Maj. William A. Taylor.

Douglas' (Texas) Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.

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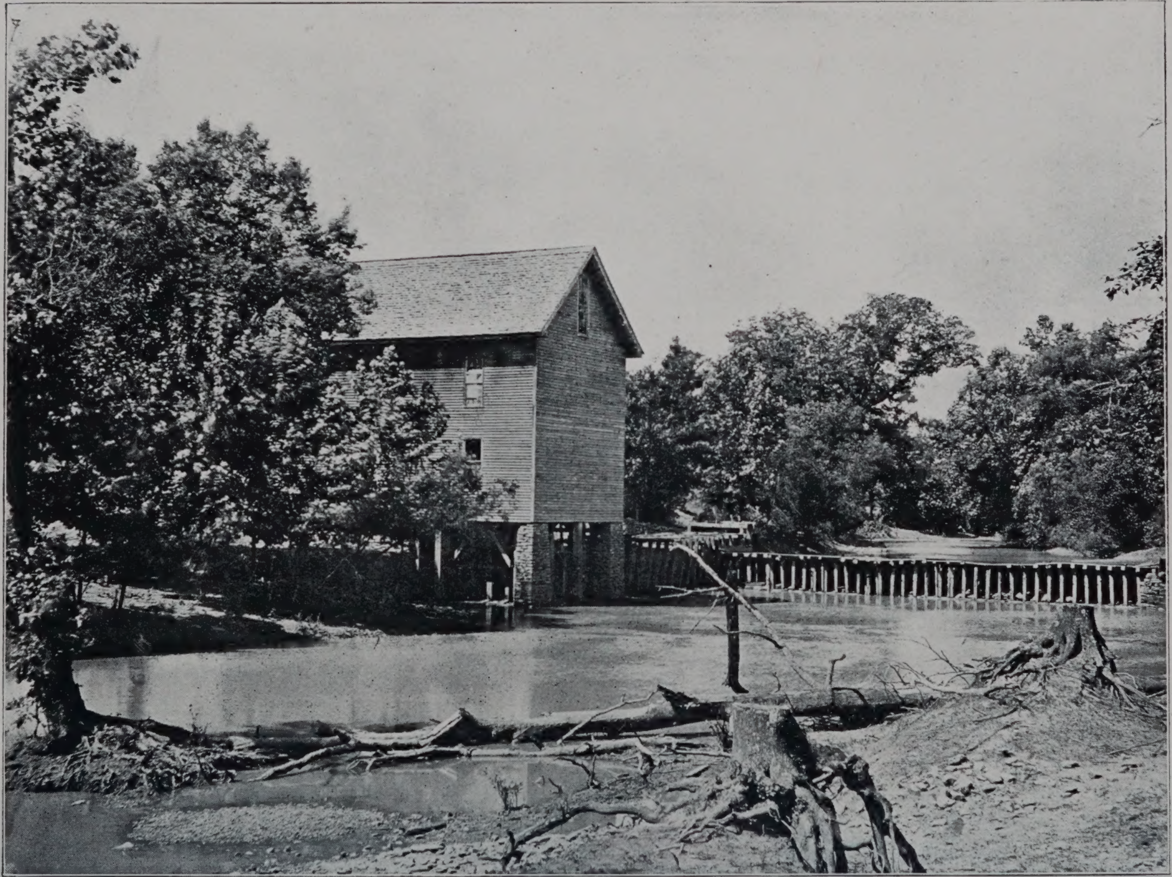
*Dismounted.



GLASS' MILL.

Extreme right of Union Army, September 19, 1863.

This division crossed the Chickamauga at Thedford's Ford about 4 o'clock on the 19th and proceeded toward Jay's Mill, where it formed in rear of Walker's and Forrest's troops, and, advancing westward with a portion of Cheatham's line at sundown, attacked Baird's and Johnson's Divisions, the engagement lasting till after dark. On the 20th the division was the left of Polk's wing, and was engaged in the assaults upon the Union log-works east of the Kelly field. Its general line of advance was in the direction of the Alexander Bridge road. Much of the heaviest fighting on this part of the field was performed by this division.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION (HILL'S CORPS).

Maj.-Gen. John C. Breckinridge.
Escort.
Foules' Company Mississippi Cavalry, Capt. H. L. Foules.

Helm's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin H. Helm.
Col. Joseph H. Lewis.
Forty-first Alabama, Col. Martin L. Stansel.
Second Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. James W. Hewitt, Lieut.-Col. James W. Moss.
Fourth Kentucky, Col. Joseph P. Nuckols, Maj. Thomas W. Thompson.
Sixth Kentucky, Col. Joseph H. Lewis, Lieut.-Col. Martin H. Cofer.
Ninth Kentucky, Col. John W. Caldwell, Lieut.-Col. John C. Wickliffe.
Cobb's (Kentucky) Battery, Capt. Robert Cobb.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel W. Adams.
Col. Randall Lee Gibson.
Thirty-second Alabama, Maj. John C. Kimball.

Thirteenth Louisiana, Twentieth Louisiana,	Col. Randall Lee Gibson, Col. Leon von Zinken. Capt. E. M. Dubroca.

Sixteenth Louisiana, Twenty-fifth Louisiana, Col. Daniel Gober.
Nineteenth Louisiana, Lieut.-Col. Richard W. Turner, Maj. Loudon Butler, Capt. H. A. Kennedy.
Fourteenth Louisiana Battalion, Maj. J. E. Austin.
Slocomb's (Louisiana) Battery, Capt. C. H. Slocomb.
Graves' (Kentucky) Battery, Lieut. S. M. Spencer.

Stovall's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Marcellus A. Stoval.
First Florida, Third Florida, Col. William S. Dilworth.
Fourth Florida, Col. W. L. L. Bowen.
Forty-seventh Georgia, Capt. William S. Phillips, Capt. Joseph S. Cone.
Sixtieth North Carolina, Lieut.-Col. James M. Ray, Capt. James Thomas Weaver.
Mebane's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. John W. Mebane.

Helm's Brigade of this division crossed the Chickamauga at Glass' Mill early September 19th and attacked John Beatty's Brigade of Negley's Division. It then recrossed the river and Breckinridge's forces moved down the east side of the river to Lee & Gordon's. They crossed during the night at Alexander's Bridge, and took position at an early hour on the 20th on the extreme right of the Confederate line. This division opened the battle of the 20th by assaulting the Union left, in position about the northeast corner of the Kelly field. The left of Helm's Brigade was shattered on the Union works. Subsequently Adams' and Stovall's Brigades, wheeling to the left in the vicinity of McDonald's house, and moving south on the Lafayette road, gained the Union rear. From this point the division was repulsed by a strong concentration against it. During the afternoon it was in position about half a mile east of McDonald's. It advanced in the general attack on the Union line at sundown.

RESERVE CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. W. H. T. Walker.

This corps was composed of Walker's (Gist) and Liddell's Divisions. It crossed the Chickamauga the afternoon and night of the 18th, and early on the 19th moved forward toward the right of General Bragg's line of battle. Some time after 8 o'clock Wilson's Brigade was dispatched in haste to the assistance of Forrest, then engaged at Jay's Mill. About 9 o'clock Ector followed, and at 10:30 Liddell's Division was also sent to the right. Both divisions became heavily engaged. After breaking Baird's Division, they were in turn taken in flank, and remained unengaged during the afternoon. On the 20th the corps formed the reserve of Polk's wing. At noon it replaced Breckinridge and attacked the Union line without success. At sundown it took part in the general advance on the Union line, Liddell's Division crossing the Lafayette road at McDonald's about 5:30.

WALKER'S DIVISION (WALKER'S CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. States Rights Gist.

Gist's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. States Rights Gist.
Col. Payton H. Colquitt.
Lieut.-Col. Leroy Napier.

Forty-sixth Georgia, Col. Peyton H. Colquitt, Maj. A. M. Speer.
Eighth Georgia Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Leroy Napier, Maj. Z. L. Watters.
Sixteenth South Carolina, *Col. James McCullough.
Twenty-fourth South Carolina, Col. Clement H. Stevens, Lieut.-Col. Ellison Capers.

Wilson's Brigade.

Col. Claudius C. Wilson.

Twenty-fifth Georgia, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Williams.
Twenty-ninth Georgia, Lieut. George R. McRae.
Thirtieth Georgia, Lieut.-Col. James S. Boynton.
First Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Schaaff.
Fourth Louisiana Battalion, Lieut.-Col. John McEnery.

Ector's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Matthew Duncan Ector.

Stone's Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. T. O. Stone.
Pound's Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. M. Pound.
Twenty-ninth North Carolina, Col. William B. Creasman.
Ninth Texas, Col. William H. Young.
Tenth Texas Cavalry,† Lieut.-Col. C. R. Earp.
Fourteenth Texas Cavalry, Col. J. L. Camp.
Thirty-Second Texas Cavalry,† Col. Julius A. Andrews.

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*Not engaged; at Rome.

†Serving as infantry.

Artillery.

Ferguson's (South Carolina) Battery,* Lieut. R. T. Beauregard.

Howell's (Georgia) Battery (formerly Martin's), Capt. Evan P. Howell.

Gist's Brigade of this division was not engaged on the 19th. It reached Alexander's Bridge from Rome at sunrise of the 20th. Wilson's and Ector's Brigades crossed the Chickamauga at Byram's Ford during the night of the 18th. Some time after 8 o'clock of the 19th, Wilson was moved in haste from Alexander's house to Jay's Mill to the assistance of Forrest's Cavalry. At 9 o'clock Ector was dispatched to the same point. Both brigades attacked Croxton's Brigade of Brannan's Division. They were taken in flank by Baird's Division and pushed towards Jay's Mill, where they remained till toward evening.

On Sunday morning, September 20th, the division formed the reserve of Polk's right. About noon it took the place of Breckinridge and assaulted the Union works east and northeast of the Kelly field. It also took part at sundown in the general advance of the line upon the Union works, and bivouacked north and east of the Kelly field.

LIDDELL'S DIVISION (WALKER'S CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. St. John R. Liddell.

Liddell's Brigade.

Col. Daniel C. Govan.

Second Arkansas, Fifteenth Arkansas,	Lieut.-Col. Reuben F. Harvey. Capt. A. T. Meek.
Fifth Arkansas, Thirteenth Arkansas,	Col. L. Featherton. Lieut.-Col. John E. Murray.
Sixth Arkansas, Seventh Arkansas,	Col. D. A. Gillispie. Lieut.-Col. Peter Snyder.

Eighth Arkansas, Lieut.-Col. George F. Baucum, Maj. A. Watkins.

First Louisiana (Regulars), Lieut.-Col. George F. Baucum, Maj. A. Watkins (Eighth Arkansas).

Warren Light Artillery (Mississippi Battery), Lieut. H. Shannon.

Walthall's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Edward Cary Walthall.

Twenty-fourth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. R. P. McKelvaine, Maj. W. C. Staples, Capt. B. F. Toomer, Capt. J. D. Smith.

Twenty-seventh Mississippi, Col. James A. Campbell.

Twenty-ninth Mississippi, Col. William F. Brantley.

Thirtieth Mississippi, Col. Junius I. Scales, Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Reynolds, Maj. James M. Johnson.

Thirty-fourth Mississippi, Maj. William G. Pegram, Capt. H. J. Bowen, Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Reynolds (Thirtieth Mississippi).

Fowler's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. William H. Fowler.

This division crossed the Chickamauga at Byram's Ford the night of the 18th, and was moving forward to take position as the right of General Bragg's line of battle, when at 10:30 a. m. of the 19th, it was dispatched in haste to its right to the assistance of Forrest's Cavalry and Ector's and Wilson's Brigades of Walker's Corps. About a mile north of its starting point it struck Baird's Division in flank and threw it into confusion. It was in turn taken in flank by Johnson's Division and forced back to Jay's Mill, where it remained for some time, moving forward again toward evening, and was briefly engaged on the right of General Cheatham's line. On the morning of the 20th the division was posted as a reserve to the right wing behind Breckinridge's Division. After the first engagement of the latter division, Liddell's troops replaced it and attacked the Union line. Toward sundown it was again sent forward, and crossed the Lafayette road at McDonald's. Here, being taken in flank, it withdrew, but subsequently advanced to the vicinity of the McDonald house and bivouacked.

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*Not engaged; at Rome.

LEFT WING.

Lieut.-Gen. James Longstreet.

General Longstreet in person arrived on the field from Ringgold about 11 o'clock on the night of the 19th. He was assigned to the command of the left wing, comprising the Divisions of Stewart, Bushrod Johnson, Law, Kershaw, Hindman and Preston. Of these divisions, Stewart and Preston composed Buckner's Corps; Johnson, Law and Kershaw made up Hood's Corps, and Hindman belonged to Polk's Corps. Stewart was on the right, Johnson in the center, Law and Kershaw in rear of Johnson, Hindman on the left and Preston to the left and rear of Hindman. At 11 o'clock on the 20th Johnson, Law and Kershaw penetrated the Union center at Brotherton's, and Hindman forced back the Union right. Stewart attacked east of Poe's; Johnson and Kershaw penetrated to Snodgrass Hill and continued to assault it during the afternoon. Hindman broke the lines of Davis and Sheridan and pursued them to the high ground west of Widow Glenn's, and then moved to the right and assisted in the assault of Snodgrass Hill from Viditoe's. Preston was brought up to aid in this assault at 4 p. m., and went into action on the fronts of Brannan and Steedman.

BUCKNER'S CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner.

Escort.

Clark's Company Tennessee Cavalry, Capt. J. W. Clark.

This corps was composed of Stewart's and Preston's Divisions. It crossed the Chickamauga at Theford's Ford the night of the 18th and early on the 19th. During the 19th and until 3 o'clock of the 20th Preston remained in position near Hunt's Ford. Stewart moved north to the assistance of Cheatham about noon on the 19th and was engaged until sundown east of and in the vicinity of Poe's and Brotherton's, and fought on nearly the same ground the second day. At 3 o'clock on the 20th Preston was moved up the Lafayette road to Brotherton's and thence to assist in the assault on Snodgrass Hill. He went into action on the left of Kershaw and a little south of the Snodgrass house, and was heavily engaged on the fronts of Brannan and Steedman until the close of the fight.

STEWART'S DIVISION (BUCKNER'S CORPS).

Maj.-Gen. Alexander P. Stewart.

Bate's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. William Brimage Bate.

Fifty-eighth Alabama, Col. Bushrod Jones.
Thirty-seventh Georgia, Col. A. F. Rudler, Lieut.-Col. Joseph T. Smith.
Fourth Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. T. D. Caswell, Capt. B. M. Turner, Lieut. Joel Towers.
Fifteenth Tennessee, Thirty-seventh Tennessee, Col. R. C. Tyler, Lieut.-Col. R. Dudley Frayser, Capt. R. M. Tankesley.
Twentieth Tennessee, Col. Thomas B. Smith, Maj. W. M. Shy.
Eufaula Artillery (Alabama Battery), Capt. McDonald Oliver.

Clayton's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Henry D. Clayton.

Eighteenth Alabama, Col. J. T. Holtzclaw, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Inge, Maj. P. F. Hunley.
Thirty-sixth Alabama, Col. Lewis T. Woodruff.
Thirty-eighth Alabama, Lieut.-Col. A. R. Lankford.
First Arkansas Battery, Capt. John T. Humphreys.

Brown's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. John C. Brown.
Col. Edmund C. Cook.

Eighteenth Tennessee, Col. Joseph B. Palmer, Lieut.-Col. William R. Butler, Capt. Gideon H. Lowe.
Twenty-sixth Tennessee, Col. John M. Lillard, Maj. Richard M. Saffell.
Thirty-second Tennessee, Col. Edmund C. Cook, Capt. Callaway G. Tucker.
Forty-fifth Tennessee, Col. Anderson Searcy.
Twenty-third Tennessee Battalion, Maj. Tazewell W. Newman, Capt. W. P. Simpson.
T. H. Dawson's (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson.

This division crossed the Chickamauga at Thedford's Ford the night of the 18th and early morning of the 19th, and formed in the second line of battle. Soon after noon it was dispatched to the right to assist Cheatham. Moving rapidly northward about three-quarters of a mile, it became heavily engaged and fought till night east of and about Poe's and Brotherton's, at one time penetrating the Union line nearly to the Dyer house. On Sunday the division fought in front of the Poe house and attacked Reynold's Division, posted in advance of the south line of the Kelly field. The division took part in the general advance of the right wing about sundown of the 20th, and, passing over the Union works, bivouacked near the Kelly house.

PRESTON'S DIVISION (BUCKNER'S CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. William Preston.

Gracie's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Archibald Gracie, Jr.

Forty-third Alabama, Col. Young M. Moody.
First Alabama Battalion, Lieut.-Col. John H. Holt, Capt. George W. Huguley.
Second Alabama Battalion,* Lieut.-Col. Bolling Hall, Jr., Capt. W. D. Walden.
Third Alabama Battalion,* Maj. John W. A. Sanford.
Fourth Alabama Battalion,† Maj. John D. McLennan.
Sixty-third Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. Abraham Fulkerson, Maj. John A. Aiken.

Third Brigade.

Col. John H. Kelly.

Sixty-fifth Georgia, Col. R. H. Moore.
Fifth Kentucky, Col. H. Hawkins.
Fifty-eighth North Carolina, Col. John B. Palmer.
Sixty-third Virginia, Maj. James M. French.

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*Hilliard Legion.

†Artillery Battalion Hilliard's Legion serving as infantry.

Trigg's Brigade.

Col. Robert C. Trigg.

First Florida Cavalry (dismounted), Col. G. Troup Maxwell.
Sixth Florida, Col. J. J. Finley.
Seventh Florida, Col. Robert Bullock.
Fifty-fourth Virginia, Lieut.-Col. John J. Wade.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. A. Leydon.

Jeffress' (Virginia) Battery, Capt. William C. Jeffress.
Peeples' (Georgia) Battery, Capt. Tyler M. Peeples.
Wolihin's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wolihin.

Gracie's Brigade of this division crossed the Chickamauga at dark on the 18th of September at Dalton's (Hunt's) Ford, the other brigades following early on the 19th. The division formed line near Hunt's and then moved forward to the high ground at the bend in the river below Hunt's. At noon the division moved to the right onto the ground vacated by Stewart's Division, when the latter moved to the assistance of Cheatham. At 3 o'clock Trigg's Brigade was sent to the support of Hood, then engaged east of Viniard's. At 3 o'clock, September 20th, the division was moved by the Lafayette road to Brotherton's, and at 4 p. m. it was sent through the Dyer fields to assist in the assault on Snodgrass Hill. The right of Gracie's Brigade rested near the first spur south of the Snodgrass house, with Kelly next on the left and Trigg on the left of Kelly. The division was heavily engaged from 4:30 till sundown, and at dark Trigg and Kelly captured the left Regiments of Steedman's Division and gained the rear of Brannan's right.

RESERVE CORPS ARTILLERY.

Maj. Samuel C. Williams.

Baxter's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. Edmund D. Baxter.
Darden's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. Putnam Darden.
Kolb's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.
McCants' (Florida) Battery, Capt. Robert T. McCants.

These four batteries, under command of Major Williams, crossed the river at Alexander's Bridge early on the 19th, and were posted as a reserve to Buckner's Corps. Baxter's Battery was then sent to Gracie's Brigade, and McCants' to Trigg's. The remaining batteries moved with Preston's Division, Sunday afternoon, to Brotherton's, and about 5 p. m. moved up to the vicinity of Poe's and opened fire, first with eight and then with eleven guns, upon the Union lines south of the Kelly field.

LONGSTREET'S CORPS* (HOOD'S).

Maj.-Gen. John B. Hood.

This corps consisted of McLaw's and Hood's (Law's) Division, Pickett's Division having been left in Virginia. Johnson's provisional Division was attached to the corps on the 19th of September. Kershaw's and Humphrey's Brigades alone of McLaw's Division arrived in time for the battle on the 20th. Robertson's Brigade of Hood's Division arrived with Johnson's Division on the afternoon of the 18th and reported to Law's Division on the 19th. The other brigades of Hood's Division, Benning's and Law's, arrived for the battle of the 19th. McLaw's and Hood's Divisions fought east of the Lafayette road, between Viniard's and Brotherton's, on the 19th, Johnson's troops penetrating west of the road south of Brotherton's. At 11 o'clock on the 20th the corps advanced at Brotherton's in column of divisions, Johnson leading, followed by Kershaw and Law, penetrated the Union center, and proceeded to assault Snodgrass Hill. It was engaged in this latter attack until sundown.

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*The Army of Northern Virginia. Organization taken from return of that army for August 31, 1863. Pickett's Division was left in Virginia.

McLAW'S DIVISION (HOOD'S CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. Joseph Brevard Kershaw.
Maj.-Gen. Lafayette McLaws.

Kershaw's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph Brevard Kershaw.
Second South Carolina, Lieut.-Col. Franklin Gaillard.
Third South Carolina, Col. James D. Nance.
Seventh South Carolina, Lieut.-Col. Elbert Bland, Maj. John S. Hard, Capt. E. J. Goggans.
Eighth South Carolina, Col. John W. Henegan.
Fifteenth South Carolina, Col. Joseph F. Gist.
Third South Carolina Battalion, Capt. Joshua M. Townsend.

Humphrey's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys.
Thirteenth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. Kennon McElroy.
Seventeenth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. John C. Fiser.
Eighteenth Mississippi, Capt. W. F. Hubbard.
Twenty-first Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. D. N. Moody.

*Wofford's Brigade.**

Brig.-Gen. William T. Wofford.
Sixteenth Georgia.
Eighteenth Georgia.
Twenty-fourth Georgia.
Third Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters.
Cobb's (Georgia) Legion.
Phillips' (Georgia) Legion.

*Bryan's Brigade.**

Brig.-Gen. Goode Bryan.

Tenth Georgia.
Fiftieth Georgia.
Fifty-first Georgia.
Fifty-third Georgia.

This division did not arrive for the battle of the 19th, and only Kershaw and Humphreys' Brigades were present on the 20th. It was formed in rear of Law's Division, east of Brotherton's. At 11 a. m. it followed Law's Division through the Union line, which had been penetrated by Johnson's Division. It pushed through the Dyer fields to their northern extremities, where, passing over Law's troops, it became engaged in that vicinity with Harker's Brigade of Wood's Division. At 1 p. m. it assaulted Snodgrass Hill to the right of the Snodgrass house, and was engaged in attacking that position until sundown.

HOOD'S DIVISION (HOOD'S CORPS).

Maj.-Gen. John B. Hood.
Brig.-Gen. Evander McIver Law.

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*Did not arrive in time for the battle.

Jenkins' Brigade.[*]

Brig.-Gen. Micah Jenkins.

First South Carolina.
Second South Carolina Rifles.
Fifth South Carolina.
Sixth South Carolina.
Hampton Legion.
Palmetto Sharpshooters.

Robertson's Brigade.[†]

Brig.-Gen. Jerome B. Robertson.
Col. Van H. Manning.

Third Arkansas, Col. Van H. Manning.
First Texas, Capt. R. J. Harding.
Fourth Texas, Col. John P. Bane, Capt. R. H. Bassett.
Fifth Texas, Maj. J. C. Rogers, Capt. J. S. Cleveland, Capt. T. T. Clay.

Law's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Evander McIver Law.
Col. James L. Sheffield.
Col. W. C. Oates.

Fourth Alabama, Col. Pinkney D. Bowles.
Fifteenth Alabama, Col. W. C. Oates.
Forty-fourth Alabama, Col. William F. Perry.
Forty-seventh Alabama, Maj. James M. Campbell.
Forty-eighth Alabama, Lieut.-Col. William M. Hardwick.

Anderson's Brigade.[*]

Brig.-Gen. George T. Anderson.

Seventh Georgia.
Eighth Georgia.
Ninth Georgia.
Eleventh Georgia.
Fifty-ninth Georgia.

Benning's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Benning.

Second Georgia, Lieut.-Col. William S. Shepherd, Maj. W. W. Charlton.
Fifteenth Georgia, Col. Dudley M. DuBose, Maj. P. J. Shannon.
Seventeenth Georgia, Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Matthews.
Twentieth Georgia, Col. J. D. Waddell.

Only Law's, Robertson's and Benning's Brigades arrived in time for the battle. The division went into action north and east of Viniard's about 2 p. m. on the 19th. The Union line was at first forced west of the Lafayette road in confusion, but being re-enforced, Law's Division was pushed back into the forest east of that road at sundown.

On the 20th the division was formed east of Brotherton's behind Johnson's Division, and at 11 a. m., followed that division through the Union center. It was attacked by portions of Brannan's Division, and finally checked by Harker's Brigade, of Wood's Division, near the northern extremity of the Dyer field. Kershaw following, forced Harker back to Snodgrass Hill. Law remained for the rest of the afternoon in the forest east of the Dyer fields and near their northern extremity.

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[*] Did not arrive in time to take part in the battle.
[†] Served part of the time in Johnson's Provisional Division.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION* (HOOD'S CORPS).

Brig.-Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson.

Gregg's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. John Gregg.
Col. Cyrus A. Sugg.

Third Tennessee, Col. Calvin H. Walker.
Tenth Tennessee, Col. William Grace.
Thirtieth Tennessee; Lieut.-Col. James J. Turner, Capt. Charles S. Douglas.
Forty-first Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. James D. Tillman.
Fiftieth Tennessee; Col. Cyrus A. Sugg, Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Beaumont, Maj. Christopher W. Robertson, Col. Calvin H. Walker (Third Tennessee).
First Tennessee Battalion; Maj. Stephen H. Colms, Maj. Christopher W. Robertson. (Fiftieth Tennessee).
Seventh Texas, Col. H. B. Granbury, Maj. K. M. Vanzandt.
Bledsoe's Missouri Battery, Lieut. R. L. Wood.

McNair's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Evander McNair.
Col. David Coleman.

First Arkansas Mounted Rifles, Col. Robert W. Harper.
Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, Col. James A. Williamson.
Twenty-fifth Arkansas, Lieut.-Col. Eli Hufstedler.
Fourth and Thirty-first Arkansas and Fourth Arkansas Battalion, (consolidated). Maj. J. A. Ross.
Thirty-ninth North Carolina, Col. David Coleman.
Culpeper's (South Carolina) Battery, Capt. James F. Culpeper.

Johnson's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson.
Col. John S. Fulton.

Seventeenth Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. Watt W. Floyd.
Twenty-third Tennessee, Col. R. H. Keeble.
Twenty-fifth Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. R. B. Snowden.
Forty-fourth Tennessee; Lieut.-Col. John S. McEwen, Jr., Maj. G. M. Crawford.
Company E., Ninth Georgia Artillery Battalion (Billington W. York's Battery) Lieut. William S. Everett.

This division in connection with other troops under General Johnson's command, forced a crossing of the river at Reed's bridge at three o'clock September 18th, and advanced toward Lee & Gordon's Mill to a point about 800 yards east of Viniard's, where it bivouacked. At 2:30 p. m. of the 19th, the division moved in a northwest direction into action. Fulton's Brigade crossing the Lafayette road some distance south of Brotherton's. Here it was attacked from the rear by Harker's Brigade of Wood's Division, advancing from the south on the Lafayette road, and forced to the eastward. The division was engaged in this vicinity until sunset. September 20th it advanced from the forest on the east side of the Lafayette road, opposite Brotherton's, as the head of Longstreet's column, having Law's Division in its rear, and Kershaw's Division following Law. It penetrated the Union center, which had been weakened by dispatching Wood's Division to the left, and passing through the Dyer fields, first occupied the high ground northwest of the Dyer house, and then assaulted Snodgrass Hill from Viditoe's. The first assault was at 2 o'clock. Another occurred at 3, and the attack was thereafter almost continuous until sundown.

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*A provisional organization, embracing Johnson's and part of the time Robertson's Brigade, as well as Gregg's and McNair's; September 19th attached to Longstreet's corps, under Major-General Hood.

CORPS ARTILLERY* (LONGSTREET'S).

Col. E. Porter Alexander.

Fickling's (South Carolina) Battery.
Jordan's (Virginia) Battery.
Moody's (Louisiana) Battery.
Parker's (Virginia) Battery.
Taylor's (Virginia) Battery.
Woolfolk's (Virginia) Battery.

Reserve Artillery.

Maj. Felix H. Robertson.

Barrett's (Missouri) Battery, Capt. Overton W. Barrett.
Havis' (Georgia) Battery, Capt. M. W. Havis.
Lumsden's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. Charles L. Lumsden.
Massenburg's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. T. L. Massenburg.

FORREST'S CORPS (CAVALRY).

Brig.-Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest.

Escort.

Jackson's Company Tennessee Cavalry, Capt. J. C. Jackson.

ARMSTRONG'S DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. Frank C. Armstrong.

Armstrong's Brigade.

Col. James T. Wheeler.

Third Arkansas, Col. A. W. Hobson.
Second Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. Thomas G. Woodward.
Sixth Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. James H. Lewis.
Eighteenth Tennessee, Battalion, Maj. Charles McDonald.

Forrest's Brigade.

Col. George G. Dibrell..

Fourth Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
Eighth Tennessee, Capt. Hamilton McGinnis.
Ninth Tennessee, Col. Jacob B. Biffle.
Tenth Tennessee, Col. Nicholas Nickleby Cox.
Eleventh Tennessee, Col. Daniel Wilson Holman.
Shaw's Battalion, O. P. Hamilton's Battalion, and R. D. Allison's Squadron (consolidated), Maj. Joseph Shaw.
Huggins' (Tennessee) Battery (formerly Freeman's), Capt. A. L. Huggins.
Morton's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. John W. Morton, Jr.

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*Did not arrive in time for the battle.

PEGRAM'S DIVISION.*

Brig.-Gen. John Pegram.

Davidson's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. H. B. Davidson.

First Georgia, Col. J. J. Morrison.
Sixth Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.
Sixth North Carolina, Col. George N. Folk.
Rucker's First Tennessee Legion, Col. E. W. Rucker, (Twelfth Tennessee Battalion, Maj. G. W. Day, and the Sixteenth Tennessee Battalion, Capt. John Q. Arnold).
Huwald's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. Gustave A. Huwald.

Scott's Brigade.

Col. John S. Scott.

Tenth Confederate, Col. C. T. Goode.
Detachment of John H. Morgan's command, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Martin.
First Louisiana, Lieut.-Col. James O. Nixon.
Second Tennessee, Col. H. M. Ashby.
Fifth Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
N. T. N. Robinson's (Louisiana) Battery (one section) Lieut. Winslow Robinson.

Early on the 19th General Forrest, being in bivouac near Alexander's Bridge with a portion of his command, was ordered toward Jay's Mill, where at 7:30 he struck Croxton's Brigade of Brannan's Division. Forrest's troops attacked dismounted. Shortly before 9 o'clock they were reenforced by Wilson's Brigade of Walker's Infantry Division, and soon after 9 o'clock by Ector's Brigade of the same division. Dibrell's Brigade arrived about 11 o'clock. The battle continued with great severity until 1 o'clock, when Forest's and Walker's troops were withdrawn to the vicinity of Jay's Mill. Armstrong's Brigade arrived from the extreme left about the close of the fight. Scott's Brigade was at the Red house, near Ringgold Bridge, and not engaged.

On Sunday Forrest's Corps held the right of the Confederate line. About 11 o'clock it advanced and captured the Union hospitals at the Cloud house, but was driven back about noon by the advance of Gordon Granger's Corps from McAfee Church. It continued to hold the Confederate right throughout the afternoon on Sunday.

WHEELER'S CORPS (CAVALRY).

Maj.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Wharton.

First Brigade.

Col. C. C. Crews.

Malone's (Alabama) Regiment, Col. J. C. Malone, Jr.
Second Georgia, Lieut.-Col. F. M. Ison.
Third Georgia, Col. R. Thompson.
Fourth Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.

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*Taken from Pegram's and Scott's reports and assignments.

Second Brigade.

Col. Thomas Harrison.

Third Confederate, Col. W. N. Estes.
Third Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Griffith.
Fourth Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. Paul F. Anderson.
Eighth Texas, Lieut.-Col. Gustave Cook.
Eleventh Texas, Col. G. R. Reeves.
White's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. B. F. White, Jr.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. William T. Martin.

First Brigade.

Col. John T. Morgan.

First Alabama, Lieut.-Col. D. T. Blakey.
Third Alabama, Lieut.-Col. T. H. Mauldin.
Fifty-first Alabama, Lieut.-Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick.
Eighth Confederate, Lieut.-Col. John S. Prather.

Second Brigade.

Col. A. A. Russell.

Fourth Alabama (Russell's Regiment) Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hambrick.
First Confederate, Capt. C. H. Conner.
J. H. Wiggins' (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. J. P. Bryant.

This corps consisted of Wharton's and Martin's Divisions. It was very active throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th at the upper fords of the Chickamauga. It crossed the river several times and engaged the Union Cavalry. On the afternoon of the 20th it pushed it back from the vicinity of Glass' Mill to its main lines of the battle of Crawfish Springs. It then recrossed the Chickamauga, proceeded to Lee & Gordon's Mill, crossed there to the west side again, and about sundown captured the Union hospitals at Crawfish Springs, and followed the withdrawal of the Union Cavalry toward Chattanooga.

STRENGTH AND LOSS OF CONFEDERATES AT CHICKAMAUGA.

There is much confusion as to the actual strength of Confederates at Chickamauga. From Confederate archives it appears that Bragg had under his command on September 19th and 20th in the battle an effective force including infantry, cavalry and artillery, between 81,000 and 82,000 men. General Lee in a letter to President Davis, under date of September 14, 1863, only five days before the battle, says: "If the report sent to me by General Cooper since my return from Richmond is correct, General Bragg had on the 20th of August last, 51,101 effective men; General Buckner, 16,118. He was to receive from General Johnson 9,000. His total force will, therefore, be 76,219—this is independent of the local troops, which you may recollect, he reported as exceeding his expectations." In this statement there is no mention of Longstreet's troops, as they were not ordered to the support of Bragg until later, but General Bragg reports that Longstreet's Corps joined him with 5,000. This gave to Bragg an army of 81,219, exclusive of the "local troops" referred to in Lee's letter. Gen. Johnson reported that after he had sent Bragg 9,000, as named by Gen. Lee, he afterward sent two other brigades. If this be true, then Bragg's army must have exceeded the numbers named of 81,219.

The Confederates according to these figures outnumbered the Union forces 26,219.

The Confederate losses were exceedingly heavy. General Bragg in his report of the battle of Chickamauga, admits a loss of two-fifths of his entire army.

The reports concerning the losses of the Confederates are vague and uncertain, the most careful estimates fix the loss as 2,673 killed, 16,274 wounded, and 2,003 missing, a total loss of 20,950. A full report never was made.

General Longstreet reported his loss on Sunday afternoon at Chickamauga, exclusive of one brigade, 1,856 killed, 6,506 wounded, and 270 captured, a total loss of 8,632, or 36 per cent. of his troops, composing the left wing of Bragg's Army.

CLOSE OF THE BATTLE—MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

On Sunday afternoon, September 20, 1863, the Union Army began leaving the battlefield at the Kelly field lines between 5 and 6 o'clock, moving westward through McFarland's Gap. After all of the army under Baird, Palmer, and Reynolds had left the field there still remained the troops of Harker's Brigade, and the Forty-fourth Indiana and Eighty-sixth Indiana of Dick's Brigade, under command of Gen. Thomas J. Wood, at Harker's Hill; and the troops under Gen. John M. Brannan, and Steedman's Division of Granger's Reserve Corps were left at Snodgrass Hill until about 8 o'clock of that night, when they were withdrawn, and they also passed down the hill through McFarland's Gap towards Chattanooga, so that by midnight of September 20th the entire Union Army had reached Rossville, about five miles from Chattanooga on the west side of Missionary Ridge. During the night these troops were supplied with rations and ammunition.

On the morning of September 21st, under the directions of General Thomas, the army was placed in position as follows: Crittenden's Corps (Twenty-first) occupied Missionary Ridge north of Rossville Gap.

The Fourteenth Corps, under command of Major-General Thomas, occupied Rossville Gap and the road south to McFarland's Gap. The Twentieth Corps, General McCook, and the mounted infantry and cavalry stretched across Chattanooga Valley to the foot of Lookout Mountain.

Palmer's Division of Crittenden's Corps (Twenty-first) held the point of Missionary Ridge immediately north of Rossville Gap, facing to the east towards the Chickamauga battlefield. Wood's Division was to the left of Palmer along the Ridge, and Steedman's Division of Granger's Reserve Corps was to the left of Wood.

General VanCleve's Division of Crittenden's Corps was sent to Chattanooga, reaching that place early in the morning of the 21st. Dick's brigade of VanCleve's Division, with the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry, was sent on the afternoon of the 21st to hold the Gaps in Missionary Ridge east of the town, and the bridge on the Harrison road over the Chickamauga Creek.

Baird's Division of Thomas' Corps, the Fourteenth, held Rossville Gap while Negley's Division was sent forward to the point overlooking the road to Ringgold and the Chickamauga battlefield.

Gen. John Beatty and Daniel McCook's Brigades held the point of the road immediately south of the Rossville Gap; Brannan and Reynolds' Divisions were at the road at McFarland's Gap, stretching north and south of that road, while Johnson, Stewart, and Davis' Divisions of the Twentieth Corps were formed in line to the west across Chattanooga Valley. The cavalry under command of General Mitchell occupied the lines at McFarland's Gap to meet any advance of Wheeler's Cavalry from that direction. Minty's Cavalry were beyond Rossville Gap on the Ringgold road in the neighborhood of McAfee's Church.

On Monday the 21st of September, 1863, there was no general advance of Bragg's army, and the only part of Bragg's forces that were seen by the Union troops was a portion of Wheeler's Cavalry that moved towards McFarland's Gap and engaged in light skirmishing with the Union Troops. There was no serious fighting either by the cavalry or infantry during the 20th.

On Monday night, September 21st, the entire Union Army was withdrawn to Chattanooga, the divisions of Wood and Palmer of Crittenden's Corps, moved northward along Missionary Ridge, passing Steedman's Division, and Steedman followed Wood into Chattanooga. Thomas' Corps, the Fourteenth, marched by the roadway through Rossville to Chattanooga. In this movement Brannan's Division, at the close of the day, occupied a line about half way between Rossville and Chattanooga, and there remained until the balance of the corps had passed into the lines around Chattanooga, when Brannan followed, reaching Chattanooga towards the morning of the 22d. McCook's Corps, which had occupied the Valley, withdrew and took its position into the lines formed about Chattanooga.

It was after daylight on the 22d before the last of the Union Army had reached Chattanooga. On the 22d the enemy advanced, pressing the cavalry back to Chattanooga, and at night of that day the Confederates were within about two miles of Chattanooga.

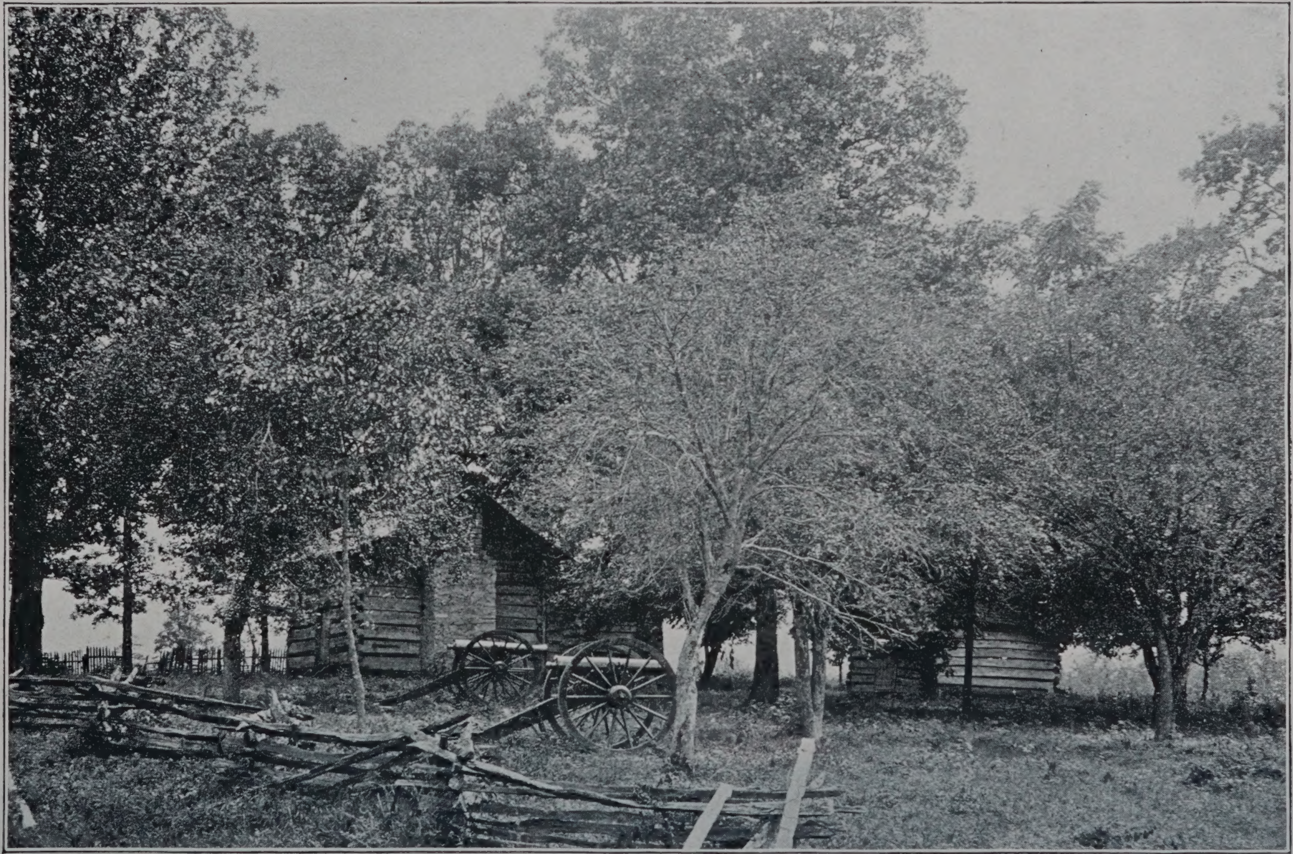
The Union Army, upon its arrival at Chattanooga, formed around Chattanooga with McCook's Corps on the right next toward Lookout Mountain and the river.

Thomas occupied the center, and Crittenden's Corps (Twenty-first) the left, extending to the river east and north of Chattanooga.

Immediately upon going into their new position the troops threw up works and by night of September 22d were in good position to meet whatever assault might be made by the Confederates. About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, Cheatham's Division of the Confederate army was marched northward and crossed Missionary Ridge in front of the skirmishers of Dick's Brigade and the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry; and in the afternoon of that day the Confederates occupied the ridge at the crossing of the Shallow Ford road.

The lines having been thoroughly established for defense, Dick's Brigade and the Thirty-ninth Indiana were withdrawn, Dick's Brigade going into position on the extreme left of the line, around Chattanooga to the left of Ft. Wood, while Harrison's Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry joined the mounted infantry and cavalry on the north side of the Tennessee River.

So the army remained in that position through the siege of Chattanooga, and until the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 23d, 24th and 25th.



BROTHERTON HOUSE, CHICKAMAUGA.

CHAPTER III.

THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK—ORIGIN AND LAW ESTABLISHING—APPOINTMENT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION.

For twenty-five years after the battle of Chattanooga nothing whatever was done toward marking the battlefield to preserve it in any historical manner.

The battlefield of Gettysburg had been set apart as historic ground and each of the States that had been represented by troops in the Union Army on that field had erected monuments to the memory of the men who had fought there. These monuments did not especially mark the location of the troops during that battle, nor outline positions occupied by the regiments or batteries from any State; the monuments were more especially intended to show that the State had furnished troops rather than perpetuate the name of the regiment or battery on the ground where it had fought. At Gettysburg, too, only the men of the Union Army were remembered, and it was not originally contemplated that the States of the South, or the soldiers of the so-called Confederacy, were to be recognized by markers and monuments, or otherwise, on that field.

The idea of marking the battlefield of Chickamauga so as to preserve its history originated with Gen. Henry V. Boynton, he having been the Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the battle of Chickamauga, and in Van Derveer's Brigade, Brannan's Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Major-General Thomas. The thought took shape in his mind, as he states, while on a visit to the Chickamauga field with General Van Derveer in June, 1888. General Boynton at that time was the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, and he used the columns of that paper to bring the project before the public. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the army that on the Union side had fought the battle of Chickamauga, was to hold its annual reunion in Chicago in the early autumn of 1888, and at that reunion it was appealed to to take up the proposed plan, as it had been formed in the mind of General Boynton. In one of his published letters concerning the "Park Scheme," as he termed it, General Boynton says:

"The survivors of the Army of the Cumberland should awake to great pride in the notable field of Chickamauga. Why should it not, as well as eastern fields, be marked by monuments, and its lines be accurately preserved for history? There was no more magnificent fighting during the war than both armies did there. Both sides might well unite in preserving the field where both, in a military sense, won such renown."

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the original scheme proposed that both armies, the Union and Confederate, should participate in the work, and that it should indeed and in truth be National in its scope in so far that the lines of both armies should be distinctly outlined and preserved.

General Boynton's life in Washington gave him an opportunity to see many of the men who took a conspicuous part in the battle of Chickamauga, and with them to discuss the plans for the proposed work. Through his letters to the public press, and by the interest that was created by his personal interviews, the proposition for a Memorial Park to embrace the battlefield of Chickamauga met with almost universal favor throughout the country.

At the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland held in Chicago in 1888, following the publications herein referred to, a resolution was presented and adopted approving the proposed plans of General Boynton concerning the Chickamauga battlefield, and a committee of five was appointed "for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to inaugurate a movement for the purchase of the ground on which the battle of Chickamauga was fought, that monuments be placed thereon to mark the location of troops that fought there."

The committee appointed under this resolution consisted of Gen. Henry M. Cist, Gen. Charles F. Manderson, Gen. Russell A. Alger, Gen. Absalom Baird and Gen. Henry V. Boynton, all of whom had participated in the battle of Chickamauga with the Union Army. This committee met in Washington City on February 13, 1889, and decided to invite the ex-Confederate veterans who took part in the battie of Chickamauga, and were then in Washington, to join with the committee in the formation of a "Chickamauga Memorial Association."

On the following day a joint conference was held in the room of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Beside the members of the committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland there were present Gen. W. S. Rosecrans and the following representatives of the Confederate Army: General Bate of Tennessee, General Colquitt of Georgia, General Walthall of Mississippi, Generals Morgan and Wheeler of Alabama, General Wright of Tennessee, Colonel Bankhead of Alabama and Colonel Morgan of Mississippi.

The plan of this proposed Chickamaugua Memorial Association was that the work of preserving and marking the battlefield of Chickamauga should be carried on under the direction of a joint corporation, in which each State that had troops in the battle should be represented by one or more members. A committee was appointed to prepare articles of incorporation, or to secure a charter for a "Joint Chickamauga Memorial Association," and through the action of this committee and in compliance with the laws of the State of Georgia, a charter was secured from the Superior Court of Walker County, Georgia, on December 4, 1889. The objects of the Association, as expressed in the charter, were to be "To mark and preserve the battlefield of Chickamauga, on which were fought the actions of September Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth, Anno Domini, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, together with the natural and artificial features, as they were at the time of the said battle, by such memorial stones, tablets or monuments as a generous people may aid to erect, to commemorate the valor displayed by American soldiers on that field."

In the list of incorporators, Indiana was represented by Joseph B. Dodge, Walter Q. Gresham, Joseph J. Reynolds, Milton S. Robinson, George W. Steele and John T. Wilder.

The officers of the Association as originally named were: John T. Wilder, President; Joseph Wheeler, Vice-President; Marcus J. Wright, Secretary and J. S. Fullerton, Treasurer.

As it will be observed, the plan contemplated by this Association was to carry on the proposed work by the Corporation, and to go to the Congress of the United States and ask for an appropriation sufficient to purchase the land from Rossville Gap to Crawfish Springs. The plans were found not to be sufficiently comprehensive, or rather new plans covering a greater scope, and on a larger scale, were born. The idea of confining the work to the territory covered by the battle of Chickamauga was crowded out by a greater one which embraced the battlefields of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and the battle points about Chattanooga, so that there should be embraced in one great National Military Park to consist of the battlefields, and the approaches thereto, of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga, and all to be under control of the Secretary of War.

The mind that was controlling and directing in this larger project was the same that had originated the "Chickamauga Memorial Association," that of Gen. Henry V. Boynton.

The bill that was prepared authorized the purchase by the United States of the entire field of Chickamauga, and the acquirement of the roads leading to and through that field and those along and over Missionary Ridge and thence over Lookout Mountain. Under the provisions of this bill as prepared, the Secretary of War was authorized to select a commission, and through that commission to establish the park, which, when established was to be known as the "Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park."

The time for the presentation of the "Bill" entitled "An act to establish a National Military Park at the battlefield of Chickamauga" seemed auspicious. The mind of the people had been turned toward it; there were quite a number of the active participants in the battle then in Congress, and there were many more in Washington. The Nation had gotten far enough away from the excitement and animosities of the Civil War, so that the men of the North and the men of the South could recognize the soldierly qualities of all who were actors and active participants therein. The bill was placed in the hands of Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, a man who had served with distinction as an officer at Chickamauga, and was then, and has been ever since a strong and influential member of the House of Representatives. General Grosvenor introduced the bill in the House and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The report of the committee was a unanimous report in favor of the passage of the bill, and afterward the Senate Committee on Military Affairs adopted the report of the House Committee and submitted it to the Senate as their report.

This report is so comprehensive in the statement of the objects and purposes of the bill, and the reasons why the bill should be passed, that it is deemed best to give the principal parts thereof as an historical document:

"The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6454) to establish a National Military Park at the battlefield of Chickamauga, having had the same under consideration, respectfully report the same with an amendment, and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The bill under consideration establishes as a National Military Park the approaches which overlook and the ground upon which occurred some of the most remarkable tactical movements and the deadliest fighting of the war of the rebellion, namely, the fields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

The preservation for national study of the lines of the decisive battles, especially when the tactical movements were unusual both in numbers and military ability, and when the fields embraced great natural difficulties, may properly be regarded as a matter of national importance.

This your committee understands to be the underlying idea of that noted organization of Union Soldiers, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, with whom the pending project originated. Interested with them and supporting them in the movement, we find leading representatives of all the Eastern and of all the Western armies; and for this we find ready explanation in the fact that all the armies and nearly every State of the North and each State of the South had troops on one or both of these fields.

The proposition to mark the lines on both sides is held to be absolutely necessary to a clear understanding of the fields and to the sufficient illustration of the persistent, stubborn, and deadly fighting of American soldiers, which made the field of Chickamauga for both sides, as the statistics show, one of the bloodiest, if not the bloodiest battlefied, for the numbers engaged and the time of their fighting, of any of the great battles of the modern world, from the days of the first Napoleon to the close of the war of the Union.

The corresponding field for Eastern operations is Gettysburg, where every State in the Union is interested, and the necessity of marking both lines to an intelligent study of the field has been recognized in a proposition before this Congress to provide for marking the Confederate lines upon that noted field.

The proposed Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park consists of two features—the approaches and the park proper. It is expected that title to the former will be obtained by the United States, without cost, through cession of jurisdiction by the States of Tennessee and Georgia, respectively, of the public roads now in existence and which it is proposed to utilize as approaches to the Park. No appropriation is therefore made for their purchase, and informal assurances have been given of their prompt cession to the United States.

The battlefield of Chickamauga proper forms the body of the Park. As described in the bill, it embraces about 7,600 acres. It is proposed to obtain title to this by condemnation under the general act. In order that no resident on the tract may feel himself driven from home or from his possessions, it is provided that the Secretary of War may arrange with all who desire to remain, to lease their lands at a nominal rent, the conditions on their side being that they will aid in the care of the grounds and in preserving all the natural features of the field as they now exist.

The approaches to the field form most important adjuncts to the proposed National Park. The approach from Chattanooga begins at or near Sherman Heights, at the north end of Missionary Ridge. This is the battlefield of the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. W. T. Sherman, during the operations about Chattanooga, November 23, 24, and 25, 1863. From this point, this approach runs along the crest of Missionary Ridge to Rossville Gap. Throughout its whole length, it overlooks the battlefield of General Hooker's troops from the Army of the Potomac on Lookout Mountain, and terminates where these troops, after the battle on the mountain, reached and crossed Missionary Ridge. This approach also overlooks the ground of the first day's operations about Orchard Knob, and coincides throughout its length with the lines of General Bragg's army and thus passes along the entire front of the famous assault of the Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, upon Missionary Ridge.

The continuation of this first described approach is the Lafayette or State Road from Rossville, Georgia, passing through the center of the battlefield of Chickamauga, and being the axis and the prize of the fight, to Lee and Gordon's Mill, on the Chickamauga River, which was opposite the center of the Confederate Army at the opening of the battle, and thence to Crawfish Springs, the point from which the Union Army advanced to the battle, and thence to Glass' Mill, on the Chickamauga, the left of the Confederate line of battle. The third approach is the road from the junction of the first two at Rossville, Georgia, along the northern base of Missionary Ridge, to McFarland's Gap, being the road over which the Union Army advanced to Chattanooga after the battle, and forming the entrance to the northern portion of the proposed Park. These are all roads which, for the most part, like those of the battlefield itself, have a stony or flinty foundation and which require comparatively little care, and all of them are to be obtained without cost to the United States.

The following are the lengths of the approaches and roads thus to be ceded to the United States without cost:

	Miles
Sherman Heights to Rossville	6
Rossville to Lee & Gordon's Mill	7
Rossville to McFarland's Gap	2
McFarland's Gap to Crawfish Springs Road	6
Lee & Gordon's Mill to Crawfish Springs	2
Crawfish Springs to Glass' Mill	2
Total	26

The purpose is to maintain the body of the Park, which embraces the fields of Chickamauga, as near as may be in its present condition, as to roads, fields, forests, and houses. There have been scarcely any changes in those respects since the battle, except in the growth of underbrush and timber. Almost the only work of any consequence in the restoration of the entire field to its condition at the time of the battle will be the cutting away of underbrush over a very limited area.

The roads as they now exist are the same as were used in the battle, and very little road construction will hereafter be necessary to give access to every point of interest on the field. When, therefore, once established, the cost of the care of the park and its approaches will be very small.

The area which it is proposed to acquire for the park by condemnation contains, as near as may be, 7,600 acres. The land is largely forest and ridge land, though there is considerable good farming land in the tract. The average cost of the whole cannot, with all improvements, exceed $20.00 an acre. The sum appropriated by the bill, which is $250,000,* will be ample for the complete establishment of the park, including preliminary surveys, fixing its boundaries, surfacing its roads, and ascertaining the military positions.

The purpose is to have each State which had troops engaged on the field provide the monuments for marking the positions of the troops, after the general plan heretofore pursued at Gettysburg by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.

The sole expense to the United States for monuments will be those for marking the positions of the Regular regiments and batteries, being only sixteen in number for both fields.

Your committee finds the interest in this project widespread. To such an extent is this true that it may properly be called national. The recent demands for the new maps of Chickamauga from every section of the Union illustrates this fact. The Union armies of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Potomac, under Generals Sherman, Rosecrans, Thomas and Hooker, all finally united under General Grant, are equally interested in preserving the lines of this extended and notable battleground.

On the Confederate side the armies of Tennessee, of Northern Virginia through General Longstreet's Corps, of the Mississippi through General Johnson's troops, and General Buckner's army from East Tennessee were all engaged.

The regular army had nine regiments and seven batteries on these fields, while the following eighteen States had troops in the Union Army engaged in these movements, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan,Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa,

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*Reduced to and passed at $125,000.

Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Tennessee. Every Confederate State had troops on these fields, while Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee contributed numerously to both armies.

As already stated, the figures show Chickamauga to rank for the numbers engaged and the time of their fighting among the most noted battles of the modern world.

The average losses on each side for the troops which fought through the two days were fully 33 per cent, while for many portions of each line the losses reached 50 per cent, and for some even 75 per cent.

A field as renowned as this for the stubborness and brilliancy of its fighting, not only in our own war, but when compared with all modern wars, has an importance to the nation as an object lesson of what is possible in American fighting, and the national value of the preservation of such lines for historical and professional study must be apparent to all reflecting minds. The political questions which were involved in the contest do not enter this view of the subject nor do they belong to it. The proposition for establishing the Park is in all its aspects a purely military project.

The Eastern armies have already the noted field of Gettysburg upon which to mark and preserve the history of their movements and their renowned fighting. To this the government has already made liberal appropriations to mark the positions of the regular forces there engaged and for other purposes.

It seems fitting that the Western armies should select a field and be assisted in preserving it by the general government.

It is easy to see from the facts presented that there is no other field upon which all the armies were as fully represented. There is probably no other in the world which presents more formidable natural obstacles to great military operations than the slopes of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, while, as shown, there is no field that surpasses Chickamauga in the deadliness and persistence of its fighting.

The tactical movements were numerous and brilliant on each field and many of them remarkable. Indeed, both are as noted in this respect as in the character of the fighting.

There were present upon one or the other and in the case of most, upon both fields, Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Rosecrans, Hooker, Sheridan, and Granger, of the Union Army, and Bragg, Longstreet, Hood, Hardee, Buckner, Polk, D. H. Hill, Wheeler, Forrest, and Johnson, of the Confederate forces. The preservation of these fields will preserve to the nation for historical and military study the best efforts which these noted officers, commanding American veterans, were able to put forth. The two together form one of the most valuable object-lessons in the art of war, and one which, looking solely to the interests of the public, may properly be preserved."

There was not a word in opposition to the bill expressed either in the House or in the Senate. Some few amendments were offered to the original bill, these were adopted by the House; the whole time consumed in the passage of the bill in the House was twenty-three minutes. In the Senate the bill was passed in a little less time than in the House. The bill as amended and passed provided for the purchase of fifteen square miles of the Chickamauga fields, and an appropriation of $125,000. The evening of the same day of its passage, August 19, 1890, the bill was carried to President Benjamin Harrison and he very promptly approved the bill and signed it, and the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park became a reality. Seldom in the history of the Nation has there been such a magnificent work brought to the minds of the American people and embodied in law as the project of General Boynton for the preservation of the battlefield of Chickamauga in historic form.

The following is the full text of the "Act" establishing the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AT THE BATTLEFIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That for the purpose of preserving and suitably marking for historical and professional military study the fields of some of the most brilliant fighting in the war of the rebellion, and upon the ceding of jurisdiction to the United States by the States of Tennessee and Georgia, respectively, and the report of the Attorney-General of the United States that the title to the lands thus ceded is perfect, the following described highways in those States are hereby declared to be approaches to and parts of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park as established by the second section of this act, to-wit: First—The Missionary Ridge Crest road from Sherman Heights, at the north end of Missionary Ridge, in Tennessee, where the said road enters upon the ground occupied by the Army of the Tennessee, under Maj.-Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, in the military operations of November twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; thence along said road through the positions occupied by the army of Gen. Braxton Bragg, on November twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and which were assaulted by the Army of the Cumberland, under Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, on that date, to where the said road crosses the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, near Rossville Gap, Georgia, upon the ground occupied by the troops of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker, from the Army of the Potomac, and thence in the State of Georgia to the junction of said road with the Chattanooga and Lafayette, or State, road at Rossville Gap; second, the Lafayette, or State, road from Rossville, Georgia, to Lee & Gordon's Mill; third, the road from Lee & Gordon's Mill, Georgia, to Crawfish Springs, Georgia; fourth, the road from Crawfish Springs, Georgia, to the crossing of the Chickamauga, at Glass' Mill, Georgia; fifth, the Dry Valley road from Rossville, Georgia, to the southern limits of McFarland's Gap, in Missionary Ridge; sixth, the Dry Valley and Crawfish Springs road from McFarland's Gap to the intersection of the road from Crawfish Springs to Lee & Gordon's Mill; seventh, the road from Ringgold, Georgia, to Reed's Bridge, on the Chickamauga River; eighth, the roads from the crossing of Lookout Creek, across the northern slope of Lookout Mountain, and thence to the old Summertown Road and to the Valley on the east slope of the said mountain, and thence by the route of Gen. Joseph Hooker's troops to Rossville, Georgia, and each and all of these herein described roads shall, after the passage of this act, remain open as free public highways, and all rights of way now existing through the grounds of the said Park and its approaches shall be continued.

SEC. 2. That upon the ceding of jurisdiction by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, and the report of the Attorney-General of the United States that a perfect title has been secured under the provisions of the act approved August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act to authorize condemnation of the land for sites of public buildings, and for other purposes," the lands and roads embraced in the area bounded as herein described, together with the roads described in Section 1 of this act, are hereby declared to be a National Park, to be known as the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park; that is to say, the area inclosed by a line beginning on the Lafayette, or State, road, in Georgia, at a point where the bottom of the ravine next north of the house known on the field of Chickamauga as the Cloud House, and being about six hundred yards north of said house, due east to the Chickamauga River and due west to the intersection of the Dry Valley road, at McFarland's Gap; thence along the west side of the Dry Valley and Crawfish Springs roads to the south side of the road from Crawfish Springs to Lee & Gordon's Mill; thence along the south side of the last named road to Lee & Gordon's Mill; thence along the channel of the Chickamauga River to the line forming the northern boundary of the Park, as hereinbefore described, containing seven thousand, six hundred acres, more or less.

SEC. 3. That the said Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, and the approaches thereto, shall be under the control of the Secretary of War, and it shall be his duty, immediately after the passage of this act, to notify the Attorney-General of the purpose of the United States to acquire title to the roads and lands described in the previous sections of this act, under the provisions of the Act of August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; and the said Secretary, upon receiving notice from the Attorney-General of the United States that perfect titles have been secured to the said lands and roads, shall at once proceed to establish and substantially mark the boundaries of the said Park.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter into agreements, upon such nominal terms as he may prescribe, with such present owners of the land as may desire to remain upon it, to occupy and cultivate their present holdings, upon condition that they will preserve the present buildings and roads and the present outlines of field and forest, and that they will only cut trees or underbrush under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and that they will assist in caring for and protecting all tablets, monuments, or such other artificial works as may from time to time be erected by proper authority.

SEC. 5. That the affairs of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, be in charge of three Commissioners, each of whom shall have actively participated in the battle of Chickamauga or one of the battles about Chattanooga, two to be appointed from civil life by the Secretary of War, and a third, who shall be detailed by the Secretary of War from among those officers of the army best acquainted with the details of the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, who shall act as Secretary of the Commission. The said Commissioners and Secretary shall have an office in the War Department building, and while on actual duty shall be paid such compensation, out of the appropriation provided in this act, as the Secretary of War shall deem reasonable and just.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners named in the preceding section, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to superintend the opening of such roads as may be necessary to the purposes of the Park, and the repair of the roads of the same, and to ascertain and definitely mark the lines of battle of all troops engaged in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, so far as the same shall fall within the lines of the Park as defined in the previous sections of this act, and, for the purpose of assisting them in their duties and in ascertaining these lines, the Secretary of War shall have authority to employ, at such compensation as he may deem reasonable and just, to be paid out of the appropriation made by this act, some person recognized as well informed in regard to the details of the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and who shall have actively participated in one of those battles, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from and after the passage of this act, through the Commissioners, and their assistant in historical work, and under the act approved August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, regulating the condemnation of land for public uses, to proceed with the preliminary work of establishing the Park and its approaches as the same are defined in this act, and the expenses thus incurred shall be paid out of the appropriation provided by this act.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners, acting under the direction of the Secretary of War, to ascertain and substantially mark the locations of the regular troops, both infantry and artillery, within the boundaries of the Park, and to erect monuments upon those positions as Congress may provide the necessary appropriations; and the Secretary of War in the same way may ascertain and mark all lines of battle within the boundaries of the Park and erect plain and substantial historical tablets at such points in the vicinity of the Park and its approaches as he may deem fitting and necessary to clearly designate positions and movements, which, although without the limits of the Park, were directly connected with the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

SEC. 8. That it shall be lawful for the authorities of any State having troops engaged either at Chattanooga or Chickamauga, and for the officers and directors of the Chickamauga Memorial Association, a corporation chartered under the laws of Georgia, to enter upon the lands and approaches of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of troops engaged therein; *Provided*, That before any such lines are permanently designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, and shall first receive the written approval of the Secretary, which approval shall be based upon formal written reports, which must be made to him in each case by the Commissioners of the Park.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of War, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, shall have the power to make, and shall make, all needed regulations for the care of the Park and for the establishment and marking of the lines of battle and other historical features of the Park.

SEC. 10. That if any person shall willfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure or remove any monument, column, statues, memorial structure or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the Park by lawful authority, or shall willfully destroy or remove any fence, railing, inclosure or other work for the protection or ornament of said Park, or any portion thereof, or shall willfully destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush or shrubbery that may be growing upon said Park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree or trees growing or being upon such Park, except by permission of the Secretary of War, or shall willfully remove or destroy any breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter, on any part thereof, constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battles on the lands or approaches to the Park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof, before any justice of the peace of the county in which the offense may be committed, shall for each and every such offense forfeit and pay a fine, in the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, one half to the use of the Park and the other half to the informer, to be enforced and recovered before such justice, in like manner as debts of like nature are now by law recoverable in the several counties where the offense may be committed.

SEC. 11. That to enable the Secretary of War to begin to carry out the purposes of this act, including the condemnation and purchase of the necessary land, marking the boundaries of the Park, opening or repairing necessary roads, maps and surveys, and the pay and expenses of the Commissioners and their assistants, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and disbursements under this act shall require the approval of the Secretary of War, and he shall make annual report of the same to Congress.

Approved, August 19, 1890.

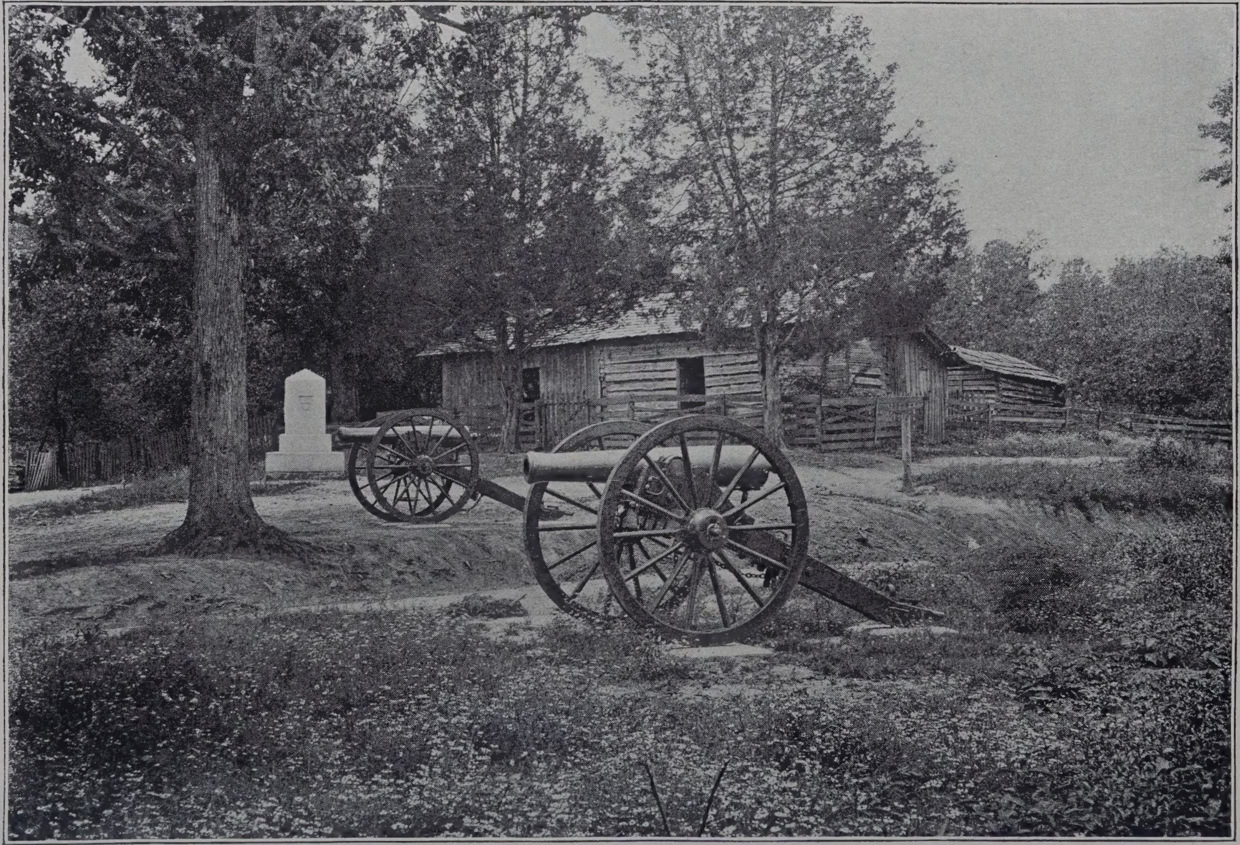
After the passage of the Act the Secretary of War, at that time the Hon. R. S. Proctor, lost no time in carrying out the provisions of the law, and beginning the actual work required.

He appointed as the first members of the National Commission the following: As members from civil life, Gen. Joseph S. Fullerton, as Chairman, and Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, and from the Army, Capt. and Brevet-Col. Sanford C. Kellogg, of the Fourth Cavalry.

All of these officers were engaged in the battle of Chickamauga. General Fullerton was during the battle Chief of Staff to Gen. Gordon Granger, and went with General Granger to the relief of General Thomas at Snodgrass Hill on Sunday afternoon, September 20th, 1863. General Stewart commanded a division in Buckner's Corps, of the Confederate Army, during the battle of Chickamauga, and was afterward promoted to Lieutenant-General and placed in command of a corps and served with the Confederate forces during the entire war. Colonel Kellogg was an Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major-General Thomas during the battle of Chickamauga, and was well informed concerning the entire field. Colonel Kellogg was made Secretary of the Commission, and Gen. Henry V. Boynton was appointed as the Historian to the Commission. From the time the work of improving the Chickamauga Park began until the present time the several Secretaries of War, and their assistants, have manifested the deepest interest in the work connected with the enterprise, and have sought by every possible means to advance the work, so that when it should be completed it will be the greatest battlefield park in the world. Colonel Kellogg retained his position as a member of the Commission for three years, entering into the prosecution of the work with all of the zeal, enthusiasm and intelligence worthy of so great and magnificent an undertaking. At the end of the three years Colonel Kellogg was detailed as the Military Attache of the American Legation in Paris, and severed his connection with the Commission.

Major, now Lieut.-Col., Frank G. Smith, Fourth U. S. Artillery, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Commission caused by the resignation of Colonel Kellogg. Colonel Smith, during the battle of Chickamauga, was a Lieutenant in command of Battery I, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and with his guns was in action on both Saturday and Sunday attached to Van Derveer's Brigade, Brannan's Division of the Fourteenth Corps. This was the first division engaged on Saturday and the last to retire from the field on Sunday night at the battle of Chickamauga. The loss of this battery was: Killed, 1; wounded, officers 1, enlisted men 20; missing, 0. While the loss of this battery was heavier than any other battery in killed and wounded, it held every position to which it was assigned, and at the close of the battle retired with all its guns and equipment complete.

One further change in the membership of the Commission, as originally formed, was caused by the death of Gen. J. S. Fullerton in a railroad accident which occurred on the 20th day of March, 1897. General Fullerton, during the time that he was chairman of the Commission, devoted his time to the work of the Commission and labored with an intelligence possessed by but few men who could have been appointed to the place. After the death of General Fullerton, Gen. Henry V. Boynton was appointed by the Secretary of War as Chairman of the Commission, and has discharged the duties of that position until the present time.



SNODGRASS HOUSE, CHICKAMAUGA, GENERAL THOMAS'S HEADQUARTERS.

It is safe to say there is not a man to-day in the United States who is more thoroughly qualified, by reason of his knowledge of the battlefield, to fill the position of Chairman of the Commission than is he.

The following regulations concerning monuments, tablets and markers on the battlefield were prepared and issued by General Fullerton during the time of his service as Chairman of the Commission, and was duly approved by Secretary Lamont, and these regulations have been maintained through the entire work of placing monuments and markers upon the battlefield, and governed the Indiana Commission, as well as all others.

The following is a full text of the regulations:—

Chickamauga and Chattanooga
National Military Park Commission,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

In accordance with the act of Congress approved August 19th, 1890, establishing the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, the following regulations are published for the information and guidance of all interested in the erection of monuments, tablets, or other methods of indicating lines of battle or positions within the limits of said Park:

1. A statement of the proposed dimensions, designs, inscriptions upon and material for all monuments, tablets, or other markers, must be submitted to the Commissioners of the Park, and, in the case of monuments, plans and elevations showing exact measurements and a close estimate of weight must be submitted. The Park Commissioners will report upon these to the Secretary of War, and, upon his approval, such monuments, tablets, or other markers may be erected. A duplicate copy of the approved specifications, design and inscription of each monument, tablet or marker will be furnished to the Commissioners of the Park for file with their records before a permit to erect will be issued.

2. Monuments of stone must be constructed of granite, or such other durable stone as, after investigation by the Park Commissioners, may be approved by the Secretary of War. Monuments may also be of bronze.

3. The foundations of all monuments will be constructed under the direction of an engineer of the Park, of material, except cement, supplied from the lands of the Park and by labor employed by the engineer, the cost of the same to be paid by those for whom the foundations are prepared, in such way as the Secretary of War may direct.

4. Inscriptions must be purely historical, and must relate only to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga campaigns. They must also be based upon, and conform to, the official reports of these campaigns, and must be submitted to the Secretary of War, through the Park Commissioners, for his approval, before being adopted or cut into the stones.

5. Brigades, divisions and corps may be designated, in the inscriptions, by their numbers, where that method was used, and also by the names of their respective commanders, as "First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps," or "Scribner's Brigade, Baird's Division, Thomas' Corps," "Polk's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Hill's Corps." The numerical designations alone would be meaningless to most visitors.

6. Tablets and other markers will be erected under the direction of the Park engineers—if of metal, upon metal posts set in hydraulic concrete; if of stone, upon suitable foundations to be determined by the Park engineers.

For the Commissioners:

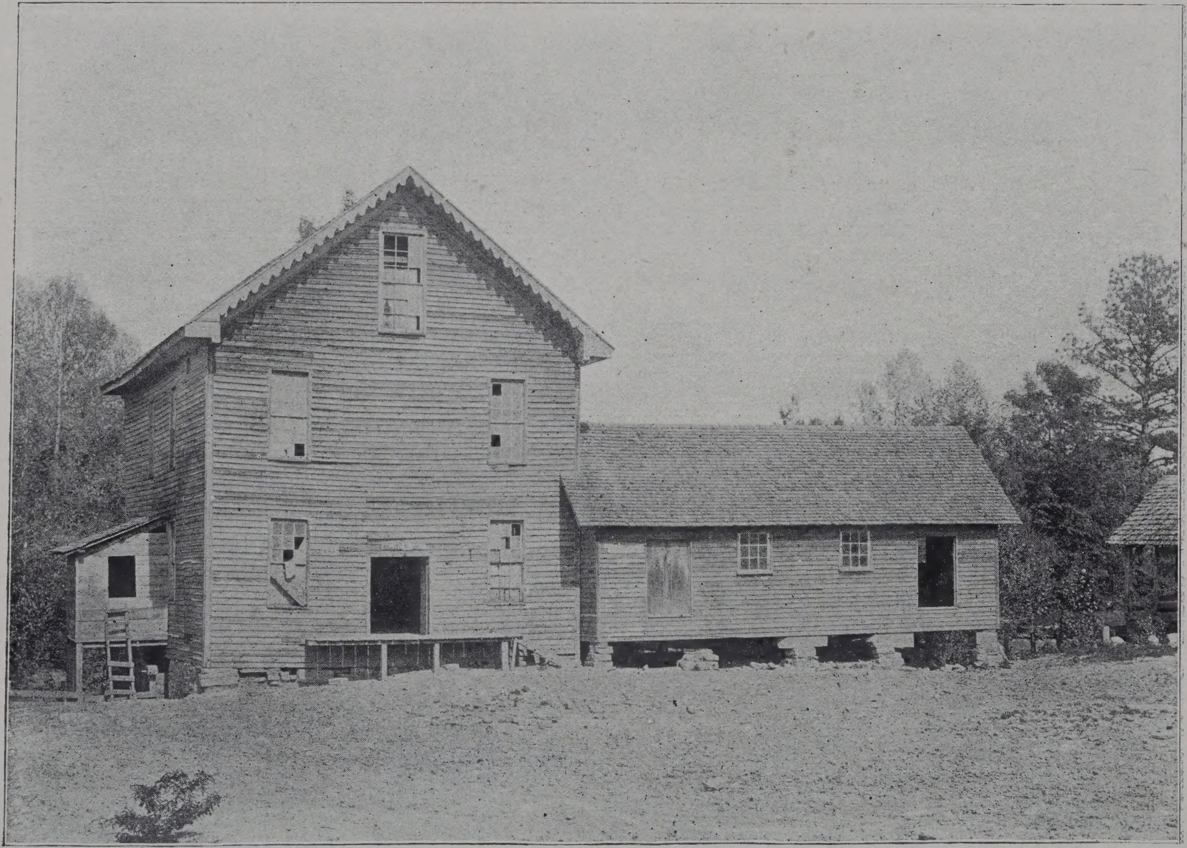
J. S. Fullerton, *Chairman.*

Approved, December 19, 1893.

Daniel S. Lamont, *Secretary of War.*

Under the direction of the National Commission, every State that was represented in the battle of Chickamauga by troops has now erected monuments and markers on the locations occupied by these troops. The different battle lines have been distinctly outlined and all of the roads that were used by either army during the battle have been graded and macadamized so that to-day no better roads for driving can be found in the entire country.

The Park, as now constituted, begins on an east and west line crossing the Lafayette and Chattanooga road about six hundred yards north of the Cloud house, which was occupied as a hospital during the battle, and extending from McFarland's Gap road to the Chickamauga river as the northern boundary. The Chickamauga river is on the East line of the Park. The road from Lee & Gordon's Mill to the Crawfish Springs road is the southern boundary of the Park, and the Crawfish Springs road from the Lee & Gordon's Mill road to McFarland's Gap is the west boundary of the Park; and scattered over the north boundary to the south at Lee & Gordon's Mill, and from the west boundary, which passes the Widow Glenn's house and Lytle's Station, to the Chickamauga river on the east, are the monuments and markers of the National Government and of the several States.



LEE & GORDON'S MILL—BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Headquarters General Thomas J. Wood, morning September 19, 1863.

CHAPTER IV.

INDIANA PROVISIONAL COMMISSION—ACT OF INDIANA LEGISLATURE CREATING COMMISSION — APPROPRIATION FOR MONUMENTS, ETC.—APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION—BEGINNING THE WORK—SELECTION OF INDIANA STONE FOR THE MONUMENTS.

Twenty-eight States were represented by troops in the battle of Chickamauga. In the establishing of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park it was confidently expected that each State that had furnished troops for that battle would take a deep interest in the work of marking the battle lines and having the positions occupied by their troops during the battle properly recognized. To secure this result the National Commission addressed the Governor of each of these several States, urging them to appoint Provisional Commissioners who should act in conjunction with the National Commission until such time as the Legislature of their respective States should, by the necessary enactment of laws, provide for the appointment of permanent Commissioners for carrying on the work. It was understood in the appointment of such Provisional Commissioners that they were to serve without compensation, and in addition thereto, that they should pay their own expenses, taking the chances of being reimbursed by an appropriation from their respective States.

A pre-requisite as to the persons who were to be appointed was, that each must have been a participant either in the battle of Chickamauga or in the battle of Missionary Ridge or Lookout Mountain. The importance of the appointment of this Commission was brought to the attention of the Hon. Claude Matthews, then Governor of Indiana, in the early summer of 1893. Governor Matthews, with that promptness of action that characterized him in all matters where the honor and reputation of Indiana was presented, immediately took up the matter and sought out such parties as were competent and willing to give their time and labor to this great enterprise, men who for the purpose of having Indiana troops on these memorable fields properly and justly remembered were willing to expend their own money to that end.

The following persons accepted the proffered appointment by Governor Matthews and were commissioned by him as members of "the Indiana Division of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park Commission," to-wit: Gen. Morton C. Hunter, Capt. Felix Shumate, Capt. William P. Herron, Gen. James R. Carnahan, Capt. James H. McHugh, Capt. Milton Garrigus, Capt. Dyer B. McConnell, Col. R. M. Johnson, Capt. Milton M. Thompson and Capt. George H. Puntenney. The Commissions for each of the foregoing-named ex-Union soldiers for the work indicated bears date June 1st, 1893. The scope of their authority was fully set forth in the Commission, as follows—omitting the name of the party:

"*Whereas,* Under the Act of Congress of August 19th, 1890, creating a Commission for the purpose of establishing a National Military Park, to be designated and known as the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park; and,

"*Whereas,* Said National Commissioners have requested the Executive of Indiana to appoint a Commission representing said State to co-operate in locating with sufficient accuracy the positions of the Indiana regiments and batteries on said battlefields that historical tablets may ultimately be erected to the memory of Indiana's soldiery;

"*Whereas*, Thus reposing special confidence in the valor, patriotism, fidelity and ability of * * * * * * *

"*Therefore*, know ye that I, Claude Matthews, Governor of Indiana, do hereby appoint and commission * * * , as a member of the Indiana Division of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park Commission."

Of the ten persons herein named as the members of the commission first appointed, all, except Capt. James H. McHugh, accepted the position and entered upon the discharge of the duties.

The Commission, in pursuance of instructions received from Governor Matthews, entered into correspondence with the National Commission, seeking to know their duties and the manner in which the same were to be performed. This work of instruction and study continued until October 2d, 1893, when, in conformity with an agreement, the Indiana Commission met the National Commission on the battlefield of Chickamauga and began the actual work of locating the positions of Indiana troops during the battle of Chickamauga. There were present at this time the following members: Morton C. Hunter, James R. Carnahan, Dyer B. McConnell, Felix Shumate, William P. Herron, Milton Garrigus, Milton M. Thompson and George H. Puntenney, eight members in all.

At this time the Commission was formally organized by the election of Gen. Morton C. Hunter as President and Gen. James R. Carnahan as Secretary.

During this visitation the Commission, in conjunction with the National Commission, located and designated fifty-five positions that had been occupied by Indiana troops during the battle of Chickamauga. Further work on the battlefield by this Commission was postponed until May 14th, 1894, when the Commission again met the National Commission on the battlefield and continued the work of locating positions and lines occupied by Indiana troops.

During the intervening time between the visitations of the Commission to the Chickamauga battlefield the Secretary, under instructions from the Commission, sought by correspondence with the survivors, both of officers and enlisted men, of the various regiments and batteries, to secure their attendance with the Commission in the visitations to the battlefield to verify the positions designated, and to gain all the information possible, aside from the published reports, of the part taken and the positions occupied by Indiana troops. Many of the ex-officers and soldiers accepted the invitation and accompanied the Commission to the Chickamauga field, and in many instances the information furnished by these comrades on the field was very helpful.

During the summer of 1894, Capt. Felix Shumate died, from the effects of disease incurred during his service in the Union Army, and his place on the "Provisional Commission" was filled by the appointment of Capt. B. F. Williams, of the One Hundred and First Indiana. Captain Shumate was an officer in the Tenth Indiana Infantry, and was with his regiment in the opening of the battle of Chickamauga on the Union left, at Jay's Mill, on Saturday morning, September 19th, 1863, and was actively engaged with his regiment until the close of the battle on Sunday evening, September 20th, 1863. He was a man of intelligence and his recollections of the battle were exceedingly strong and well supported by the printed reports, as well as the recollection of his brother officers and comrades. He was an exceedingly useful member of the Commission; his death was a great loss to the State.

Governor Matthews, in his message to the Legislature of 1895, recommended very strongly the enactment of a law for carrying out Indiana's part of the plan for the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, with a sufficient appropriation from the funds of the State to properly designate by monuments and permanent markers the many important positions held by Indiana during the battle of Chickamauga.

A bill was prepared by the Commission and was introduced into the Legislature, and with some amendments, notably in the amount of the appropriation, was passed by both houses, and to which Governor Matthews very promptly attached his approval and signature.

The following is the full text of the Act:

"An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to locate the important positions occupied by Indiana soldiers in and during the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; select and locate places for monuments to be erected as memorials for the respective organizations of Indiana soldiers who fought there; to procure and supervise the erection of such monuments upon the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park; to provide for the participation in the Park dedication ceremonies of September 19th and 20th, 1895; to perform all other duties naturally incident and appertaining to such work; to make an appropriation therefor, and legalizing the action of the Governor in appointing said Commission in advance of the passage of this act, and declaring an emergency.

Approved March 11, 1895.

Whereas, Under the act of Congress, approved August 19th, 1890, and subsequent amendments thereto, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park has been established and so much of the work of restoring the various battlefields embraced therein to their condition at the time of the fighting done, as that the Park may be dedicated this year; and,

Whereas, The said act of Congress leaves it to the States to erect monuments to regiments and batteries within said Park at points where such organizations were respectively engaged in battle, and by virtue of said act of Congress, did, early in the year of 1893, notify the Governor that the work had progressed to a point where it was desirable that the Commission should have the aid of the respective States interested in said Park, as indicated in said act of Congress, in locating with accuracy the position of regiments and batteries on said battlefields, and requested him, the Governor, to appoint a Commission for Indiana for that purpose.

Whereas, Pursuant to said request in June, 1893, the Governor of Indiana, having in mind the glorious record of the Indiana soldiers who fought upon those sanguinary battlefields, and being jealous of the name and honor of our noble State, although without authority of law to bind the State by an appointment or means to compensate those appointed, did appoint ten citizens of the State who had served with Indiana regiments or batteries, under the name of the 'Indiana Division of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park Commission,' who accepted said appointment, consenting to serve without pay and at their own expense, unless the expenses should be provided for by subsequent legislation; and,

Whereas, The said Commission, in co-operation with the National Park Commissioners, and with the aid and consent of such representatives of Indiana regiments and batteries as could be reached, have carefully proceeded with the work imposed upon them and have in part completed the selection of the prominent points on the field of Chickamauga where the respective Indiana organizations were actively engaged, all with the approval of the National Commission as historically accurate, and have thus completed the selection of many of the points where monuments may be erected, as contemplated by the act of Congress, the general erection of monuments not being contemplated on other fields than the field of Chickamauga; and, *Whereas,* Immediate action should be taken looking to the erection of monuments as contemplated by the act; and to a participation by the State of Indiana in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the said National Park appointed by act of Congress of December 15th, 1894, for the 19th and 20th days of September, 1895, on the battlefield; now, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the Governor of said State be, and is hereby, empowered to appoint a Commission consisting of ten citizens of Indiana who served as soldiers and engaged in one or more of the battles, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga, in 1863, to locate and mark the historically important positions held and occupied by the respective regiments or batteries during the battles, to locate proper sites for monuments, contract for the construction and erection of the same, in accordance with the plans and under the supervision of the Chickamauga National Park Commission created by the act of Congress of August 19th, 1890, and to cause the same, with necessary attendant expenses, to be paid for in compliance with the hereinafter provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The officers of said Commission shall be a President, elected by the Commission, and such other officers as the Commission may deem necessary.

SEC. 3. The Commission shall at all times be subject to the direction and control of the Governor, to whom the Commission must report as often as required, and who shall have absolute power of removal and appointment so long as the Commission shall continue in service.

SEC. 4. Generally, said Commission shall serve without pay, other than actual expenses necessary to the discharge of their duties, but nothing in this act shall prevent the Commission from employing one or more of their members, when desirable, to perform service for which they may lawfully contract: *Provided, however,* That one of their number can only be employed by contract in writing with the consent and approval of the Governor endorsed thereon.

SEC. 5. All contracts for designs, or for monuments and the erection of the same shall be in writing, in duplicate, in the name of the State, signed by the contractor and by the President of the Commission for the State and approved by the Governor, one copy of which shall be deposited with the Governor.

SEC. 6. Payment shall be made upon contract of the Commission and for their necessary expenses upon statement in writing, approved by the Governor, which shall be deposited with the Auditor of State, who shall draw a warrant upon the Treasurer of the State for the amount of the same, in favor of the person entitled thereto, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the fund hereinafter appropriated for that purpose, and payments shall not be made except upon such statement, which must be signed by the President or some one designated by him.

SEC. 7. That there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund, not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of this act, the sum of forty thousand dollars, to be expended in the following manner: In the erection of monuments for twenty-six regiments of infantry, three regiments of mounted infantry, three regiments of cavalry, at a cost of not to exceed one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, the sum of thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars; to eight batteries of artillery, at a cost of not more than five hundred ($500) dollars each, four thousand ($4,000) dollars; for expenses of the Commission, as traveling expenses, or participation by the State in the dedication ceremonies of September 19th and 20th, as provided for by act of Congress, clerk hire, labor employed, office rent and other necessary expenses, and included in this is any expense for the purpose for which this Commission is created, which has been incurred by the appointment of the Governor in anticipation of this act, for services which are valuable to the Commission, the sum of four thousand ($4,000) dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty thousand dollars of the above appropriations shall be paid during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1895, and that the residue of said appropriations shall be paid during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1896; and, *Provided*, That should there remain a balance of said appropriations, after the erection of the monuments, as above provided for, such balance, not exceeding four thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated for markers for the different historical points occupied by the respective regiments and batteries during the progress of the battle where monuments cannot be erected, and other than those provided by the Government; and, *Provided*, That no part of the sums herein appropriated shall be used as expenses of the ceremonies of the dedication of said Military Park.

SEC. 8. The work of the Commission must proceed with diligence and promptness, and wherever practicable, the representatives of the different regiments and batteries may be consulted as to their wishes in regard to the designs and sites of the monuments to the organizations to which they respectively belonged, and their wishes shall control where no delay is occasioned thereby.

SEC. 9. The maximum limit for each monument for each organization may be increased by contributions of persons who desire to make such, and the Commission shall use such contributions in conjunction with the provision by the State in the erection of the monument which shall be selected by those especially interested. but in all instances the contribution must be in the hands of the Commission before the design is selected, otherwise the proposed contribution shall not be considered.

SEC. 10. When the work of the Commission is done, or in the judgment of the Governor it is no longer proper or expedient to continue it, it shall be discontinued by order of the Governor, whereon all contracts must be at once closed out, a complete report made to the Governor, all debts paid and any balance remaining unexpended shall at once be returned to the general revenue fund of the State.

SEC. 11. Whereas, no appropriation has ever been made, and no Commission has ever been appointed to represent the State of Indiana, in the preparation of the National Park contemplated by the act of Congress, of August 19th, 1890, the work of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission is nearing completion, and time for the dedication approaching, it is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act and it is hereby declared that the same shall be in force from and after its passage."

Under the provisions of this Act Governor Matthews appointed and commissioned as the Board of Commissioners of Indiana for the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park the following named persons, former members of Indiana regiments: Morton C. Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry; James R. Carnahan, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry; Dyer B. McConnell, Ninth Indiana Infantry; William P. Herron, Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry; William M. Cockrum, Forty-second Indiana Infantry; Ruel M. Johnson, One Hundredth Indiana Infantry; Milton M. Thompson, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry; Milton Garrigus, Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry; George H. Puntenney, Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry; M. M. Justus, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

The commissions of the above-named members of the Commission were dated and issued April 9th, 1895.

On April 18th, 1895, said Commission met in the city of Indianapolis and organized by the election of Gen. Morton C. Hunter as President and James R. Carnahan as Secretary.

The law creating the Indiana Chickamauga Commission following the line of the law creating the National Commission, provided that each member of the said Commission must have been a participant either in the battle of Chickamauga or in the battles about Chattanooga, that is to say, of Missionary Ridge or Lookout Mountain, November 23d to 25th, 1863. All of the members of the Commission herein named were active participants in the battles of Chickamauga and the battles about Chattanooga, except Col. Ruel M. Johnson, who was not in the battle of Chickamauga, but was a participant with his regiment in the battles about Chattanooga.

Immediately after the formal organization of the Board the matter of completing the locating of the positions of the several regiments and batteries during the battle of Chickamauga came up for discussion. It was decided finally that this Commission should visit the battlefield on May 7th, and in conjunction with the National Commission determine upon the positions to be marked with monuments or otherwise.

At this meeting it was deemed advisable by the Commission that the several veteran organizations, or regimental associations of Indiana regiments or batteries that participated in the battle of Chickamauga, be invited to meet in the city of Indianapolis in consultation with the Chickamauga Commission concerning the positions at which the monuments should be placed. It was finally decided that the Secretary should send out invitations to the officers and members of the several veteran organizations, to meet with this Commission in the city of Indianapolis on May 21st, 1895, at which time it was anticipated that the Commission would be prepared to make a report as to the positions of Indiana troops on the battlefield. The Secretary was instructed that in sending out the invitations to attend said meeting, he should notify all parties that it was the wish of the Commission to comply with the desires of the Indiana veterans as to the location of the monuments as fully as possible.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Commission to meet on the Chickamauga field, the members assembled at the Park Hotel, Chickamauga Station, Georgia, on the morning of May 7th, 1895, all the members being present, and with them the National Commission.

During the visitation to the battlefield the battle positions of Indiana regiments and batteries designated in former investigations were confirmed, and many additional positions were designated where Indiana troops fought. At the close of this meeting the most of the locations had been agreed upon by the Indiana Commission and confirmed by the National Commission. These several locations for each regiment and battery will appear in this report in connection with the sketches of the part taken by the several regiments and batteries, and in the "Directory" as published herewith.

MONUMENTS—MATERIALS OF.

Under the regulations of the National Commission, as has been shown in this report, it had been provided that "Monuments of stone must be constructed *of granite or such other durable stone* as, after investigation by the Park Commissioners, may be approved by the Secretary of War. Monuments may also be of bronze."

The matter of the particular kind of stone had been under consideration by the Indiana Commission with the National Commission in the several meetings that had been held and had brought out considerable correspondence in reference to the use of Indiana stone for Indiana monuments and markers.

With the very meager appropriation for Indiana monuments and markers, as compared with appropriations by other States for the same purpose, it was clearly impossible to erect any bronze monuments, and to use New England granite meant that the most of the appropriation would be consumed by railroad freights, and Indiana would have very insignificant monuments to mark the places where her sons had rendered such distinguished service to the country. In view of these facts the Indiana Commission had urged most strongly that Indiana be permitted to use the oolitic limestone of this State in the construction of the monuments. This question was pressed upon the attention of the National Commission during the week spent upon the battlefield in May, 1895.

The quality and durability of the stone, its adaptability to the climate, the ease with which it could be worked into shape and form, and, further, that by reason of nearness to the battlefield as compared with the granite of Vermont or Massachusetts, much larger and more imposing monuments could be erected, and, further, the appropriateness of erecting the monuments to Indiana soldiers from Indiana stone, and many other reasons also were presented. The National Commission promised to give the matter careful investigation and a decision at an early day and prior to the time fixed for meeting Indiana Chickamauga veterans, May 21st.

It was further important that a speedy decision should be rendered, as it was purposed to have a dedication of the Park on the anniversary of the battle, September 19th and 20th, and it was desired that as many monuments as possible should be completed before that time.

So thoroughly were the merits of the Indiana oolitic stone presented that in a very few days after the May meeting of 1895 the following letter, authorizing the use of the Indiana stone, was received:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1895.

General James R. Carnahan, Secretary Indiana Chickamauga Commission, Indianapolis, Indiana:

DEAR SIR—In answer to the request of the Commissioners for Indiana that "they be granted the privilege of using the Indiana oolitic stone in construction of the Indiana monuments to be erected on the Chickamauga field," I beg leave to say that after due consideration of the matter by this Commission, and accepting the evidence offered as to the quality and durability of said stone, it was ordered that said request be granted.

Very truly yours,
J. S. FULLERTON,
Chairman of Commission.

Having designated positions, and having settled the question of the material for the monuments, the Commission was ready to meet their comrades to discuss plans, etc., as indicated in this chapter.

As it is desirable that the report of the work of the Commission should be detailed consecutively to its close, and as the "National Dedication" of the Park occurred while we were in the midst of the work for Indiana, the next chapter will be devoted to the dedication, and the report of the work and plans of the Commission, will follow in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER V.

DEDICATION OF CHICKAMAUGA PARK, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 19TH, 1895.

Chickamauga battlefield marks the beginning of the end of the Civil War. As the years from September, 1863, have come and gone, the people of the United States have become more thoroughly informed as to what the battle of Chickamauga was; have learned of the fierceness of the battle, of the stubborn, persistent and determined struggle. The people of the North now understand why the Union Army fought so desperately to hold Chattanooga. This was the gateway of the Federal Army to the great heart and center of the Southland, as well also the open door of the Confederate Army to the rich lands of Middle Tennessee and Kentucky, with possible aid from north of the Ohio river. Chattanooga had been the objective point for the army of Rosecrans. For this the "Boys in Blue" had marched and fought for months over many, very many, weary miles of rough and rugged roads; had crossed rivers and toiled over mountains, in heat and cold, in storm and dust, hungry and parched with thirst. The loss of Chattanooga, the surrender of the city, or its evacuation or loss, meant not only the loss of that particular position, but it boded much more: it would be the absolute destruction of Rosecrans' army, and the probable, nay, almost certain, loss of the National cause, and the destruction of the Republic. With this Army of the Cumberland, with its success or failure to hold Chattanooga, rested the Union cause, for if this battle-line were swept away, no troops could be sent from Grant from along the Mississippi, or from Meade's Army of the Potomac, wherewith to re-form the lines, without endangering all of the army that had answered to the calls of President Lincoln and then stood in unbroken line between Washington or the free homes north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the armies of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and their purpose to sever in twain the Nation.

If it was of the greatest moment for Rosecrans to hold all that he had gained by his capture of Chattanooga, it was, on the other side, of equal importance to the success of the Southern cause that Bragg should regain what he had lost by his enforced evacuation of Chattanooga. Chattanooga was Rosecrans' objective point from the time he broke camp at Murfreesboro in June, 1863, until it should be in his grasp beyond any peradventure, his "to have and to hold."

So, too, Chattanooga had become the objective point for Bragg; its recapture meant as much and, if possible, more to the South than it did to the North. There could be no hope, no assurance for success to the Confederacy unless Chattanooga could be retaken. The entire South realized the situation. The importance of again possessing Chattanooga and the destruction of Rosecrans' army had taken firm hold on General Robert E. Lee. Jefferson Davis, the head and front, the President of the "Southern Confederacy," believed with all his soul that the future of the Southern cause depended upon Bragg's success. To insure a victory for Bragg, Longstreet was sent from the Army of Northern Virginia, with his tried and often victorious veterans, to reinforce the Confederate Army of Tennessee. To further aid and, if possible, secure a triumph for Confederate arms, Buckner and his valorous troops were hurried to the scene. New levies were raised in Georgia and the South to aid in crushing the Army of the Cumberland, in order to again secure the little city of Chattanooga. It was a great prize that was to be lost or won by either army. It was life or death to the cause for which each of these armies was to battle. The death-roll, with its tens of thousands at the close of that battle on Sunday night, September 20, 1863, attested how fully the men on both sides of those firing lines realized the great issues that were there submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. So, as men in the everyday walks of life in the passing years have learned more and more of the great heroic deeds that were done at Chickamauga; as legislators in the several States of the Union and the representatives of States in the House and Senate of the United States, with their greater opportunities, have learned more and more of the heroism and valor of those armed bodies of men there set in battle array, it is not to be wondered at that the development of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park had grown to be a subject of national interest. The men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, who had fought at Chickamauga—and they are yet to be found in every walk and avocation of life—recalled, as they gathered about the hearthstone or in public gatherings and on the floors of Congress, the scenes through which they had passed on those three September days of 1863. The work of developing the Chickamauga Park had been gradually but surely going on from the passage of the "Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park" bill, August 19, 1890, until the autumn of 1894, when it had progressed sufficiently for Congress to take some action looking to the dedication of the greatest battle park in the world. So it came about that the following Act was passed by Congress:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a national dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park shall take place on the battlefields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, September nineteenth and twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, under the direction of the Secretary of War, who is hereby authorized to fix upon and determine the arrangements, ceremonies and exercises connected with the dedication; to request the participation of the President, Congress, the Supreme Court, the heads of Executive Departmnts, the General of the Army, and the Admiral of the Navy therein; to invite the Governors of States and their staffs, and the survivors of the several armies there engaged, and have direction and full authority in all matters which he may deem necessary to the success of the dedication. He shall have authority to procure such supplies and services and to call upon the heads of the several staff departments of the Army for such material and stores as he may deem necessary in connection with the dedication..

SEC. 2. That to carry out the purpose of this Act the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided,* That the total expenses to carry out the provisions of this act, including the supplies furnished, shall not exceed the sum herein named.

This Act was approved by President Grover Cleveland, and became a law December 15, 1894.

On January 29, 1895, the Secretary of War addressed the following letter to the House of Representatives:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1895.

SIR—Agreeably to the terms of the act of Congress approved December 15, 1894, I have the honor to request the participation of Congress in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, on the battlefields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, September 19 and 20, 1895.

Very respectfully,
DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

Upon the presentation of this letter, the following concurrent resolution was presented, which subsequently was passed by both the House and the Senate:

"That the invitation of the honorable Secretary of War be accepted, and that a joint special committee of fifteen members is hereby created, nine of whom shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and six by the presiding officer of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report to their respective houses a plan for the proper participation of Congress in the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park on September 19th and 20th next."

Under the provisions of this resolution both the House and the Senate appointed committees, and as the result, we find that General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, who during the battle of Chickamauga was the chief cavalry General of Bragg's Army, presented the following report from the joint committee and resolution, which was adopted:

"The joint committee, appointed by the two houses of Congress to prepare a report upon a plan for participating in the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, respectfully report:

It seems eminently fitting that Congress should be prominently represented on this essentially national occasion, being the first since the war when by act of Congress all departments of the Government, the Governors of all the States, and the veterans of both armies have been asked to participate in dedicating two of the most notable battlefields of the war as a National Military Park.

Your committee is advised that there will be very full representation from all thus invited, and especially from the army societies, North and South, and the ranks of the veterans of both sides.

The resolution which your committee reports provides for an attendance of about twenty Senators and thirty Representatives, so distributed as to provide for the recognition of those most interested in the event—the impossibility of Congress attending in a body during the long recess being apparent to your committee. The following resolution is therefore respectfully submitted:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Congress will participate in the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park on September nineteenth and twentieth next, through the presiding officers of the respective houses; the Joint Committee on Park Dedication; such Senators and Representatives as served in the campaign for Chattanooga; such as may be named by the presiding officers of the respective houses as representatives of other Armies and the Navy, or as speakers to represent Congress at the dedicatory exercises. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is hereby directed to make suitable arrangements for such participation, the expense of the same not to exceed five thousand dollars, to be equally divided and paid out of the contingent fund of the respective houses, and a report of the dedicatory exercises shall be made to Congress by the Joint Committee on Park Dedication."

The Senate concurred in the resolution. Of the members appointed to attend the dedication, the following served in the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign: Senators Bate, Blackburn, Caffery, Harris, Manderson, Mitchell of Wisconsin and Morgan; Representative Bowers of California, Breckinridge of Kentucky and Wise of Virginia; both armies being represented.

Invitations were extended to the Governors and State officers of the States of the Union to be present and participate; officers of the Army and Navy were invited. The President, Vice-President and members of the Cabinet and other officials of the United States were invited to be present and participate. The railroads of the United States agreed upon a universal rate of one cent a mile each way from all points in the United States to Chattanooga and return. The whole Nation became interested in the proposed ceremonies of the dedication of the Park. The committees appointed by the two houses of Congress attended, together with Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson and other officials. A regular program of exercises was prepared by the Secretary of War and the National Commission of the Park, and the program so prepared was carried out most completely. The 18th of September was set apart and devoted to the dedication of monuments by the several States. These exercises were participated in by the Governors, State officials and soldiers and citizens of the various States that had furnished troops in the battle of Chickamauga, and by the several State Commissions that had been engaged in the erection of monuments on the Park. There were also many large reunions of survivors of the battle of Chickamauga, of regiments and brigades and corps.

Indiana was represented by Governor Claude Matthews and the members of his staff, Auditor of State A. C. Daily, Treasurer of State F. J. Scholz, Attorney-General William L. Ketcham, and hundreds of ex-Indiana soldiers, with their families, and the entire Indiana Chickamauga Commission. By arrangement with the National Commission, the level ground adjacent to Cave Spring was set apart for Indiana as a camp ground and Indiana headquarters in the field. Governor Matthews authorized the shipment to Chickamauga of the tents of the State by the Quartermaster-General of Indiana for the use of the Governor and his staff, for the State officials and the Indiana Chickamauga Commission, and such other citizens of the State as desired to use them. The tents for headquarters were pitched in the form of a square, with the tents opening toward the inside of the square. In the center of the square or court a fine flagstaff was raised, and from it floated the Stars and Stripes. The camp was all prepared by Quartermaster-General Compton, and ready for occupancy on the arrival of the Governor on September 16th. General Compton not only had the tents ready for occupancy, but he had a large dining tent prepared for headquarters, at which about one hundred were fed during the days of the dedication. Others provided themselves with meals at their respective camps.

In the grove about Cave Spring a speakers' stand was erected, and seats were arranged for the comfort and accommodation of Indiana people and their friends who should be present at the Indiana exercises. The Indiana dedication was fixed for 2 p. m., Wednesday, September 18, 1895. A program had been arranged, consisting of music and addresses for the occasion. Gen. Morton C. Hunter, President of the Indiana Commission, owing to ill health, though present, was unable to preside, and Col. Ruel M. Johnson, of the One Hundredth Indiana Infantry, and a member of this Commission, presided. Unfortunately, the remarks of Colonel Johnson introductory to the exercises were not written out for preservation, and consequently cannot be given in this report. There were fully a thousand Indianians present during the exercises of the afternoon.

After music by the band, introductory remarks by the chairman, and prayer by the Rev. D. R. Lucas, D. D., Chaplain of the Department of Indiana, G. A. R., the following addresses were delivered, as previously arranged:

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Thirty-two years after the terrible conflict, we have gathered upon this great historic ground to dedicate it to all future history of our country, and to commemorate the deeds of heroes who died and they who yet may live, that they who follow after may never forget the awful grandeur of the struggle, and have impressed upon mind and heart the sacred cause here determined.

A generation has been born and bred since this peaceful land now stretching out before us was the scene of dreadful war and carnage, its mountains and its valleys re-echoing to the mad sounds of a conflict, the most protracted example of valor and heroism in all the world's history of battles. In vain we search the pages of history to find the record of a more splendid courage, of a more resistless determination, or a more appalling record of loss sustained by those engaged in battle. Every step we take will fall on consecrated ground, bathed with the blood of America's sons, both patriot and foe. The victory greater because wrung from brave, determined souls. Oh, ye who survive of that grand Army of the Cumberland, and have returned here this day; ye who followed Rosecrans, or rallied round the "Rock of Chickamauga," marched with McCook and Crittenden, or rushed upon the fiery wall of death with Granger, what memories should fill your soul, what pride enkindle your hearts, as you review these scenes, recall the memories of heroic deeds, and looking through and beyond the regretful tear which drops upon the spot where a comrade fell, to the full faith that he did not die in vain.

BRAVE FOEMEN.

It will be the pride the brave soldier feels in victory won from the foe equally brave. It was the battle of men, of American manhood, the proud, defiant manhood that can alone animate the hearts of freemen, and the name of that grand soldier to whom history will yet accord the fitting place on the roll of fame, George H. Thomas, and those of Rosecrans and his able lieutenants, will shine with greater luster because opposed by Bragg, by Longstreet, Polk or Stewart. Should, in the future, doubt arise of American courage, of generalship and military skill, we will name Chickamauga and the leaders of these contending armies. The history of the war on either side will be but a record of American valor, of a broad humanity, and a splendid magnanimity unequalled in all the history of the world. For sublime heroism, for magnificent strategy, for stubborn tenacity and superhuman endurance, the battles here fought have not their parallel. Neither Marengo, Austerlitz, Waterloo, Gravelotte nor Sedan can compare in the loss that came from the fearless assault and the desperate hand-to-hand combat. It was the great decisive fight. The hope and inspiration that came to the one side, the doubt and despair to the other, marked the nearing of the end to the fearful contest between the States.

A GREAT ISSUE.

Great as was the contest, greater still the issue at stake—the contest of deep, strong, honest convictions of earnest men, through birth, tradition, custom and education, that could alone be settled through appeal to arms. It was, my countrymen, the battle of human rights, of national liberty, the maintenance and perpetuity of free government, and, while they who fought knew it not in full, the higher advancement of all that Christian civilization implies, to the fuller glory of that God whose blessing has been with us as a nation from the founding of our Government.

And above the graves of all who fell there arose again, with renewed life, the grand old song, to remain with us forever, with its sweet refrain, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." For us who are citizens of Indiana there is at this time a special duty and a special pride—a duty to dedicate here the monuments which a proud State erects to her brave sons who were participants in this battle and reflected such glory upon her name.

INDIANA'S LOSSES.

Of the troops engaged upon the Union side, Indiana was second in the list of States in the number of military organizations in line of battle, having no less than twenty-six regiments of infantry, three of mounted infantry, three of cavalry and eight batteries—forty in all. Of the little more than 10,000 Indiana soldiers who on these two eventful days faced the enemy, more than 3,000, 33 per cent., fell before the deadly shot and shell. Full one-fifth of all those who filled the long, sad list of killed and wounded on the Union side were sons of Indiana. Where the smoke of battle hung thickest on the mountain or rested in the valley, where death dealt its heaviest blows and brave men fell like leaves in autumn, where there was cry for help and succor needed, there could be seen carried aloft the banners of Indiana, still pressing to the front. It was her call to bear the brunt of battle, and her sons never quailed nor faltered, nor wavered in the trust. Look where you may upon this field, and around about you everywhere are the footprints of her sons, and the soil made a deeper red by their blood. Back in the homes of the dear old State mother-hearts were aching in fear and suspense, and wives bending over the cradle with grief and prayer, while husbands and sons were working out the salvation of, and building to, the glory of their country.

I look toward Snodgrass Hill, and in my fancy see the Eighty-second Indiana struggling up its side, the first in all that army to form its line of battle on the crest, from whence it was among the last to leave. I see it closing up its thinned and bleeding ranks as one by one the comrades fall, but still around the "Rock of Chickamauga" to defy the furious charge of Longstreet. And so it was all through that horrid day, till kindlier heaven let fall the curtains of night to bring rest with cessation of arms.

Over there, too, is where the Eighty-eighth Indiana was awakened by Monday morning's sun to find itself sole occupant and possessor of all the field, and, firing the last volley, joined Negley, miles away.

And there is the Brotherton house, where, as has been stated by that brave soldier and historian of this battleground, the gallant Ninth Indiana gave the turning point and saved the Union Army. I will not weary you with a history of all the regiments, which will be better presented by the Secretary of the Indiana Commission.

CONSECRATED GROUND.

A magnanimous Government has here erected eight monuments to general officers upon the spots where they fell—four to the Union and four to the Confederate. Of the four Union officers, two monuments are erected to the memories of the gallant soldiers Baldwin and King, of Indiana. Turn where you may, it is ground consecrated through the blood of patriots, for the broader brotherhood of man, the sovereignty of a nation, and the indestructible United States—a rebaptized freedom, a purified Republic. Is it wonder that we are here to honor heroes living and dead; that a great State, in grateful remembrance, should erect monuments commemorative of the valor of her sons? We will weave the willow in our garland of triumph, and in the pean of victory mingle a sigh for the dead. It is fitting that here should be established a great national park, for of all the battles of the war, this was truly a national battleground.

Twenty-eight States of the Union sent their sons to contend for the right as they saw it. In this time of peace, when swords are beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, when the grass waves and the flowers bloom alike upon the graves of olden foes, what a meeting should this be of brave, generous and magnanimous men! Though once arrayed against each other—the one side filled with the consciousness of right and the eternal justice of their cause, the other wrong, as proved by the arbitrament of arms and the verdict of the following years, yet equally brave, honest and sincere. As brave men they fought, as brave men they resignedly accepted the conditions, returned to their homes, with but little left save their manhood and the virtue of their women, to take up the work of the American citizen that adds to the common prosperity of the country. Had they not been brave foes, the victory would not be worth boasting. Were they and you less brave and generous now, you were not worthy to be citizens of a great Republic.

A STERN REBUKE.

Here is given stern rebuke to the narrow souls which yet would prate of dissension or sectional strife and hate. The lesson sent forth to the world from this battlefield will be that—forgiven, but not forgotten the great cause of strife—the American people, whether from the North or from the South, are brothers in sympathy and heart and purpose, marching steadily on, hand in hand, to achieve that grander destiny which awaits us as a nation in the future, as one people, of one country, and under one flag.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
  Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
  When they laurel the graves of our dead.

Under the sod and the dew,
  Waiting the judgment day:
Love and tears for the blue,
  Tears and love for the gray.

This day am I reminded of another occasion, when he who, with gentle heart and firm hand, with malice toward none and charity for all, had but lived to see the breaking away of the storm-clouds of war, and with the sun of peace touching his martyred head, stood upon the field of Gettysburg and urged his countrymen:

"That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Address of Capt. D. B. McConnell, of the State Commission.

My Countrymen—We are assembled upon one of the great battlefields of the world for the purpose of dedicating it—transformed into one of the greatest military parks in the world—to constitute it a great historical object-lesson, teaching the coming generations the high and imperative duties which devolve upon them if they would preserve the institutions of government handed down by the fathers of the Republic.

Every American, native or by adoption, is familiar with the story of the birth of the Nation, of the sacrifices, patient sufferings and long endurance of the Revolutionary fathers. Some of us remember having seen some of the surviving veterans of the Revolution—octogenarians, all of them—fifty years ago, body and mind in decay, paraded on the platforms on muster days, and at political rallies, and their great deeds recited in their hearing, their judgment solicited upon great national questions, and they generally made much of. Orators used them upon every possible occasion, it may be selfishly, but the result was healthful. Interest was awakened in them and in what they did, where they did it, and what they did it for. And the young mind once healthfully awakened upon any subject, with the truth within reach, does not again slumber. The result cannot be overestimated. The youth in our country became better informed upon the subject of the glorious deeds of their ancestors than the youth of any other country, and as a crowning result we have the magnificent fighting in the battles of the wars of 1812 and 1846, both on land and sea.

We made much of the wars of 1812 and 1846, and set up a claim for fighting in them which in our hearts we did not respect. We knew that, historically considered, they were very insignificant affairs. When we compared our little army with the marching columns of the great fighting nations of Europe, we could not but see that our claim for great fighting was vain boasting, and in the reaction which followed, we underestimated ourselves and overestimated the judgment and declarations of foreign military critics upon ourselves. So, when the Civil War came, we were ready to acquiesce in the criticism that we fought no great battle in our war such as were fought in the great wars of Europe; that our battles were only great skirmishes, not to be dignified by the name of battles, and it was only after the war had closed and many years had passed that we came to know that we fought the great war of modern times.

The greatest armies were engaged. Our total enlistment was 2,778,304 men. The largest armies ever assembled in any European war were those of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The army of Germany was the largest. She took into France 797,950 men—an excess in the Union Army of more than a million and a half over the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war.

We did the most fighting. In the great wars of Europe the fighting was desultory, with long periods of inaction. In the American Civil War we fought for four years without ceasing. The picket fire was continuous, and cannon in actual combat was heard every day. During the four years of the war we fought 2,361 battles and skirmishes, three every two days.

It was more destructive of life than any war of modern Europe. The loss of the Union Army by death during the Civil War may be stated in round numbers at 400,000 men. This is more men than were lost in all of the wars of Europe in the last eighty years. The loss in battle was 110,070 men killed in the Union Army alone.

No army in any war in Europe fought over the extent of territory that the Union Army did, nor guarded the long line of communications and posts and hospitals, and at no one point was it possible for us to bring into action as many men as were the Germans in their invasion of France; still the per cent. of loss in the Union Army was larger than that of the Germans.

Germany had 797,950 men and lost in killed 28,277—3.5 per cent. of the enrollment. In the Crimea the allies lost 3.2 per cent. of the enrollment killed. In the war of 1866 between the Austrians and the Prussians, the Austrians lost 2.6 per cent. of the enrollment killed. In the American Civil War the Union Army lost 4.7 per cent. of the enrollment and the Confederates lost 9 per cent. in killed. In the Franco-Prussian war the greatest loss occurred at Gravelotte, where the Germans lost 20,577 out of 146,000 engaged. The loss of the Union Army at Gettysburg was 23,000 out of 82,000 engaged—more men than the Germans lost, with only half the number engaged.

Of the great events of modern wars in Europe which have been the subject of gorgeous word-painting in poetry and prose by great authors and spread upon canvas by great artists, there is nothing which we did not excel.

The famous escape of Ramsey's Battery at the battle of Fuentes Orono, in Spain, has been glowingly recited in history, and furnished the subject for a world-famous picture. In a rush of the combatants the battery was cut off and surrounded by the enemy in a disorganized mass. It was given up for lost by the English, when in a moment it appeared, charging through the mass, the horses, as Napier puts it, "stretched like greyhounds along the plain," gun carriages bounding here and there as things of no weight. It was a brilliant feat, but the merit of the performance consisted only in having the resolution to undertake it. There is not much merit in successfully charging through a mass of disorganized men by a battery of artillery at full speed, where there is neither room nor time to act in resistance. As well might attempt be made to stop a cannon ball with naked hands.

That feat is excelled in merit and performance in the escape of Cockerill's Battery on Sunday evening at 5 o'clock, thirty-two years ago, on this field, on the famous Kelly field line. The withdrawal had begun. Cockerill had been ordered to fire his last cartridge, and expected to lose his guns. When he fired his last shot his infantry supports were falling back, and the enemy advancing his lines in front and on both flanks, cannon balls crossing his line of retreat from both sides, and the firing from the advancing skirmishers was unceasing. He would not leave his guns, but up with his riders, with sabers in hand to cut out falling horses, and with cannoneers mounted and clinging to his guns and limbers, he charged to the rear as Ramsey did, not through a disorganized mass, but through the concentrated fire of an enemy, and brought off every gun and limber.

Such feats were common—so common that to mention them seemed unnecessary. In the famous charge of the Light Cavalry at Balaklava, made without a purpose, and executed without a trophy, famous in song and story as the most gallant feat since the use of gunpowder, the loss in killed and wounded there was only 36.7 per cent., 16.2 per cent. killed.

As against this, we may cite the charge of Maj. Peter Keenan, with the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, at Chancellorsville, into the face and upon the bayonets of Jackson's oncoming columns, and the charge of the 262 men of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg into the advancing thousands of the Confederates. Both these charges were made to gain five minutes of precious time. Both were rushes into the arms of death. Each saved an army. In the charge the First Minnesota lost 47 killed and 168 wounded, 215 out of 262—82.5 per cent. The Light Brigade had never been in action before that charge, and never fought afterwards. The First Minnesota had fought on many bloody fields before that glorious charge at Gettysburg, and after that fought on to the end, watering with its blood many a glorious field.

I have shown you that, although in the later wars improved weapons were used, the per cent. of loss to the enrollment was greater in the American armies than in those of Europe. Let us make a few more comparisons from actual contact in the shock of battle.

The heaviest loss in the German army during the Franco-Prussian war occurred in the Sixteenth Infantry (Third Westphalian) at Mars La Tour. It went into action with 3,000 men. It lost 509 killed, 619 wounded, 365 missing; total, 1,484, or 49.4 per cent.

The next greatest loss occurred in the Garde Shutzen Battalion, 1,000 strong, which lost at Metz, August 18, 1870, 162 killed, 294 wounded and 5 missing; total, 461, 46.1 per cent. of those engaged.

I have shown you that the First Minnesota at Gettysburg lost 82.5 per cent. The First Texas, Confederate, Hood's Division, at Antietam, lost 82.3 per cent. These are the highest per cents., but Colonel Fox, in his *Regimental Losses*, gives the names, description and actions of 72 Union and 53 Confederate regiments, each of which lost in a single action not less than 50 per cent. of those engaged.

In the regiments of the German Army in the Franco-Prussian war, which I have cited, the loss of the Sixteenth Infantry, with 3,000 engaged, is 509 killed, nearly 17 per cent. Of the Garde Shutzen Battalion, with 1,000 engaged, 162 killed, or 16.2 per cent.; and the Light Brigade charged at Balaklava with 673 and lost 113 killed, or 16.2 per cent. Per contra, I have shown you that the First Minnesota charged with 262 and lost 75 killed and mortally wounded, or 28 per cent. This is the highest, of course, but Fox, in his *Regimental Losses*, gives 75 Union regiments who lost in killed in one engagement more than 16 per cent. of the number engaged. The Confederates, no doubt, had quite as many—completely casting into the shade the much-blazoned and much-vaunted fighting of the great military nations of modern Europe, and constituting a record which will ever redound to the credit of American manhood and to the glory of the American soldier.

We were called to fight the great war without preparation. We were without trained armies and munitions of war. We were without means to care for our soldiers when they were equipped, and without general knowledge of how to do so. All this was overcome by the patriotism, genius and energy of our people, and their achievements during the period in which the Nation was struggling for life are still looked upon with wonder by the whole civilized world.

The awakening of our country and the mighty things achieved by our people are old stories, and have been the theme for writers and orators for more than a quarter of a century. The necessity for enthusiastic, patriotic support of the Government by the people was never so clearly demonstrated. Without it the struggle was hopeless. The ponderous machinery of the Government lacked the pliancy, elasticity and quick action necessary upon so sudden and great a crisis. The devotion of the people supplied what was lacking.

The orthodox system of making war was overthrown, and new and improved methods devised and adopted, new and improved arms invented and used, and wherever lack was found, ingenuity and patriotism supplied the want.

Out of the wants in the hospital service grew the United States Sanitary Commission, mainly the creation of the noble-hearted women of the country, and dependent upon them for its wonderful efficiency and success in the alleviation of the misery and suffering incident to and inseparable from treatment in army hospitals in times of war of those confined there by disease or wounds.

The United States Sanitary Commission was woman's idea, first suggested and afterwards developed by them. True, they used men in some places to carry out their ideas—places which men were qualified to fill, and which were properly filled by men. Some of these, with that peculiar happy faculty which men have of appropriating all things, concluded later on that they created and developed the Sanitary Commission, and since the war have been so claiming.

Indiana in the great war did her whole duty. Our great war Governor lost no moment in hesitation. On the 15th of April he, by telegraph, tendered 10,000 troops "for the defense of the Nation and to uphold the authority of the Government." This was in advance of the call for troops, which came the same day for 75,000 men, six regiments from Indiana.

At once the country was in a blaze of enthusiasm. In less than seven days 12,000 men were in camp, ready to march to the scene of war—more than twice the number required—and every day companies and regiments were tendered, clamorous to be accepted.

The people throughout the State acted in the most liberal and patriotic manner. Donations of money came from every quarter of the State in munificent sums, from citizens, banks, and by the authority of cities, towns and counties, to aid the soldiers and their families left at home, and the State in her great need.

I cannot tell all that was done by the State and her people in this great crisis. Time is too short. Enough has been said to show her awakening. She never slumbered nor abated her activity or enthusiasm until the end came. She sent to the army more than 150,000 men, and watched over them and cared for them with unintermitting assiduity until the war was closed. This was more than 50 per cent. of the war population—that is, more than 50 per cent. of those eligible, by age, to military service. An enormous withdrawal of the working force of the country!

She organized a State Sanitary Commission. This acted independently of the United States Sanitary Commission, and it collected and disbursed from its organization until its close $606,570.78. In addition, the history of the United States Sanitary Commission reports contributions to that society to the amount of $16,049.50, making a total contribution from this State for the relief of soldiers of $622,520.29, exclusive of donations prior to the organization of the Commission.

Besides this, the official records of the State show that cities, towns, townships and counties of the State contributed for the relief of the soldiers who were discharged of wounds and disease the additional sum of $4,566,898.06, making a total outlay of over $5,000,000 for the aid and comfort of Indiana soldiers, to say nothing of the thousands of dollars in money and supplies that were furnished, of which no account was ever kept.

Indiana early improvised a system of temporary aid to soldiers. Necessary "red tape" in the distribution of supplies to soldiers by the United States Government caused delay which seemed to threaten fatal consequences. Some one must act. Energetic and humane men were sent as agents of the State to the best points near the scene of active operations, to distribute sanitary stores and hospital supplies, with surgeons and nurses where necessary, to the sick and wounded; first to the soldiers of Indiana, and after them to the soldiers from other States.

After this, it becoming apparent that the war would be protracted, this system grew into the Indiana General Military Agency, which played so conspicuous a part in the history of the State's share in the war. By means of this agency, field agents were appointed to repair to the field and there look after the health and comfort of the men, write letters, take charge of commissions to friends and relations at home, to take charge of the burial of the dead and preserve relics, to keep registers of the names of all the men in hospitals, with date of entry, disease or injury, cause of death and the date of the same, and any other information of interest or value obtainable.

Local agents were to make their offices the homes of soldiers, to assist them in getting home when without money, clothe them when ragged and destitute, to take charge of returning prisoners, provide for their shocking destitution, etc.—in short, to be careful, watchful and affectionate guardians of the soldiers.

To the thoroughness and efficiency of the Indiana General Military Agency, for the purpose for which it was instituted, all Indiana soldiers within the sound of my voice can testify. It came to us upon every battlefield where an Indiana soldier lay bleeding on the ground. It reached us wherever an Indiana soldier languished in hospital, burning with fever, or maimed and torn by horrid wounds. It sought us out in camp when suffering from that most awful of diseases, "homesickness" (thousands died of it), took us home, and saved our lives. It procured for us gentle women, with angel hands, to nurse us and win us back to life with those kind ministrations which seemed so much like home.

I have time for no more upon this subject. Volumes might be written of what Indiana did for her soldiers, and the half still remain untold; but I cannot refrain from adding that the grand moving spirit to all that was done was our prince of war Governors, Oliver P. Morton. In the language of General Terrell, in his admirable report, to which I am indebted for much that I utter here to-day: "He inspired every movement, counseled in every great emergency, kept popular interest excited by stirring appeals, and, though charged with duties as onerous as ever fell upon the executive of any State, and allowing nothing in any of their multifarious details to escape his vigilance, he might have been thought, by those uninformed of his many labors, to have nothing at heart but the success of his plans for the relief of the soldiers of Indiana and their dependent and needy families."

No man on earth takes more pride in the United States Sanitary Commission than I do. It is a grand step forward by our country in the development of those instrumentalities which mitigate the horrors of war. I have ever regarded with deep and unceasing reverence the noble women who conceived and developed it. It flowed in different channels, with more definite boundaries than the State institutions actuated by the same spirit, yet some of its agents (men, of course,) have sought to belittle the State Commissions, and speak disparagingly of the motives of those controlling the State instrumentalities for the relief of those suffering the miseries incident to war.

In one instance the officer in charge (a man, of course,) refused to forward sanitary supplies of the Indiana Commission unless they were consigned to the United States Commission for distribution without reserve.

This don't deserve mention here. It is only the action and conduct of an individual who, "clothed with a little brief authority," imagines the god of his worship (the United States Sanitary Commission) the only true god, but since the war a writer of the official history of the United States Sanitary Commission has indulged in some unfavorable reflection upon the State Commission of Indiana. He is another who, I presume, thinks that to belittle another, which might in some degree emulate his favorite, enhances the merit of the favorite. It is the same spirit which would belittle the fame of some of our great generals that that of others might be enhanced.

Attacks have been made upon one whose rise was so phenomenal as to startle the mind into resistance and cause doubts of his capacity for the emergency before him, until he had passed it and been found equal to it. These doubts accompanied him through his career, through each successive grade in the army, through his service as Chief Magistrate of the greatest Republic in all history, until he was dying. He was always great—greatest when he was dying. All the world now accords to Ulysses S. Grant the name of the Great Commander.

The attacks to which I refer are mistakenly made by the friends of another of our great generals—one whose rise was different. The mind was never startled by it. What he did was never unexpected. His rise was the steady upward growth of a great character. When the war closed his development was complete. His career was without a mistake. His character was flawless. His capacity was equal to any demand upon it. We did not need that he should enter into politics to know that he was the peer of any statesman in the country. No need that he should be President that we should know that he would do credit to the great Republic as its Chief Magistrate. No neglect, no indignities heaped upon him belittled him. He was always calm, dignified, majestic, one of the most beautifully rounded characters in all history—George H. Thomas, the peer of Washington, and only second to him who, as a distinguished Southern general has put it, "was the greatest among forty millions," our loved Lincoln. Surely there is room for two such glorious suns as these in our national sky. Detraction or belittling one makes the shield of the other no brighter. Surely there was room on the bloody fields of the war, and in the pestilent hospitals, for those noblest developments of human kindness, love and pity, the United States Sanitary Commission and the kindred but quicker-acting State institutions for the same purpose. No detraction of one will glorify another.

What Indiana did for her soldiers was worthily bestowed. Upon every great battlefield of the war the blood of the sons of Indiana, either native or by adoption, was shed. They never failed in the performance of any duty, and to the performance they brought intelligent comprehension and patriotic enthusiasm.

Enlistments were prompt and eager. Every call was promptly filled. Dishonor never touched the sons of Indiana serving in the ranks of the Union Army. They served in the East, and in the West, and South, and their names are found in the records among the fighting regiments of the war. They won honor, although few in number, on the battlefields in the East, from the first of the war to its close.

So in the West and South,—at Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville and Stone's River, Champion Hills and Vicksburg,—they bore a conspicuous part, with honor to themselves and the State from which they came. But it was at Chickamauga that they did the most fighting.

Chickamauga was Indiana's battlefield. I do not mean by that that they did the best fighting, nor that she had the most troops in line; what I am trying to say is that Indiana had more regiments here than upon any other battlefield at one time, and here she bore the most conspicuous part taken by her in any battle during the war. Others did their part bravely and well, but wherever there was hard fighting there was to be found Indiana soldiers, and they gave their blood for the old flag which they loved so well.

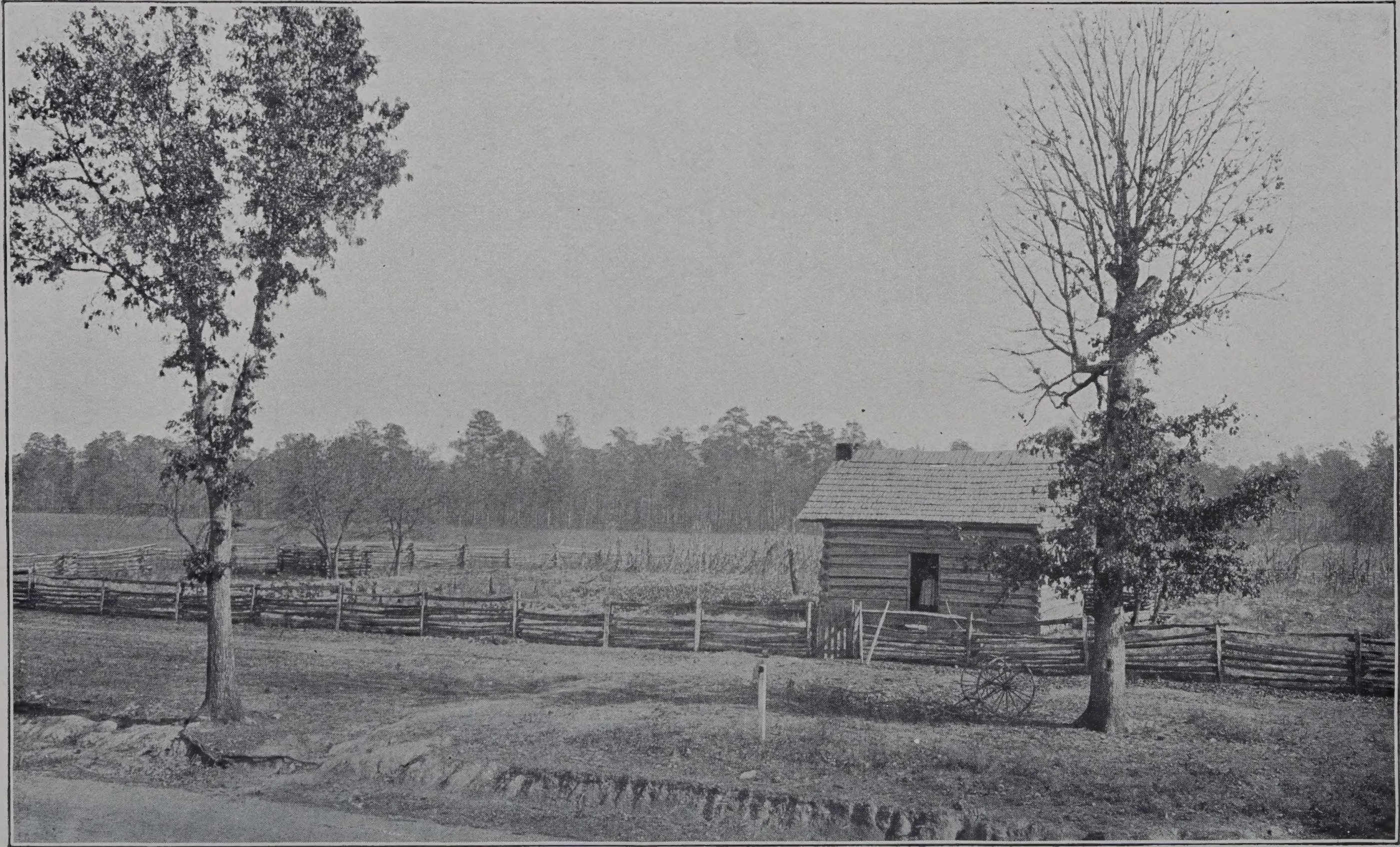
The spirit of the American soldier is scantily understood. We say they offered their lives for the salvation of the country, but that conveys no idea of the degree of patriotism, lôve of country, and love of home that was pent up in their hearts. There is an incident in the battle of Chickamauga which I have often related, and in the hearing of some here to-day, which displays my thought so much better than I can do by mere words chosen by myself, that I will briefly relate it.

After fighting on the second day on the Kelly field line from 9 o'clock, there came a period of quiet about noon, during which no firing was done. From our position there, while we repulsed every attack of the enemy, we could see much of the struggle away to the north. We had seen one line on the left driven back almost to the Lafayette road, and then the enemy driven back again until the line was restored as far as we could see.

During the lull the line officers were called to the center, in the rear of the regiment, and notified that 12,000 of us were cut off and would have to cut our way out, and we were admonished that we would have to keep the companies together. This was no hopeful outlook. We returned to our places, and when I reached my company two of my men arose and stood by my side. I knew those men, and when they asked for news I told them the story of the situation. As they listened their countenances were unmoved. After I had ceased they took a long look around. Over there near the Kelly house was our hospital, the buildings and the dooryard filled with wounded, with surgeons and attendants busy with their bloody work.

The Kelly house itself and its surroundings were in ruins, the fields covered with broken gun carriages, wounded and dead horses, and dead men, and here and there ambulances and litter bearers, hurrying in from the lines with the wounded. Everywhere was destruction, desolation, and horror. One of the men turned from this scene to me and said, "Captain, if this army is destroyed, what is there between this and the Ohio River to stay the enemy?" I answered, "Nothing."

There was another pause and another look around, then, with a sweeping



KELLY HOUSE AND FIELD, CHICKAMAUGA.

gesture with his arm, he said, "Well, rather than anything like this should come to our homes in Indiana, I would leave my bones bleaching on this field." That night at dark that man was on the way to Andersonville, where he spent fourteen months.

On a beautiful Sabbath in May, three years ago, I stood by the open grave of that man, in the presence of a large concourse of his friends and neighbors, including his family, and told this simple story, and tried to have them appreciate the great heart which had ceased to beat, tried to have them understand that a man, and this man, had calmly looked death in the face and declared his willingness to die to save the loved ones at home from the desolation of war.

My mind went back then to that other Sabbath day, when there on that field, swept by the awful desolation of war, he had bared his heart to my gaze, and, as by a simple flashing of the mind, given me to comprehend the sublime, self-sacrificing courage of the American soldier. He was a typical American soldier, common in the ranks of the regiments from every State.

At the very moment of his speech, there were hundreds dying on that field, actuated by the same thoughts and moved by the same impulses. The country is dotted all over with the graves of such as he, who gave up their lives with the purest self-devotion for the cause they loved.

It is this sublimity of self-devotion to which I am trying to awaken your attention. To those who served in the war, who are within the sound of my voice to-day, I want to remind you that before your war experience you frequently heard stories of heroic self-sacrific by individuals for the sake of others, chiefly the weak and helpless, and reflecting upon them have said: "If that is true, it is phenomenal. Not one in ten thousand is capable of such performance." What do you say now with your military experience? You know now that the majority is the other way, among those who were brave enough and had character enough to be true soldiers.

How the heart warms with recollections of what you have seen and what you have experienced at the hands of those whom you greet with that word which has taken on such new meaning since your intercourse with soldiers,—Comrade.

What we have experienced in war, as to the care which the Nation takes of her soldiers, as to what the State did for her soldiers, of the heroic labors of the noble women of the land for sick and wounded soldiers, of the patient endurance and unflagging zeal of our loved ones at home, and of the magnificent humanity and heroic self-devotion of our comrades, should not be lost to our children.

Let us hope and pray that they may not be called upon to learn from experience in actual war that which it is important that they should know. Means should be devised by which the attention of the young will be called to these things, and they taught what we have learned by experience. It is to this end that this great park is created; to be a perpetual object lesson, recalling what was done here by the soldiers of the great Republic, and stimulating inquiry as to other battlefields, and thus awaken and keep active the military spirit in coming generations, against the time when soldiers shall again be required in defense of the old flag.

ADDRESS OF GEN. JAMES R. CARNAHAN, OF THE INDIANA COMMISSION.

"Loose thy shoe from off thy foot; for the place whereon thou standest is holy."

So does this great Nation say to-day to the thousands assembled on this consecrated ground, this battlefield of Chickamauga. To the survivors of the battalions that were in the battle lines, to their sons and their daughters who come to view the ground on which their fathers fought, to the stranger from foreign lands led hither from whatever cause, to one and all the command:

"Loose thy shoe from off thy foot; for the place whereon thou standest is holy."

Holy? Yes, thrice holy, and blessed. Holy, for here before the eyes of this Nation and the people of the civilized world, waged one of the greatest battles of earth to test the great question whether or not a Republic should live.

Holy, because the battle that raged here thirty-two years ago was the beginning of the end of a strife between the North and the South, which could only be determined by the arbitrament of the sword, and when the red tide of battle had reached its highest mark in all that terrible war upon this field, the courage of the defenders of the Nation could no more be doubted, and peace, though slow of foot, was assured.

Holy and blessed because of the remembrance of the men who here freely gave their lives for the nation, and here under the spreading pines, by the side of the flowing stream, in the open fields and on the summit of the hills kissed by the first rays of the morning sun, had their entombment when the storm in its fury had passed—here was the soldier's grave made sacred by the cause for which he died, a sepulcher so sacred, so grand in its unmarked greatness,

"That Kings for such a tomb would wish to die."

Look about you on every hand now after long years have passed, and on tree and rock, on plain and hill, from Viniards to McDonald's, and from Jay's Mill to Snodgrass Hill, the proofs of the valor, endurance and magnificent qualities of the American citizen soldier are found.

On Chickamauga, more than on any other battlefield of the entire war, did the men of the North and the men of the South learn to know and appreciate the valor of the men from both sections of the land, and they on this ground were each made to realize that those who fought here, whether from Indiana or Virginia, from Georgia or Ohio, from Illinois or Tennessee, from whatever State they came, were *all* Americans.

It is not one of the least of the beneficial results of this war that the people of this great and growing Republic, from North to South, from East to West, have learned that the courage of the American soldier can always be safely trusted should a foreign nation give us cause for war. It has given to the soldier of the North and the South confidence one in the other should the time come when they would be brought to stand side by side against a foreign foe.

But what of this demonstration here this day, and why this vast assemblage from every part of these United States?

A few of the surviving officers of the Union Army that were participants in the battle of Chickamauga had stood upon the battlefield of Gettysburg, and on that field beheld how the history of that battle had been preserved in enduring granite and perpetual bronze, as a great object lesson for all the generations that are to come, teaching loyalty, patriotism and faith in the preservation of a republic established by "the people and for the people." Gettysburg is but one of the many great battlefields of the Republic, and that is upon northern soil. Why not make another such object lesson on southern soil? Why not in such locality where the generations that are yet to come might, in the South as well as in the North, learn the history of this Government, and at what cost of treasure and blood and life it had been preserved? So with these thoughts in mind, in 1888 the first steps were taken to bring about the purchase by the Government of the battlefield of Chickamauga. From the first thought of the making of a batle park of this field, the proposition was that both the Union and Confederate battle lines should be marked. The establishment of Chickamauga Park was to be upon a plane higher and broader than sectional lines. It was to be upon the greater and more manly and soldierly idea that can and does recognize true courage and genuine bravery in a foe that meets you face to face on the field of battle, and the hotter and fiercer that battle, the greater and warmer the respect one for the other when peace has come. There was no other field of all the war that was so worthy of commemoration and preservation as was Chickamauga, no other field where both armies stood out so conspicuously for deeds of valor. This battlefield too, by its dedication as a National Park where both armies were to be represented, was to be another means of uniting and cementing the two sections of the country by showing to all that the bitterness of war days had passed, and in their stead had come that better feeling which desires that the heroism of American citizens shall be remembered and perpetuated.

And so, from the opening movement by a few, the measure grew into shape under the thought and guidance of the best men of both armies, until on August 19, 1890, the bill establishing a "National Military Park" at the battlefield of Chickamauga, having been passed by both houses of Congress, was signed by the President and became a law. Since then the several States from which came the Union and Confederate troops have supplemented the appropriation made by Congress for the establishment of this magnificent park, to the end that every regiment and battery that took part in the battle of Chickamauga should have hereon a monument to commemorate its service, and to tell for all future time the story of how brave men gave their lives for a *cause*, and for the *saving of a nation*. Indiana, our own loved State, marks on this field the heroism of her sons, and gives of her treasure, for those who then gave their blood and lives. But there are those who may say, and as some have said, why all this remembrance of the days of strife, and who say to the survivors of Stone's River, and Vicksburg, and Gettysburg and Chickamauga, why not forget all the roar and turmoil and death of these battlefields?

What! he who was at Gettysburg, can he forget the waves of battle that surged about little Round Top; or he who was at Shiloh forget how the battle was wrenched from defeat and a victory won; or he who was in the charge on Missionary Ridge have taken from his memory the cheer upon cheer that rang out from the throats of the men who had toiled upward and yet higher through smoke and shot and shell with death on every hand, until they had placed the flag on top the enemy's works, and won the day?

Can the men of Chickamauga, stormed at and shot at, who breasted the waves of that great surging sea of battle, as its billows of death well nigh overwhelmed them, forget? No! no! not while life and reason shall last. The scenes that were lived through on this field nearly a third of a century ago, are as vivid in the minds of those who remain as they were on the days that they stood at Viniard's, or at Brotherton's, or on the Kelly field, or with Thomas at Snodgrass Hill. How vividly all the sights and sounds and action of those days come to you who were there, now as you stand on this holy ground, consecrated by the blood and lives of the men who fell away from your sides. You see those men to-day, as you saw them then, in all their young manhood. Yes, if you were the gifted artist, you could from your memory paint the face with the lines so tightly drawn and the teeth closed hard together, and the muscles standing out as the battle waxed hotter and hotter.

Come with me this day, so quiet but for the strains of music that are borne to us through the leafy bowers, floating down from the hill where the battle fires burned hottest, come, I say, and let us live over in thought and word what we saw, and of that of which we were a part on the memorable 19th of September, 1863.

Mayhap, through the uneasy and anxious night that broke into the day of battle, you had been on duty through its long hours of weary peering into the darkness to learn, if possible, of the ominous sounds that were borne to your ears that told you all too plainly of preparations for the bloody conflict when the sun would light the field. You had been relieved after the night of duty and had taken your place with your command in the rear to get your frugal meal, and secure such rest as could come to a soldier when the very air seemed to be surcharged with the battle spirit, and you knew full well that your services were to be demanded before the night would come.

The suggestion brings to your minds, as vividly as though it were but yesterday, the fact that the sun on that Saturday morning had scarcely appeared above the trees until the opening shot of the battle was heard away over on the left. Waiting but an instant, there was the answering shot, the two armies were feeling their way into the contest. To you who were on the right, the distance was too great to hear the sounds of the musket shots from the pickets as they pushed their way nearer and nearer to each other. Quickly the artillery shots provoked answering shots in quick succession, as battery after battery went into position. As those shots increased your practiced ear conveyed to your mind the fact that the lines of both armies were well set in battle array as the firing run along the entire front.

The firing on the left grew stronger, and between the artillery shots you heard the rattling sound of the musketry. Stronger and stronger grew the contest, and nearer too, for suddenly there broke upon you one continuous roar of artillery from the left, which was taken up and swept onward as the minutes sped, while volley after volley told all too plainly that the two armies had come together in the first charge of battle.

The contest gathers in strength as on it comes sweeping down on to the lines in front of where your brigade waited, sweeping on to the right until it became one commingled roar of artillery and rattle of musketry, dying away in the dull and sullen thunder of Negley's guns on the farthermost right.

A lull for a few moments came in the deadly contest, and only a few scattering shots were heard along the line. Looking to the front, through an opening in the trees, could be seen, crossing a ridge, the marching columns of the enemy as he moved toward the left of our army, massing his forces against the troops of Thomas, preparatory to the terrible work of that Saturday afternoon along the line at Viniard's, at Brotherton's, in the Brock field, and at Poe's, in the desperate struggle to turn the left and get between Rosecrans and Chattanooga. The lessening of the storm, however, was but brief, for again the sound of the contest began to gather and grew rapidly in strength. It came on like the blasts of a tornado, sounding louder and louder, stronger and yet stronger it raged, until it burst upon the listener in a great rush and roar of terrible sound, before which those who heard and were not a part of it, stood in awe and, looking each other in the face, dared not speak.

Over on the right it again broke forth and with renewed strength rolled on down the lines, growing fiercer and fiercer, and louder and louder, as additional forces were brought into the contest, until it reached the extreme left in a crashing, tumultous sound, when backward it swept to the right, only again to go rolling and jarring and thundering in its fury as backward and forward it swept, that fearful storm of war. It was as when broad ocean is lashed to fury by the tempest, when great rolling waves come chasing one the other in their mighty rage, until they strike with deafening roar the solid walls of rock on the shore, only to be broken and driven back upon other incoming waves as strong or stronger than they had been. So came to the ears of those waiting troops the sound of that mighty tempest of war, volley after volley of musketry rolling in waves of dreadful sound, one upon the other, to which was added the deep sounding of the artillery, like heavy thunders peal through the rushing roar of the tempest, making the ground under foot tremble with the fearful shocks as they came and went, each more terrible than the former. It was evident to those who listened that the enemy with his mighty and superior numbers was making most desperate efforts to overwhelm and break the Union lines.

Through the early part of that day, and it seemed almost as though its hours would never pass, the troops that had been on duty the night before waited outside that contest and heard that fearful, that terrible death-dealing tornado as it raged in front and all about them, and could see the constantly moving columns of the enemy's infantry with flying flags, and could see battery after battery as they moved before them like a great panorama unfolding in an opening on the ridge.

Those soldiers had been sent back, as stated, to rest after a night on duty, but rest there was none. The guns of the infantry stood stacked in line, and the battery of six guns, attached to their brigade, stood just in rear of the troops, with all the horses hitched to guns and caissons ready to move. Now and then a stray shot or shell would fly over their heads and strike the ground or burst in the air, to the rear.

The men grew restless, that restlessness that comes to men in that most trying of all times in his life of a soldier, when he hears the battle raging with all the might of the furies about him, when now and then he can catch the sound of the distant shouts that tell all too plainly that the charge is on, and there is then borne to the ears that rattling, tearing, crashing sound of the volleys of musketry, and of the shot and shell and canister of the artillery that drowns in its fury the shouts and cheers of the charging lines, and that tells to the experienced soldier that the charge is met by determined and heroic troops, and that great gaps are being torn in the lines—that men and comrades are being torn, and mangled, and killed.

In such moments and under such circumstances as these, strong men pale, the body grows hot and weak, and the heart of the bravest almost ceases to beat; then it is that the hearer realizes to the fullest extent that war is terrible.

The men are hungry, but they can not eat; they are tired and worn, but they can not rest; the limbs and feet ache, but they can not sit down; they lie prone upon the ground, but in that position the sound of the battle is intensified, and they rise up; speak to them if you will, and they answer you as if in a dream; they laugh, but it is a laugh that has no joy in it. The infantry stay close to their gun stacks; the artillerymen, drivers and gunners, stand near to their posts of duty, in a terrible, fearful state of unrest.

That body of men who thus stood almost unnerved, just out of the line of fire on that September day were not lacking in true soldierly qualities. Their bravery had been tested on other fields. They had passed through the ordeal at Donaldson, at Shiloh, at Perryville, at Stone's River. They had met the enemy in the hottest and fiercest carnage of battle with all the bravery and firmness of the Roman, and again, when the time shall come for them, under orders, to take their place in the charging line, or in position with their comrades to receive the enemy's assault, they will not be found wanting.

Thus hour after hour of the day was passed by these waiting troops, in a dreadful state of anxiety and suspense. No tidings came from the front. It was only known that the battle was fearful, terrible. Noon time came and passed, and still the battle raged with undiminished fury, and the reserve still waited orders to move. Another hour beyond midday had passed, and the second was drawing towards its close, when suddenly from out of the woods to the front and left of the waiting and restless brigade, onto the open field, dashed an officer, his horse urged to its greatest speed, toward the expectant troops. The men see him coming, and in an instant new life has taken possession of them. "There comes orders," are the words that pass from lip to lip along that line. Without orders the lines are reformed behind the gun stacks, ready for the command, "Take arms!" The cannoneers stand at their posts ready to mount limber chest and caisson. The drivers "stand to horse," and with hand on rein and toe in stirrup, for details of the drill are forgotten in the feverish anxiety for the command to "mount" and away. How quick, how great the change at the prospect for freedom from the suspense of the day. The eye has lighted up, the arm has grown strong, and the nerves are once more steady. All is now eagerness for the work that must be before them. Every head is bent forward to catch, if possible, the first news from the front, and to hear the orders that are to be given. All are thoroughly aroused; there will be no more suspense. It is to be action for these troops from this time on until the close of the battle. Nearer and nearer comes the rider. Now could be distinguished his features, and one could see the fearful earnestness that was written on every line of his face. He leaned forward as he rode, in such haste was he. The horse he rode had caught the spirit of the rider, and horse and rider by their every movement made, told to the experienced soldiers, to whom they were hastening, that there was to be work for them, that the urgency was great, and that the peril was imminent.

How much there is of life, of the soldier's life in time of war, that can not be painted on canvas or described in words. It is that inexpressible part, that indefinable something in the face, in the eye, in the swaying of the body, the gesture of the hand, and the officer, the soldier reads in those movements and appearances the very facts, terrible in detail, that are afterwards put into words or burst onto his vision in the carnage of the field. No one who has seen the life of the soldier in actual warfare, but has seen just such occasions and just such faces. Such was the face, and such the movement of that staff officer that afternoon of September 19, 1863. He had not spoken a word, there had been no uplifting of the hand as he rode across the field, but that indescribable appearance spoke for him. Every soldier as he saw him, read that face and form as though from an open book, yes, and read in all its awful, dreadful, meaning that his comrades were in deepest peril, and that help must be borne quickly or all hope would be gone, and thus reading, every man was ready to do his full duty. Not long delayed were the orders, and as he approaches this officer is met by the Brigade Commander, as anxious to receive the orders as he who carries them is to give them. The command comes in quick sharp words: "The General presents his compliments and directs that you move your brigade at once to the support of the other brigades of your division. Take the road, moving by the flank to the right, double quick. I am to direct you," and then he added, so those who stood near heard the words, "Our men are hard pressed." The last sentence was all that was said in words as to the condition of our troops, but it was enough, and those who heard knew they had read aright before he had spoken.

Scarce had the orders been received, when the command, "Take arms!" was heard along the line, and the artillery bugle sounded for cannoneers and drivers, "Mount." It scarcely took the time required to tell it for that brigade to get in motion, moving out of the field and onto the road. The artillery took the beaten road, the infantry alongside. It was a grand scene as the men moved quickly into place, closing up the column and waiting but a moment for the command "Forward!"

The guns of the infantry are at right shoulder, and all have grown eager for the order. The bugle sounds the first note of the command. Now look along that column; the men are leaning forward for the start; the drivers on the artillery teams tighten the rein in the left hand, and, with whip in the uplifted right arm, rise in the stirrups; and as the last note of the bugle is sounded, the crack of the whips of thirty-six drivers over the backs of as many horses, and the stroke of the spurs, sends that battery of six guns and its caissons rattling and bounding over that road, while the infantry alongside are straining every nerve as they hasten to the relief of the comrades so hard pressed. The spirits of the men grow higher and higher with each moment of the advance. The rattling of the artillery and the hoof beats of the horses add to the excitement of the onward rush, infantry and artillery thus side by side vieing each with the other which shall best do his part. Now, as they come nearer, the storm of the battle seems to grow greater and greater. On, and yet on they press, until reaching the designated point, the artillery is turned off to the left onto a ridge, and goes into position along its crest, while the lines of the infantry are being formed to the right of the road over which they have just been hurrying. The brigade lines are scarcely formed, and the command to move forward given, when the lines which are in the advance are broken by a terrific charge of the enemy, and are driven back in confusion onto the newly formed line, friend and foe so intermingled that a shot can not be fired without inflicting as much injury on our men as upon the enemy.

The artillery, on the crest of the ridge back of the brigade, have unlimbered and gone into action, and its shells are now flying overhead into the woods, where the enemy's lines had been. Confusion seems to have taken possession of the lines, and, to add to it, the lines to the right have been broken and the enemy is sweeping past your flank. The order is given to fall back on line with the artillery. Out of the wood, under the fire of the cannon, the men hasten. Now on the crest of that ridge, without works of any kind to shelter them, the troops are again hastily formed, and none too soon. Down the gentle slope of that ridge, and away to the right and left and front, stretches an open field, without tree or shrub to break the force of the balls. In front, and at the edge of the field, scarce two hundred yards away, runs the road parallel with our new line; beyond the road in the heavy timber is where the Confederate lines are formed, well protected in their preparations for their charge. Scarce had the lines been formed, when the sharp crack of the rifles along our front, and the whistling of the balls over our heads, gave warning that the advance of the enemy had begun, and in an instant the shouts of the skirmishers are drowned by the shout that goes up from the charging column as it starts down in the woods. The men of the Union line are ready. An Indiana regiment is on the left of the brigade, an Indiana battery of six guns is on the right of this regiment, another Indiana regiment is immedaitely on the right of the battery, while to right and left of these extend the Union lines. The gunners and every man of that battery are at their posts of duty, the tightly drawn lines in their faces showing their purpose there to stand for duty or die. Officers pass the familiar command of caution along the line—"Steady, men, steady." The shout of the charging foe comes rapidly on; now they burst out of the woods and onto the road. That instant as if touched by an electric cord, so quick and so in unison was it, the rifles leap to the shoulder along the ridge where wave the stars and stripes. Now the enemy is in plain view along the road covering the entire front; you can see them, as with cap visors drawn well down over their eyes, the gun at the charge, with short, shrill shout they come, and the colors of Stewart's Division can be seen, flushed with victory, confronting us. The men on the ridge recognized the gallantry of the charging foe, and their pride is touched as well. All this is but the work of an instant, when, just as that long line of gray has crossed the road, quick and sharp rings out along the line, the command—"Fire!" It seems to come to infantry and artillery at the same instant, and out from the rifles of the men and the mouths of those cannon leap the death-dealing bullet and canister; again and again, with almost lightning rapidity, they pour in their deadly, merciless fire, until along that entire ridge it has become almost one continuous volley, one sheet of flame. Now those lines of gray that had commenced the charge so bravely, so confidently, begin to waver; their men had fallen thick and fast about them. Again, and yet again the volleys are poured into them, and the artillery on the right and left have not ceased in their deadly work. No troops can long withstand such fire; their lines are staggering under the storm, another volley and they are broken and now fall back in confusion. The charge was not long in point of time, but was terrible in its results to the foe.

Along the entire line to the right and left the battle raged with increased fury. We are now on the defensive; and all can judge that the lull in front is only the stillness that forebodes the more terrible tornado that is to come. A few logs and rails are hastily gathered together to form a slight breastwork. Soon the scattering shots that began to fall about us, like the first heavy drops of the rain storm, gave warning that the foe was again moving to the attack. Again our lines are ready, now lying behind hastily prepared works. Again is heard the shout as on comes the enemy with more determination than before; but with even greater courage do our men determine to hold their lines. The artillery is double shotted with canister. Again the command, "Fire!" and hotter, fiercer than before the battle rages along our front. Shout is answered with shout, shot by shot tenfold, until again the assailants break before that terrible death-dealing fire and are again forced back. But why repeat further the story of that Saturday afternoon? Again and again were those charges repeated along that line. It did seem as though our men were more than human and the men in your front, daring beyond comparison. The artillerymen worked as never before. Their guns, double shotted, had scarce delivered their charges, when, before the gun could complete its recoil, it was caught by strong arms, made doubly strong in that fever heat of battle, was again in position, again doubled shotted, and again fired into the face of the foe. The arm bared, the veins standing out in strong lines, the hat or cap gone from the head, the eyes starting almost from the socket, the teeth set, the face beaded with perspiration, balls falling all about them, those men of the Seventh Indiana Battery seemed to be supernaturally endowed with strength. Their comrades of the infantry vied with them in acts of heroism, and daring endurance. They shouted defiance to their foe with every shot, with face and hands begrimed in the smoke and dust and heat of the battle, with comrades falling about them, the survivors thought only of vengeance. All the horses on two of the guns were shot down; another charge is beginning; those two guns might be lost; they must be gotten back. Quick as thought a company of infantry sprang to the guns, one hand holding the rifle, the other on the cannon, and with the shot falling thick and fast in and about them, drag the guns over the brow of the ridge and down into the woods, just in the rear of the line and hasten back again to take their places in line, ready to meet the oncoming charge? In the midst of the charge an artilleryman is shot down; a man from the infantry takes his place and obeys orders as best he can. When the charge began your men were lying down, again, in the midst of it, so great became the excitement, so intense the anxiety, all fear and prudence had vanished, and the men leap to their feet, and fire and load, and fire and load in the wildest frenzy of desperation. They had lost all ideas of danger and counted not the strength of the assailant. It was this absolute desperation of the men that held our lines. A soldier or an officer was wounded; unless the wound was mortal or caused the fracture of a limb, they had the wound tied or bandaged as best they could, some tearing up their blouses for bandages, and again took their places in the lines beside their more fortunate comrades. Each man felt the terrible weight of responsibility that rested on him personally for the results that should be achieved that day. It is that disregard of peril in the moment of greatest danger, that decision, that purpose and grand courage that comes only to the American citizen soldier, who voluntarily and with unselfish patriotism stands in defense of principle and country, that makes such soldiers as those who fought in the ranks that day on Chickamauga's fire-swept field. On through the afternoon until nightfall did that furious storm beat against and rage about that line. If the storm of battle raged hotly around the position occupied by your brigade, it was none the less fierce along the whole line. During the afternoon of September 19th, while the severe battle was raging along the line of your brigade and division, further to the right at the Viniard farm, the battle had been raging with all the might of the "furies" and on past your front to Thomas, on the extreme left, death had held high carnival.

Saturday at Chickamauga closed with the Union lines intact, though forced back from the line of the early morning, and the morning light of Sunday found them in readiness for the opening attack. Those who had participated in the engagements of Friday and Saturday knew full well that their endurance and bravery would again be put to the severest test possible during the hours of that Sabbath day, but their courage was undaunted, and not one soldier in all the Union army was to be found that was not ready, when the command "Fall in" came.

To describe the battle on Sunday can not but be a repetition of Saturday's engagement intensified to the utmost of which human thought and skill can be able to portray.

The fighting at Chickamauga began at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 18th, and when the sun went down on Saturday, there had been constant fighting by some of the troops during most of the time.

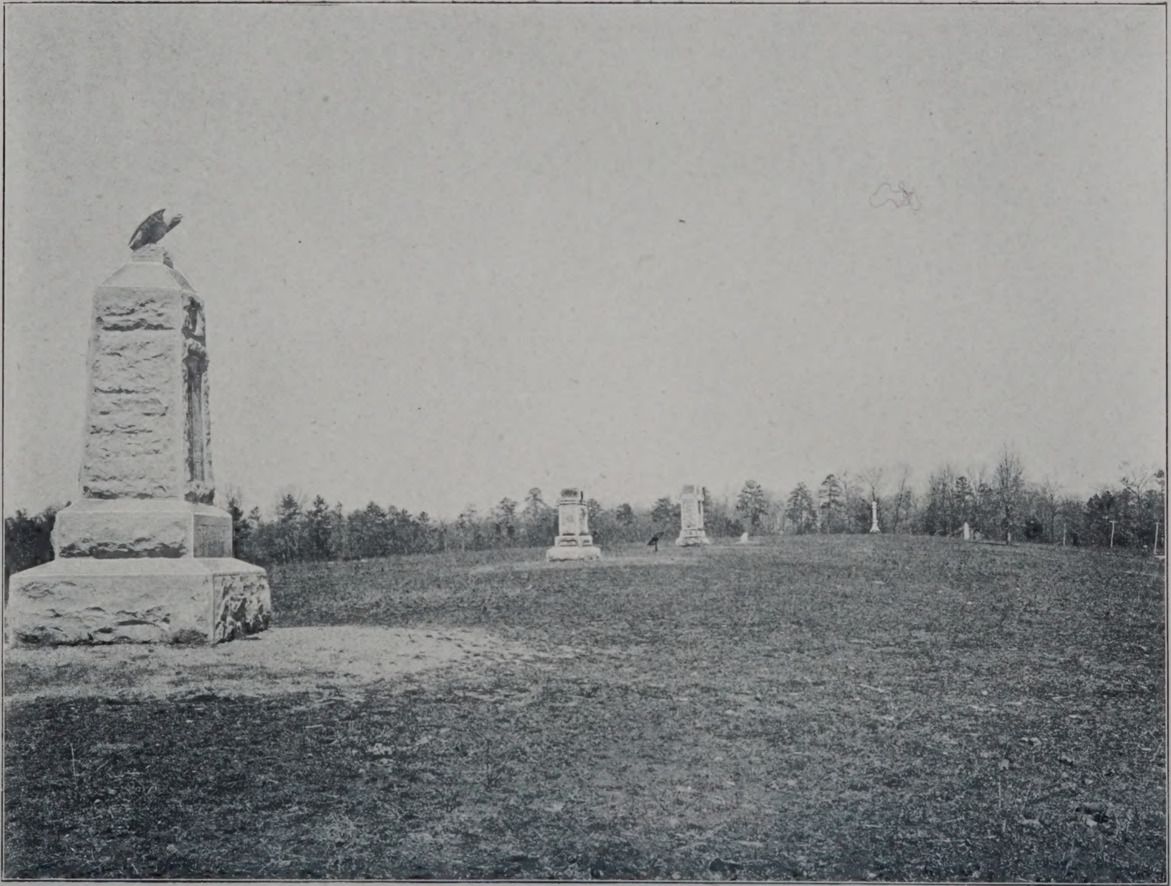
What part had the troops from Indiana played at the opening of the engagement, and what service had been rendered by her men on Friday and Saturday in this memorable battle? What test had been given to their courage before Sunday's terrible work began?

In what we have to say of the Indiana troops we wish it clearly understood that we do not wish to detract from any other State or take from their brave men aught of the honor they so bravely won. Indiana soldiers who fought at Chickamauga know full well the valor and magnificent soldierly qualities of the men of the ten other States who stood by their sides through that fiery ordeal. To each and every officer and man who stood under the folds of the Union flag on Chickamauga's field, be all honor and praise. We claim for Indiana that she did her full duty, and shall ask and demand only the credit due to her men in this battle, due to those who are dead and due to those who yet survive.

On Friday, September 18, 1863, General Bragg, commanding the Confederate troops, began his movement for the destruction of the Union Army under Rosecrans and for the retaking of Chattanooga—as he fondly hoped and expected. The entire Confederate Army was on the south side of the Chickamauga in and about Lafayette, with his advance only a few short miles from the Twenty-first Corps and Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry of Rosecrans' Army. The remainder of Rosecrans' Army was miles away to the south at and about McLemore's Cove. If Bragg could cross the Chickamauga and destroy Crittenden's Twenty-first Corps before Thomas and McCook with their corps could join him, then the hopes of General Bragg could be realized. Such was the situation on Friday morning, September 18, 1863, when Bragg put his army in motion. We have given only this much of the historical stiuation that the work done by Indiana men may appear in its full magnitude.

The chief point at which Bragg's army undertook to cross the Chickamauga on that day, and the point at which the contest began was at the Alexander Bridge. The Confederate troops moved forward to the crossing with the most complete confidence that all opposition would be easily swept away. Not so. The Alexander house sets on a ridge or hill sloping off to the valley which lays between the house and the stream three-quarters of a mile away. On the east side of the house the highway runs south and crosses the stream by a bridge. In the early morning hours on the high ground at this house Captain Eli Lilly's Eighteenth Indiana Battery attached to Wilder's Brigade went into position, unlimbered and waited developments. The Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry were posted on the right, on the west side of the road between the Alexander house and the stream, but close to it, and extending its line from the road westward, while the Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry was posted along the north bank of the Chickamauga on the opposite side of the road, two Indiana regiments and an Indiana battery alone, with their brigade commander, the remainder of the brigade having been sent to watch a ford further to the east.

There was not much waiting, for at ten o'clock the advance of Bragg came on, and at once the repeating rifles of the infantry and the shells from Lilly's guns gave a sharp notice that the crossing was to be contested. There was a quick formation of the Confederate lines to force the passage. The Confederate lines charge toward the stream to drive away our men, while behind their lines the column moves up to dash across. The firing along the bank of the deep and sullen stream, waxes stronger and more rapid, and the shells from the cannons go crashing and bursting into the advancing line, and striking the column break and destroy the formation, and they fall back out of the reach of Wilder's men to reform and gather reenforcements, when on they come again only to be again driven back. And so through the hours of that day until four o'clock in the afternoon did this handful of men, as compared in numbers with the great army in their front, hold the bridge and delay Bragg in the execution of his plans. So hot did this unequal contest grow, that at four o'clock in the afternoon an entire brigade with artillery was brought up to dislodge our men, and at last the battle became so intense that the Seventy-second Indiana was compelled to shoot their horses to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy. Falling back from the position at the Alexander Bridge to prevent being flanked and captured, these gallant Indiana men took position on the east side of the Viniard farm, and were rejoined by the other regiments of the brigade. This line was reenforced by another brigade in which were two Indiana regiments, the Forty-fourth and Eighty-sixth, this brigade being under command of another Indiana soldier, Col. George F. Dick, and these two brigades held at bay through all of Friday night the left of Bragg's Army and prevented him from gaining the Lafayette road, prevented the attack on the Twenty-first Army Corps and saved the Union Army. Had Bragg succeeded in his plans on Friday he would have destroyed the Twenty-first Corps, separated as it was from the balance of the Union Army, and Chattanooga would have been lost. But the resistance by our Indiana troops at the Alexander Bridge, and the stub-



SECTION BROTHERTON FIELD—LOOKING EAST.
Indiana Monuments.

bornness with which the line on the east side of Viniard's was held, delayed Bragg a whole day and night, and on Saturday morning, after an all night's march, Thomas with his Fourteenth Corps was in position on the Union left, and McCook with the Twentieth Corps was on the right at Crawfish Springs, and Chattanooga was safe from capture.

What of the opening of the battle on the extreme left on Saturday morning? As the first gun of Friday was fired by Indiana troops, so on Saturday morning on the extreme left Indiana regiments, the Tenth and Seventy-fourth of the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, the division being under command of Brig.-Gen. John M. Brannan of Indiana, received the first shock of the terrible battle that was to rage with such fury from left to right, and right to left throughout that September day. So severe was the repulse given to the advancing lines of Bragg by these two Indiana regiments and the other regiments of their brigade that were brought into line at the opening attack, that the enemy was broken and driven back. It was about the close of the first hour's fighting that the gallant Colonel, William B. Carroll, of the Tenth Indiana, fell mortally wounded at his post of duty on the front line near Jay's Mill. We shall not attempt to name regiments in their order in line but as their numbers come.

Following the battle line from Jay's Mill, when it opened on Saturday morning September 19, 1863. Going southward as the line extended was the Sixth Indiana, and with its brigade the Fifth Indiana Battery, early in the engagement, fighting through the long day and into the night. Here this regiment lost its Colonel, Philemon P. Baldwin, and so gallant were his services that the spot where he fell is marked by the General Government.

The gallant Ninth, in the forenoon in the Brock field and in the afternoon in the Brotherton field with the Forty-fourth and Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry and Seventh Indiana Battery, did its full duty in the hottest of the battle, so imperfectly described in the first part of this address in the Brotherton field, and so well was the work done that General Boynton, the historian of this field, has said that the Ninth Indiana, by its gallant work at the Brotherton house, saved the day for the Union Army. Then again, on Saturday we find the Seventeenth and the Seventy-second with the Eighteenth Battery at the Viniard farm with the battle raging all about them, and on Sunday, at the Widow Glenn's with the Thirty-ninth Indiana, fighting with the utmost desperation to beat back the coming hosts that were storming their lines. The fame of Wilder's Brigade can not perish from the minds and memories of men so long as mankind shall love and reverence true bravery and undaunted courage in the discharge of patriotic duty. To Indiana is due the credit of the fame of the brigade, for the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment furnished its leader, Col. John T. Wilder.

Coming near to the center of the line on Saturday in the desperate battle in and about the Brock field the Twenty-ninth Indiana, and on Sunday in Dodge's line at the Kelly field, and by the side of the Twenty-ninth and vieing with it in the full discharge of duty was the Thirtieth Indiana. Another regiment we name, that in the Brock field on Saturday, and again on Sunday on the east side of the Kelly field with the Sixth Indiana Regiment, and Fifth Indiana Battery on the same portion of the line, never wavered through all the tornado of iron and leaden hail that enveloped them, was the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment. This regiment gave to the Union Army through that battle one of its best brigade commanders in the person of Brig.-Gen. Charles Cruft, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Corps.

The Thirty-second Indiana that on Saturday near the Brotherton road did such magnificent fighting and again on Sunday on the east side of the Kelly field, when Breckinridge and Cleburne's troops were assaulting our lines with such tremendous blows, made a countercharge and drove the enemy broken and dismayed nearly a mile to the rear. It is not to be wondered at that their former Colonel was proud of this, his old regiment. It was as the Colonel of this regiment that the intrepid August Willich received his first commission in the Union Army from the hands of Indiana's War Governor, Oliver P. Morton, and for meritorious services, a second commission from Abraham Lincoln, which placed the star of a Brigadier-General on his shoulders. The Thirty-fifth Indiana on Sunday was with Thomas' troops and performed its duty equally well with the Regulars that stood to their right on the east of the Kelly field.

The Thirty-sixth Indiana won for itself increased renown on Saturday east of the Brotherton's and added to its laurels on Sunday in the Kelly field, while for his gallantry, the Colonel of the regiment, William Grose, then commanding the brigade, had placed on his shoulders the star of a Brigadier.

The Thirty-seventh at the Tan Yard and thence under orders moved to the right, did their work faithfully and well.

The Thirty-eighth near the extreme left of the line was one of the first of that portion of the army to receive the shocks of the opening of the battle on Saturday morning, and just to the right of the regular brigade east of the Kelly field held its line unbroken during every charge that was made upon it on Sunday. In the hottest of the battle on Saturday and Sunday the brigade of which this regiment formed a part, was commanded by Col. Benjamin F. Scribner of this regiment.

The Forty-second and Eighty-eighth Regiments on Sunday at the McDonald house, that being the extreme left of the Union lines, received the full force of the assault that was made on Gen. John Beatty's Brigade, and suffered heavily in loss of officers and men in the hopeless attempt to hold their position against the overwhelming numbers that were hurled against them. The right wing of the Eighty-eighth from McDonald's on Sunday afternoon went to Snodgrass Hill.

Of the regiments and batteries that did effective service on the Union right at the Viniard farm on Saturday, none fought more heroically than did the Fifty-eighth and Eighty-first Indiana and the Eighth Indiana Battery. Twice on that afternoon were they forced from the field, and twice did they rally with their brigade and again take and hold the ground. In the second assault on them a portion of the guns of the Eighth Indiana Battery were lost, and these regiments in the second charge to retake the ground lost, recaptured the guns from the enemy and turned them once more against the foe. Again on Sunday we find these troops with Harker breaking the oncoming assaults of Longstreet's troops, flushed with success as they swept up and across the Dyer field and broke themselves on the Union lines at Harker's Hill, and were engulfed in the waves of death from the guns of the men who stood on that ridge that Sunday noon. With Harker, also in addition to these last named on Sunday, was the Ninth, the Forty-fourth and the Eighty-sixth Indiana, each taking their part of the fearful storm of battle.

Returning once more to the right center of the battle on Saturday in the Brotherton wood east of the Lafayette road, the Seventy-ninth Indiana bore its full measure of the shock from the storming lines, and bravely did they do their work. A battery on their front was breaking the lines of the regiment and brigade, and in a magnificent charge this regiment captured the battery and brought it off the field. It is believed that this battery captured by the Seventy-ninth Indiana is the only Confederate battery that was captured and held by our army during the battle of Chickamauga.

The Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, Gen. George H. Thomas' corps, was commanded by an Indiana soldier, Maj.-Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds.

The Sixty-eighth, the Seventy-fifth, the One Hundred and First Regiments and the Nineteenth Battery of Indiana, with one Ohio regiment, formed the second brigade of Reynolds. The brigade was commanded by Col. Edward A. King, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana. Those who shall in the future visit this battlefield may read the story of the bravery and fighting of these men of Indiana on the monuments that mark the spot where they stood from the woods in front of the Brotherton house northward across the seething, withering and deadly battle lines of Saturday and Sunday on the Poe field and on the lines on the south of the Kelly field, where the ever faithful and heroic Colonel King sealed his devotion to the Nation and the Nation's Flag with his blood and life.

Of the Eighty-seventh Indiana it can truthfully be said that it belonged to a fighting brigade, and that in all of Van Derveer's Brigade there was no regiment that performed its whole duty more thoroughly than did this regiment on Saturday and Sunday from near Reed's Bridge to the closing scenes on Snodgrass Hill.

Of our Indiana batteries, we have already spoken of the splendid service of the Fifth, the Seventh, the Eighth, the Eighteenth and the Nineteenth. The Fourth Indiana Battery on Saturday, the 19th of September, was near that portion of the line where the battle opened, northeast of the Reed field, and remained in action and the thickest of the fight during that day. On Sunday with Starkweather's Brigade, to which it was attached, it was actively engaged on the line around the north and east corner of the Kelley field, and aided materially in the breaking of Breckinridge's charging lines, while it never changed its position until the close of the battle.

The Eleventh Battery on Sunday, September 20th, was with the brigade of the heroic soldier and patriot, Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Lytle, who fell near the Widow Glenn's, and the spot where he was killed is now named in his honor, Lytle Hill. The Twenty-first Battery, while it distinguished itself for gallant service on the 19th, far surpassed its record on Sunday on the south line of the Kelly field.

No artillery on the battlefield of Chickamauga did any better service than did the batteries of Indiana. They were heroic, they were active and efficient, some of these batteries fired over 1,200 rounds during the battle. The three cavalry regiments of Indiana performed their full share of duty that was assigned to them in the scouting and guarding of our flanks before the opening of the battle, and in the guarding and escorting of our supply trains during the battle. In the discharge of this duty they had some fighting, but harder than the fighting was the constant watchfulness and wakefulness that left no time for rest or sleep. The cavalry service at that time, in many respects, was the hardest of all service, but perhaps with less casualties attending it.

There were others of the Indiana Infantry Regiments engaged at Chickamauga that have not yet been named, and while others of the regiments from Indiana no doubt did as hard fighting, and a number of them lost more men, yet the peculiar positions in which these regiments were placed in the closing hours of the battle of Chickamauga bring them into more prominence than many others.

The entire force of the Confederate assaults under the direction of General Longstreet, was centered on a very narrow field from noon on Sunday until nightfall, when that magnificent body of troops that had come over from Virginia found itself baffled at every point, and it fell back from its final charge on Snodgrass Hill with its lines broken and shattered, and the spirit and vigor of the men broken as well.

How came the Union line to be established at Snodgrass Hill? Col. Morton C. Hunter with his Eighty-second Indiana Regiment had been heavily engaged on Sunday northwest of the Brotherton house and just north of the Dyer road leading west from Brotherton's. When the break came in the Union lines on Sunday, after a severe charge and struggle in which his regiment lost nearly a hundred men, Colonel Hunter with his regiment was borne back by the weight of numbers until he had reached the east end of the Snodgrass Hill and there he re-formed his line, determined to hold the line there at all hazards. This was the first organized body of troops to take position on Snodgrass Hill, and the establishing of that line proved to be the salvation of the right of the Union line and the credit is due to Col. Morton C. Hunter and the Eighty-second Indiana. From the Eighty-second Indiana on Snodgrass Hill our lines were built on westward until they had climbed across the summit of the hill and rested on the other side. In this line, as it was formed and remained until the close of the battle, was the Eighty-seventh Indiana, and with this was also portions of other Indiana regiments that had been separated from their commands and had rallied here when the battle was raging the hottest against this line, against which, with all the force of the lightning's stroke, was hurled the combined forces of Longstreet. The first assault was met and broken, and again and again new troops were put into the charge, and again were they driven back, leaving the hillside strewn with the wounded, the dying and the dead. But by force of superior numbers the enemy's line was extended beyond the right of our line, and again prepared for another charge more desperate and determined than all that preceded, intending to enfold our lines in his extended left. But just at the moment when it did seem as if all would be lost, unless help should come, Gen. Gordon Granger, without orders, but marching to the sound of the contest, reported to Thomas, then in command, and was directed to form on the extreme right of the Union line. The line is quickly extended, but none too soon, for new troops have been added to those of Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, and the charge once more begun, but this charge is met by a counter charge by Granger's fresh troops, and the enemy is hurled back from the sides of the hill, and yet further back, until he has lost the position which he held before starting on this charge, with the troops of Granger that so signally routed the enemy was the Eighty-fourth Indiana. So thorough and complete was the overthrow of the enemy in this charge that it proved to be the last charge made with any spirit or show of force in the battle of Chickamauga. The last volley that was fired on Snodgrass Hill was, as is believed, by the Ninth Indiana after dark on a demand by some Confederate officer to them to surrender. The volley was the response to the demand, and after this volley the firing closed.

Of Division Commanders at Chickamauga Indiana furnished Gens. Joseph J. Reynolds, Jeff. C. Davis, John M. Brannan and E. M. McCook. Brigade Commanders, Scribner, Wilder, E. A. King, Robinson, Willich, Dodge, Baldwin, Buell, Grose, Cruft and Dick, all of Indiana.

We have answered the question, what of Indiana at Chickamauga? It is no disparagement of the troops of other States from which came the Union Army, to say that the troops of Indiana did their full share of duty at Chickamauga, and that the gallantry of her sons was not surpassed by that of any other State there represented, regardless of whether the troops were from the North or the South, Union or Confederate.

Indiana with her Seventeenth and Seventy-second Regiments and Eighteenth Battery to meet and oppose the crossing of Bragg's army over the Chickamauga on September 18, 1863; Indiana troops, the Tenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana, were the first troops of Rosecrans to receive the opening shock of the battle on the morning of September 19th. The Eighty-second Indiana was the first organized body of troops on Snodgrass Hill; the Ninth Indiana fired the last volley of the battle, and the Indiana troops were the last to leave the battlefield of Chickamauga, after the storm which had raged for three days with its harvest of death, had worn and spent itself at the Kelly field on the Union left against Harker's Hill, and at Snodgrass Hill on the right.

Indiana's roll of honor was written on the field of Chickamauga, at Reed's Bridge, at Alexander's Bridge, at Viniard's at Brotherton's, at Poe's, at Kelly's, at McDonald's, in the Brock field, at Harker's Hill, on Snodgrass Hill, *everywhere on* Chickamauga, where the battle raged the fiercest and the storm was the most deadly. By Chickamauga's muddy waters, in the glades, under the pines, in the open fields, on the highlands and around the fire begirt hills, over three thousand of Indiana's sons gave their blood and lives in the defense of the Flag and for the preservation of the Republic. Eleven States and the Regular Army of the United States were represented in the Union Army in the battle of Chickamauga, and one-fifth of the loss in killed and wounded in that battle were from Indiana's regiments and batteries. The reports on file at the War Department show that during the war of the Rebellion, from the opening in April, 1861, to the close of the war in 1865, Indiana lost 24,000 men. If this be true, as it doubtless is, then Indiana lost at Chickamauga, from noon on September 18th to the going down of the sun on Snodgrass Hill on Sunday, September 20th, one-eighth of Indiana's entire loss during the entire war. What a magnificent record this is for the gallantry of the Indiana troops. Their work was well done. They won for Indiana an honorable, a glorious name and place for bravery in the galaxy of the States, and the men of Indiana for all time to come may point with pride to the gallantry and bravery of the Indiana troops at Chickamauga.

This National Park has been consecrated by the blood and lives of our comrades from Indiana, from Ohio, from Illinois, from Kansas, from Kentucky, from Michigan, from Minnesota, from Pennsylvania, from Tennessee, from Wisconsin, from Missouri, and from the Regular Army of the United States, and none the less by the brave men who stood on the other side is it held hallowed and sacred this day. The storm that raged here, over the very ground on which you now stand, has sunk to rest, and we here remember the living and the dead. The storm of passion has been lulled to rest, and he is the best surviving soldier of Chickamauga to-day who can bury all bitterness of heart, and, looking upon the monuments which we this day dedidcate, see in them the great, throbbing, peaceful and glad heart of a nation that remembers her defenders and appreciates the bravery of the American soldier wherever found. To the Nation that our heroes fought to save, we dedicate these monuments in these days of peace, recognizing the fact that the cause for which these soldiers fought must endure forever. We believe that this Nation has come out from the bitterness and hate engendered by sectional strife into the full clear light of peace, founded and established upon the great truth of universal freedom and equal rights to all. There are but two classes of soldiers whom we remember in these ceremonies this day, the *dead* and the *living*, and the living soldier is dead indeed who has not buried all bitterness and hate in the grave of the past. They who died on this field, or because of this field, we reverence and love, and here dedicate these monuments, to mark the place from whence they passed out from the storm into eternal peace. The living soldier we remember this day, is he who, having survived the dangers and hardships of camp and field, can stand by *any* monument that may be raised on this consecrated ground, and with head bared, and with shoe loosed from off the foot, can pray Almighty God for peace for our beloved land, pray from a fervent heart for

"Peace in the quiet dales,
Made rankly fertile by the blood of men;
Peace in the woodland and the lonely glen,
Peace in the peopled vales.

"Peace in the crowded town;
Peace in a thousand fields of waving grain;
Peace in the highway and the flowery lane,
Peace o'er the wind-swept down.

"Peace on the whirring marts,
Peace where the scholar thinks, the hunter roams,
Peace, God of Peace, Peace, Peace in all our homes,
And all our hearts!"

ADDRESS OF GENERAL LEW WALLACE.

GENTLEMEN—I should have counted myself happy had I been a mere spectator of the ceremonies set for this occasion, but to be assigned a part in them, with Governor Matthews, Colonel Walker and General Carnahan for associates, fills my cup of pleasure to the brim.

It is simply delightful to me to know that the men who fell here, from whatever State, of the South as well as the North, are to be remembered with appropriate honors. To say truth, I am unable to understand the Northern soldier who would persecute a soldier of the Confederacy. If there is one such in this assemblage, this is the place above all others for introspection. Is the feeling against the dead? Then it must be against the dead in mass, an immeasurable enmity, a rancor admitting of no exception. We who have been in battle know that our direct vis-a-vis in the combat, the man behind a tree or out in the open, who levels his gun and fires it at us, doing his best to kill, is not moved by special animosity. A million to one that in every instance of the kind there was never a previous acquaintance between the antagonists, or, allowing the acquaintance, then millions to one that in the impending crisis, fate hovering indeterminately in the battle-cloud above and about them, there is no recognition. In the awful haste to kill lest we ourselves be killed, we have not the fraction of an instant in which to inquire about complexion, color of eyes and hair, or to estimate stature, or be reminded of manner or general expression, ordinarily the grounds of personal identity. These are the facts which wring battle dry of the elements of duelism. And if they are facts, then I say again the bitterness of which I am speaking must be without distinction. How can such a feeling be characterized? How can we characterize the man who carries it about with him? It is bad enough to be unforgiving to the living; how infinitely worse to waste the energies of life in childish persecution of the memory of men long gone to their last accounting, and therefore forever beyond our reach.

REMEMBRANCE.

There is such a thing as an honest mistake. It is where one does a wrong believing it right; and as a rule the distinguishing mark of such mistakes is that their evil consequences strike hardest at home. But in this case, saying that the unfortunates were wrong in believing they had a cause worthy the smile of heaven, one thing at least is never to be overlooked—they died for it. Can a man furnish better proof of his honesty? Ah, no! And instead of spitting on his grave, I would libate it with a cup mixed in equal parts of sorrow and admiration. "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance." Remembrance! Of what? Not the cause, but the heroism it invoked.

I like that idea of introspection. It is worth converting into a habit. Our souls, if we may trust the preachers, can become unclean. Not that they contaminate themselves. How convenient, could we now and then take them out and give them a cleansing! But as this is beyond us, the next best thing, I suggest, is to turn a bright light in upon them—much as the doctors do when they would see down our throats below the larynx. If in a trial of the suggestion—as well here and now—you should discover the ethereal part of you spotted with hate, not of the dead, but of living Confederates—the distinction, as I conceive it, is so easy as to be more than possible—make haste and get rid of it. If you are an honorable soldier, the passion is unworthy of both your intelligence and your record. It is churlish and un-American, and shamefully out of keeping with our highest examples.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I knew a man who has left behind him a life which will serve to the last clock-stroke of time as an all-round exemplar of the better qualities of our nature. In the heat of trials which would have burned love of his fellows out of other men, he practiced a patience never before exemplified but in one instance, and dealt his enemies such exceeding charity that they were none the less his friends. Out of obscurity he arose as the sun rises, and presently his light was the property of the whole world; insomuch that there are yet millions of men, the same whom he brought up with him, only out of a deeper darkness, and their children, who think it no harm to worship him. He proved the feasibility of self-education, and that, once attained, it is of peculiar excellence in that it leaves the genius of the individual unshorn of its originality, and free to destroy or conserve, according to its inspirations. He was a burthen-bearer from his birth, and the burthens were girt upon his spirit even more than his body; yet, while they crooked the body, and bent it earthward, and left it gnarled and knotted and ugly, the spirit grew in strength and beauty, and was at no time so strong and beautiful as in the hour an assassin blew it out. And great was the need of strength, for the burthens were many, the very heaviest of them being the Confederacy of which I am talking. How that war wrung his heart! What sorrow, at times what agony, it gave him! Think of the refrain ringing through his windows for four long years, "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more." And where were the singers going? And to what? Spare me answering. He knew. Yet in all that time there was not an hour in which he did not recognize the Confederates, even those in arms, as his countrymen.

Do you ask the proof? Here it is. In the archives of the Government there are many judgments of death, but not one warrant bearing his signature. Tell me now, you whom I may induce to study and weigh the reasons for your unwillingness to reconcile with your old antagonists in gray, what were the provocations they gave you compared with those they gave him? Aye, wherein are you, so loftily perched above forgiveness, and so contemptuous of its divinity, better, nobler, more godly than Abraham Lincoln?

ANOTHER RECORD.

I knew another man whose dealings with the Confederates after surrender make him worthy a place in the golden gallery of American exemplars. Thirteen thousand of them yielded themselves to him at Donelson; thirty-seven thousand at Vicksburg; and at Appomattox all that remained of the Confederacy, army, navy, citizens, government, asked terms of him. Practically, they were at his mercy. If thirsty for blood, he could have gorged himself. Never had any man, at least on this continent, so many vials full of punishment for pouring out on the heads of enemies. You know the story. Literally, he fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and set the revolted States on their feet by returning their people to them. Such are the records of the two men, one a civilian, the other a soldier, both evolutions of the great war, both foremost among the foremost of the world, whose example in this matter of reconciliation I prefer to follow. Choose ye, comrades of the North, whom ye will follow—him who goes mouthing curses, or those others, the peacemakers of blessed memory.

INDIANA SOLDIERS.

Up to this point, my friends, I have spoken for a large majority of the people of my State and for myself, yet not for them alone. On this ground, in the days of the battle, Indiana was nobly represented by twenty-nine regiments of infantry, three of cavalry and eight batteries. If you care to, read the slabs in the cemetery, and the number of the fallen of those organizations will astonish, if it does not appall you; and as you read, remember, I pray, that every slab inscribed with the name of one dead from Indiana is a certificate of good conduct for his command. I make the reference, not boastfully, but to give force to the further claim that my appeal for reconciliation between the sections will stand, every word of it, as if spoken by the dead soldiers of my native State, present, I fancy, and at "attention," while these honors are being rendered them. And lest someone accuse me of presumption, let me add that I knew them well. Through the years of the mighty struggle I strove to keep step with them and even time the beating of my heart with theirs, believing that in the performance of my duties I should always be right did I think and feel as they felt and thought. Their good opinion was everything to me, for many of them were my betters. I am free to declare the motives which impelled them to arms. They loved the Union; in their view it clothed the Government with majesty and strength. They had but one argument in its behalf, and that was more an aphorism than an argument—the Union lost, and all is lost. They loved the flag; every star on it symbolized a State, and secession meant an unholy mutilation of the flag. In the beginning, like Lincoln, they would have left slavery alone; but after while, like Lincoln again, they saw it must go. They took no delight in the war, because it was civil war. There was nothing so terrible to them, not battle itself, as the aftermath of battle. Ere long they realized that the foe in their front was honest—mistaken, but honest—and then they admired him for his pluck. When he whipped them, they consoled themselves saying it was a countryman who did it; when he left the field to them, they gathered his wounded in and made them comfortable, and buried his dead decently and always without reviling. They knew the war could not last always, and never doubted what the end would be. Some of them talked of an expiation when it was over; but their direst demand never went beyond the capital punishment of one man. In their song, you remember, they had a sour apple tree, and specified distinctly for whom the tree was planted. Finally, when General Grant declared the surrender at Appomattox was of the Presidency of the Confederacy, inclusive, the survivors of the war acquiesced. "All right," they said; "we reckon the old man knew what he meant." No surer indication could be furnished of what the dead would have done. They have gone to their long homes; but not for that should they be left naked of influence.

HEARING BY THE SOUTH.

What I have delivered, my friends, has been with conscience at my elbow; now honor presents a suggestion and asks a hearing by those present who are of the

South, especially such as were soldiers of the Confederacy. It would be a grievous thing did they leave this ground misunderstanding those living for whom I have spoken; that is, misunderstanding their desire to be more than brethren.

Addressing myself particularly to my Southern countrymen, then, lest you should think for a moment the desire of my comrades, survivors of the war, to be more than brethren to you proceeds from an idea that you are in any respect their superiors, or more necessary to them than they are to you, I venture an explanation.

They respect you; they admire certain qualities they now know you possess; they can see no reason why the two sections, going henceforward hand in hand, should not hasten the destiny of the Republic. In these few words I give you their motives.

Assuming in the next place that you respect them, and care to fraternize with them, it may serve the purpose of good understanding to remind you of certain of their sentiments at the present time. You may smile as I recite them; you may think some of them old-fashioned; none the less they adhere to them as vital principles; that is to say, principles which they can neither let go nor compromise.

VITAL PRINCIPLES.

They still think the Union is worth all it has cost in the past, and that it makes this America of ours master of the future.

In their view, the Constitution has lost none of its sanctity; and to nullify any part of it, amendment or original article, is to strike at the Government with felonious design.

In their view, revolts and revolutions cannot be justified so long as the National Supreme Court continues open and respected.

In their view, citizens are all equal before the law. An affirmative answer to the question: Is he a citizen of the United States? entitles the man to ask and have the whole power of the Nation exercised for his protection.

In their view, every ballot lawfully cast should be counted, and counted as cast; and if any State resorts to disfranchisement, partial or total, it should respect itself enough to voluntarily surrender representation in equal ratio; if it does not, then Congress should and must make the correction. Equality of representation is fundamental.

Finally, they are more than confirmed in the opinion they held in 1861 of secession. They also believe that a manly statement of these principles should go with every overture of fraternity from them to their countrymen of the South; otherwise they might be suspected of fear or sycophancy.

THE NEXT WAR.

The argument in favor of perfected fraternity most potent with me is in the fact that we may be plunged into war any day. We are not popular with the titled and governing classes of Europe. With kings and emperors nothing is easier found than causes of quarrel; if one does not exist when wanted, they can make it. The firing of a gun may embroil us with Spain. Will France liberate Waller, return him his franchises and indemnify him? Shall we permit Japan to go on searching our vessels? Shall we allow England the slice she claims of Alaskan territory? England invites herself to be a partner with us in the Nicaraguan canal; we can better afford to give her all Alaska than yield to that demand.

The commercial advantages of the exclusive ownership of the isthmian transit are stupendous; and think you while the powers now dominating everything are combing the earth for markets they will surrender the Americas to our purveyorship without a struggle? Indeed, it is worth our while to speculate on the conditions the next war will offer. There is a lesson for us in the recent experience of Japan. The Mikado thought to make the Chinese pay cost he had been put to in conquering them; he fancied he had a precedent in the German settlement with France; but Russia, Germany and France called him down, and he is now chewing the bitter cud. He could not fight the alliance. Can we? That depends. Divided, we will be beaten; united, we can stand single-handed against the world. It will be a great war. Whether or not it leaves us masters to the North Pole, two things are certain: we will have tested thoroughly if we can live independently of outside relations, and all the differences, jealousies and prejudices engendered by the recent Civil War will be laid forever. By winning, we will have magnificently complemented the war of 1776. In that contest we became independent of England; in the far greater one coming we should aim at nothing short of independence of all but God. If there be one listening to call this jingoism, let him be reminded that we have already flung our glove to the kings, and that when they choose to pick it up, they will find it inscribed with a legend—the Monroe doctrine.

ADDRESS OF GEN. I. N. WALKER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

COMRADES—A great nation cherishes the memory of its great men—its foundders, its defenders, its statesmen, its men of science and letters, and its heroes.

It is a beautiful fact that the record and the memories of our Revolutionary strife foster the highest patriotic sentiment. They stir the blood and the brain. They thrill the senses and satisfy the imagination. They quicken the Christian's faith in the reality of principle, in the influence of heroic self-sacrifice and the power of ideas. For that strife liberated from the shock of steel and the battle's smoke ideas which have since changed the destiny of the world.

To some present, perhaps, these services have a general but no personal interest, but to others, companions in arms of those who died, it is more than a memorial. Others may forget them, but we cannot and be true to our better selves. To-day we are carried back to the time when we marched with them to the throb of the drum, and waked with them at the bugle call. "No poor words of mine can enhance the glory of their deeds, or add a cubit to their fame."

But we do not come to-day to lament over the graves of our dead. Rather do we rejoice with a solemn joy, as we recall their memories. They opened the door by which a great people passed through victory to high enterprise and unparalleled prosperity. We shall best honor them by keeping secure what they died to save. It was the high privilege of most here to take some part in the work of that most eventful period in the history of our country. We cherish the memory of those days with honest pride; and well we may, for there never was a war like it, fought out on so vast a scale, involving such tremendous cost and so many thousands of priceless lives.

Comrades, the trumpet of God is sounding. It is not the bugle call to battle. The roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry have ceased. The saber and the bayonet flash only on parade. The bivouac, the camp, the march, are only a dream. The battalions hear no more the hoarse "Forward!" The shattered and glorious banners which you followed, and which we love so well, are carefully folded in legislative halls. The grass grows green over the soldier's lonely grave, and the bitter moans of sorrow mellow into a song of sadness. The conflict of arms is over, but not the conflict of ideas, nor the trials of the people. The field is changed, and now in the workshop, the home, and at the capitol, through the press and on the platform, we must insist upon the maintenance of law and order, for which our comrades so nobly fought and so bravely died. We must seek to elevate the intellectual spirit of the Nation and deepen the channel of moral life. We are called upon by the sacred memories of the past, in view of our needs and auspicious hopes, to cherish a lofty faith in the Republic. We must have courage to meet our difficulties. We must remember that we have outgrown the past, and that we have entered upon a new and high national life. There need be no rancor nor needless recrimination. We must be inspired with hope. We must stand together. We must forgive and forget. We must rub out old animosities and take fresh, unstained parchment, fit to receive the lines and lessons of later times. We must carry hopeful hearts and cheerful brows. We must fill the veins of education and the organizations of industry with the spirit of liberty regulated by law. We must mold the life of the nation by the force of great moral ideas, and rule through the royalty of principle that can never be discrowned.

Some future Guizot, as he traces the pathway of human advancement, I believe, will declare that it was the surrender at Appomattox and the memory of its cost, kept alive in the hearts of the American people, which gave to civilization its grandest onward step, and which secured for the world the fullest enlargement of human freedom. The granite blocks of equal rights and equal responsibility, "quarried by saber stroke and bayonet thrust," and cemented by the best blood of America, have formed an imperishable foundation for our country's liberty. The wheels of industry in the "new South" will not stop because the veterans of the North keep alive the memories and friendships formed during the war.

How much have the people of this nation got to see of the feeling that has grown up between the men who did the fighting on both sides before they can come to understand the dominant sentiment in your heart and mine? The man who fought on the side of the South, and who stands with me for our common country and the perpetuity of its institutions, is to-day my fellow-citizen. We that have mingled with the men who wore the gray in that struggle know that the trouble is not with the men who did the fighting, who stood up and faced us and gave us a man's chance for his opponent's life, but it is with the fellows who were "invisible in war that are always invincible in peace."

Side by side at Westminster rest the broken lances and battered blades of the Roses, the white and the red; together we may see the trophies of the Roundhead and the cavalier; and the descendants of each, drawing an inspiration in the living present from the heroic past, have fought side by side a thousand battles to uphold the power and glory of the British Empire.

So should our great battlefields be preserved as a part of our national history, and as an evidence of the time when the energy and valor of the American people challenged the admiration of the whole military world, and from which as a nation we shall gather inspiration on future fields.

Let them be preserved as mementoes of the time when the sledge hammer of destiny, on the anvil of fate, welded in the fiery heat of civil war the discordant elements of a common country into a united nation.

In conclusion, my comrades, permit me to express the wish that as your shadows lengthen in the march of life, your steps grow less steady under the weight of increasing years, and your tenure of life more uncertain as you descend the western slope, that you may each and all be consciously under the guardian care of Him who shielded you in the fierce flame of battle, and finally, may you hear the words of the Supreme Commander: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

ADDRESS OF GEN. JOHN T. WILDER.

MY DEAR OLD COMRADES—I bid you hail, and welcome. It is now a whole generation since we were gathered here—thirty-two years. We fought over these slopes, where we did our best to sustain our country and our flag. We did not then stop to count odds. We "went in" wherever duty called, regardless of personal danger, to help settle forever the question of the division of this great country. You who have lived through the war, who have lived to see this great reunited country and meet here on this desperate battleground, have lived to see a spectacle no other nation and no other men have ever seen or experienced. Here, where two great armies fought and struggled for the supremacy for two long, bloody days, you behold tens of thousands of those combatants meeting to do honor and justice to all who were engaged in this great struggle. Honor to the living, justice to the dead. Here you have met in friendly intercourse many men who in that great battle you met in hottest combat; whose volleys you met with desolating fire; whose grand attack you met with rushing charge. How well do I remember your defense of the line of the Chickamauga river on that dusty Friday before the great battle was joined, when both armies were sweeping toward the goal of strife—Chattanooga. Your thin line opposed to two grand army corps, struggling to hold them back until "Thomas could come." How well you did your work and kept the Lafayette road open and free for Thomas to throw his grand old Fourteenth Corps across the front of Bragg's advance! How anxiously we waited that long, starless night at the forks of the road, a half mile east of Viniard's, repelling the enemy's attempt to seize that point, and how we felt when at 3 in the morning we heard the rumble of Thomas's march in our rear, closing in to meet the advance of Bragg the next day.

How well do I remember that bloody, desperate conflict at Viniard's all Saturday afternoon, when you swept the field with your repeaters; when Lilly treble-shotted his guns with canister; when we repulsed the charges that had made Sheridan, Davis and Wood stagger under their blows; when at night we thanked God that we held the ground we occupied in the morning; and then that long, bitter night, when every moment cries of pain and anguish went up from thousands of wounded whose forms dotted that desperate field; and then next morning, when we were withdrawn and placed "on the right fighting flank of the infantry line," just in rear and to the right of Glenn's house. How well you must remember that thirsty Sunday forenoon, when we lay on that dry hill, and when at 11 we saw the grand columns of Longstreet cross the Lafayette road and sweep through the fields and woods toward our single line, and as heroic Sheridan was broken, we sprang to arms and swept in columns down the hill and up the slope to Glenn's house and met the advance of Longstreet's left, first checking, then breaking their column and driving their flank back through the woods to the Lafayette road. We now stand on the very ground where the two lines first met. Yonder is the stump of the pine where gallant Colonel Funkhauser fell when leading his splendid charge of the Ninety-eighth Illinois up the Glenn Hill. Yonder to the left is where brave Col. A. O. Miller changed front under a rattling flank fire, and with his glorious Seventy-second Indiana drove back the force that had swept around our left flank and forced them off the hill northwardly from the Glenn house. Right here was the right of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois, which, under that splendid soldier, Col. James Monroe, held back the fierce attempt to cut through our right center. Just where we stand, the Seventeenth Indiana, under heroic Maj. William D. Jones, broke the left regiments of Longstreet's attack, capturing a number of prisoners and driving them rapidly eastward to the Lafayette road. Just up there, Capt. Eli Lilly's Eighteenth Indiana Battery, with long-range canister, swept the ground in our front, firing rapidly over our heads. There, on the hill near the guns, was Col. S. D. Atkins, with his brave Ninety-second Illinois, repelling the attempt to swing round our rear and capture our battery and led horses. Oh, those were glorious moments—all our men engaged, repelling all attacks from every side, greatly outnumbered, but never outfought. I shall never forget the inspiring sight of Lilly's eager rush with his two guns, sweeping at a gallop down the slope and up Glenn's Hill, turning loose, almost before unlimbered, forty-pound canister straight into the teeth of the column that had just broken Lytle's line, and were in turn driven from our front by a fire no men could withstand. Now, turn from scenes like those to the present, where a great nation, with its best representatives from the combatants of both sides, freely meet and mingle on their hallowed ground, eager to commemorate the grand homage and unselfish devotion here exhibited by Americans in defense of what they believed to be right. Where else on earth can such a spectacle be seen? The Government has established a commission composed of one volunteer ex-Federal officer, one ex-Confederate officer, and one officer of the United States regular army, and a historian—all men of splendid character and integrity, all of whom were engaged in this great battle—who have charge of the ground and improvements, and all deeply impressed with their duty to history and to the living and the dead, and to make this a just monument and record and an object-lesson of the bloodiest battle of our great war.

Who of you that has survived that great conflict, who has lived through these desperate battles, does not feel a deeper interest in his country for this just recognition of his daring and his duty to his fellow-men? Let us all more deeply resolve that our children shall be taught to forever maintain what we preserved in our day—a great, free and united country.

OTHER STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

Not only Indiana, but other States, on the first day of the dedication, held exercises appropriate to the occasion. These exercises were participated in by the Governor and State officers of the various States. Several States, notably Ohio, had a strong force of militia or National Guard in attendance.

Michigan assembled at 9 a. m. on Snodgrass Hill.
Missouri assembled at 11 a. m. at Brotherton's.
Ohio assembled at 12 m. on Snodgrass Hill.
Illinois assembled at 2 p. m. at Lytle Hill.
Minnesota assembled at 2 p. m. on Snodgrass Hill.
Wisconsin assembled at 12 m. on Kelly field.

On the evening of September 18th the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the survivors of Rosecrans' army that had fought the battle of Chickamauga, the society with whom the park project had its birth, and under whose management the subject had been brought before Congress, held its annual reunion in the city of Chattanooga. At this reunion were also assembled and participating the Vice-President of the United States, members of Congress, Governors of States with their staffs, army officers, and many of the men who were distinguished as officers of the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War.

NATIONAL DEDICATION.

The national dedication of Chickamauga Park took place on September 19th. The place of assembly was at the foot of Snodgrass Hill, on the south side. Here was a most beautiful natural amphitheater, where a great stage had been erected for the speakers of the occasion, for distinguished guests, the Secretary of War, and the National Commission, in charge of the affairs of the park. Seats had been erected for the comfort of thousands of listeners and spectators. The green foliage and magnificent display of national colors and the thousands of bright and happy faces there assembled were in great contrast with scenes that were enacted on that same ground on Sunday afternoon, September 20, 1863. The dedication exercises were opened with a national salute of forty-four guns, fired by a battery of the Fourth U. S. Artillery at 12 m. Vice-President Stevenson presided at the assembly. Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer, who during the battle commanded a division of the Union troops and participated in the hottest of the battle of Chickamauga, both on September 19 and 20, 1863, and at the time of the dedication a United States Senator from Illinois, delivered the oration on behalf of the ex-Union soldiers, and Gen. John B. Gordon, an ex-Confederate general, who rendered his side very distinguished service during the Rebellion, and then a Senator from Georgia, spoke on behalf of the ex-Confederates. Beside these two ex-officers, Lieutenant-General Schofield, U. S. A., and General Longstreet, the distinguished fighting ex-Confederate, made short addresses. On the platform there were the Governors of fifteen of the States of the Union, and noted men from military and civil life. It was estimated that on that day and during the ceremonies there were not less than 50,000 people in attendance.

Evening.

That evening (September 19th) there was held a mammoth meeting of the survivors of the Army of the Tennessee (Union) and the Army of the Tennessee (Confederate) that had met in the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 23, 24 and 25, 1863. This reunion was presided over by Gen. Greenville M. Dodge, of the Army of the Tennessee (Union). Addresses were delivered by Maj.-Gen. O .O. Howard, U. S. A., by Gen. Joseph Wheeler, ex-Confederate, of Alabama, and others.

September 20th.

The dedication exercises of the Chattanooga portion of the National Military Park took place in Chattanooga, beginning at 10 a. m. on the 20th. The program of the day opened with a grand parade of the United States troops; of the National Guard from different States then and there assembled, and the public school brigade of Chattanooga; carriages containing the National and State officials, National and State Commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Col. John S. Poland, of the United States Army, an Indianian, was in command of the parade. After the parade, the dedicatory exercises of the Chattanooga portion of the park were held in an immense tent in Chattanooga. This meeting was presided over by Vice-President Stevenson, and addresses were delivered by prominent men of the Nation.

Evening.

On the evening of the 20th the dedicatory ceremonies were closed by a reunion of the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia (Confederate) and of that portion of the Army of the Potomac which were in the battle of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain in November, 1863.

STATE SEAL—BRONZE.

On All Monuments.

CHAPTER VI.

MONUMENTS—DESIGNS, HOW DETERMINED—MEETINGS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF REGIMENTS, ETC.—TABLETS, SEAL OF STATE—SELECTION OF DESIGNS—RULES AND REGULATIONS—DEATH OF GENERAL HUNTER—APPOINTMENT OF CAPT. A. C. FORD—DYER B. MCCONNELL ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD—REAPPROPRIATIONS—COMPLETION OF THE MONUMENTS—ERECTION OF MARKERS—COMPLETION OF WORK AT CHICKAMAUGA.

An invitation was issued through the public press, by this Commission, to survivors of the several regiments and batteries of Indiana that participated in the battle of Chickamauga to meet with this Commission on May 21, 1895, in the city of Indianapolis to consider matters connected with the erection of the monuments on the battlefield.

The Board met at the time indicated, May 21st, in the rooms of the Agricultural Society, in the State House, all the members being present. Besides the Commission there were present one or more representatives from most of the regiments or batteries engaged at Chickamauga, September 18, 19, 20, 1863.

A detailed statement was made by the Secretary of the work that had up to that time been done by the Indiana Commission in the matter of locating the positions of Indiana troops during the battle of Chickamauga. The Commission, with maps, was able to indicate the positions that had been marked for each organization. Time was taken by those present to make examination of the positions and to ask for desired information, after which the representatives present unanimously approved the work of the Commission in so far as the location of positions was concerned.

The Commission explained in regard to the selection and adoption of the Indiana oolitic limestone as the material from which to erect all of the Indiana monuments, showing that in addition to the fact this stone had been selected as a matter of State pride, that the stone had been thoroughly tested, and it had been found that it had the strength and durability required, and further, that with the small appropriation of the State for the erection of the monuments, larger and handsomer monuments could be erected. This action of the Commission was also most heartily endorsed.

The representatives were further informed on the subject of the expense of the monuments, and that it was desired that there should be no rivalry in the cost of the several monuments, but that each monument should be erected and completed within the limit of the appropriation fixed by the Act of the Legislature—in other words, that the money appropriated by the State should not be supplemented by subscriptions by any regiment or battery for the erection of finer monuments than could be erected by the State funds. These explanations were made by the Commission preparatory to the request that the survivors of each organization furnish to the Commission a design for its monument. It was made known to all present that while the duty of selecting these designs for and the erection of the monuments was laid upon the Commission by law, yet if each organization could and would furnish such design as was satisfactory both to the organization and the Commission, it would expedite matters and bring about a speedier completion of the work. Each organization was then urged to appoint a committee to present a design for a monument on June 1st, at which time the Commission would hold another meeting for the adoption of designs. Notice was given that the Commission would place upon each monument a bronze historical tablet, and also the seal of the State in bronze.

The Commission requested the representatives of regiments and batteries then present to indicate their preference of position for their respective monuments, it being contemplated that such monument should be placed at the position at which each organization had done its hardest fighting during the battle. In response to this request, each organization represented indicated the position at which it was desired that their monument should be located. In this connection it is proper to report that in every instance where requests were made indicating the specific position for the monument, that this Commission has located the monument in that position.

It was also decided at this time that the minimum size of the monuments for regimental monuments should not be less than three hundred cubic feet of stone above the foundation, and that the monuments for the batteries should contain not less than one hundred and twenty-five cubic feet above the foundation. The height of the monuments was established at not more than fifteen feet.

At the meeting of the Commissioners on June 1st, but very few of the organizations presented designs for their monuments; all such as did furnish designs were requested to prepare and furnish the historical sketch of the part borne by the regiment or battery in battle, sufficiently condensed to be placed on the bronze tablet. While but a meager number furnished designs, a less number furnished any inscription for the tablet.

Another meeting of the Commission, for the purpose of securing and adopting designs for monuments, was fixed for June 11, 1895, at which designers should be present with designs and specifications to be submitted for battlefield monuments.

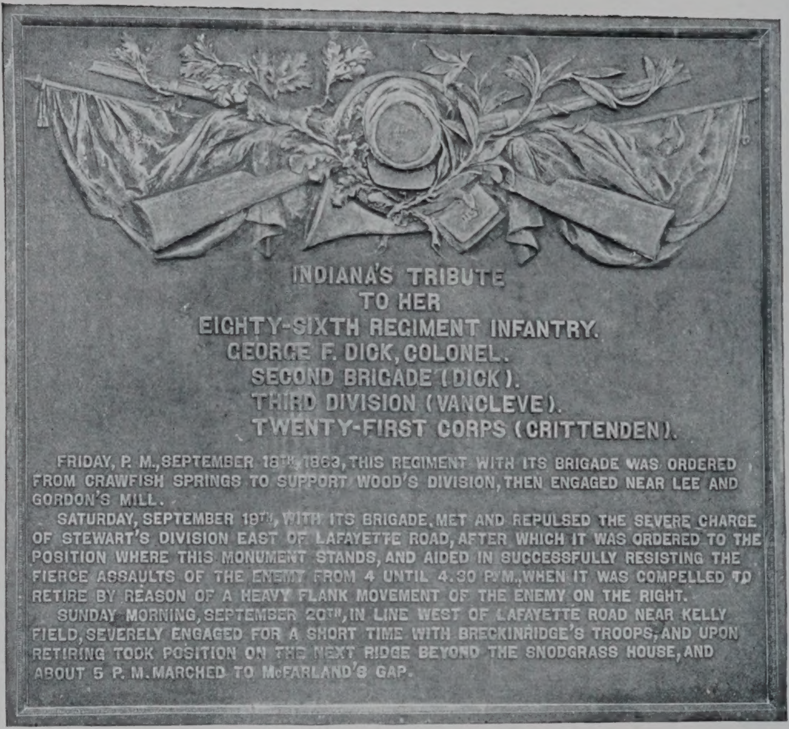
Under the notice to be published, asking for designs, notice was also to be given that bids would be received for the erection of the monuments.

In connection with the erection of monuments, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Commission:

"*Resolved*, That in the matter of the erection of monuments, for which this Commission was created, upon the Chickamauga field, the Commission will follow strictly the Act making the appropriation as to the receiving of designs from the respective regiments and batteries; we will be governed by the wishes of the representatives of the respective regiments and batteries in all cases where the designs are chosen and furnished to this Commission for its use and control as the property of the Commission. In all cases where the monuments can be erected in accordance with the proposed design, within the sum of one thousand dollars appropriated to regiments, and the sum of five hundred dollars appropriated to batteries, the design will be approved: *Provided*, The designs are furnished to this Commission according to notice as to time; and the Commission will let the contract for the erection of the monuments according to rules that shall be adopted by this Commission such as will secure the best work at the lowest price consistent with good work."

It was further decided that the Commission would not receive or consider any design for any regiment or battery monument that was presented for consideration unless the same should come to the Commission without cost to the Commission or State.

At this meeting, on June 12, 1895, quite a considerable number of the regiments and batteries were represented, and designs were presented for their examination and were submitted to the Board, under the rule above stated, and upon



INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
GEORGE F. DICK, COLONEL.
SECOND BRIGADE (DICK).
THIRD DIVISION (VANCLEVE).
TWENTY-FIRST CORPS (CRITTENDEN).

FRIDAY, P. M., SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1863, THIS REGIMENT WITH ITS BRIGADE WAS ORDERED FROM CRAWFISH SPRINGS TO SUPPORT WOOD'S DIVISION, THEN ENGAGED NEAR LEE AND GORDON'S MILL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, WITH ITS BRIGADE, MET AND REPULSED THE SEVERE CHARGE OF STEWART'S DIVISION EAST OF LAFAYETTE ROAD, AFTER WHICH IT WAS ORDERED TO THE POSITION WHERE THIS MONUMENT STANDS, AND AIDED IN SUCCESSFULLY RESISTING THE FIERCE ASSAULTS OF THE ENEMY FROM 4 UNTIL 4.30 P. M., WHEN IT WAS COMPELLED TO RETIRE BY REASON OF A HEAVY FLANK MOVEMENT OF THE ENEMY ON THE RIGHT.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20TH, IN LINE WEST OF LAFAYETTE ROAD NEAR KELLY FIELD, SEVERELY ENGAGED FOR A SHORT TIME WITH BRECKINRIDGE'S TROOPS, AND UPON RETIRING TOOK POSITION ON THE NEXT RIDGE BEYOND THE SNODGRASS HOUSE, AND ABOUT 5 P. M. MARCHED TO McFARLAND'S GAP.

INFANTRY TABLET.

the statement that they were to be submitted to competitive bids, and were to be without cost to the Commission or the State.

There were in attendance at this meeting a large number of designers, and all were prepared and eager to have their designs examined and adopted. Indiana sculptors and designers and artists were willing to contribute their work, and there was no lack of drafts of monuments from which to choose.

The Commission at this meeting decided upon the designs for most of the monuments, and at a subsequent meeting adopted plans for the remainder.

The designs and specifications for the monuments were submitted to contractors for bids for the stone work of such monuments, the rules governing said bids having been made known to all the prospective bidders, and said rules were agreed to by each and all of the designers and bidders for the erection of the monuments.

It was decided that contracts should be prepared on all awards made, and bonds should be furnished for the faithful execution of the contract in workmanlike manner.

Later, designs were adopted for the monuments for all the remaining regiments, and the contracts were let in due form.

The contract for the bronze work, that is to say for the historical tablets and the bronze seal of the State, was let to the American Bronze Company of Chicago, Illinois, upon the designs furnished by Albert L. Van den Berghen.

The cost of these bronze tablets and seals of the State is shown in the bid that was accepted and set out herewith.

In the matter of the bronze tablets, it was conditioned that said tablets and seals were to be delivered on the battlefield of Chickamauga on or before September 15th, 1895, freight on same to be paid by the State of Indiana. A special committee was appointed to examine the tablets prior to their acceptance by the Commission, and the committee so appointed was authorized to employ an expert to examine and test said bronzes.

Designs and specifications for each of the proposed monuments were ordered prepared in duplicate, to be forwarded under the rules of the National Commission, to the National Commission for the approval of the Secretary of War, before work should be begun upon the monuments; and no contract awarded was to be in force, under the agreements until said designs and specifications were approved by the Secretary of War. The drawings and specifications were forwarded without delay to the Secretary of War, through the United States Commission, for approval.

The matter of preparing the inscriptions to be placed upon the historical tablets was at once taken up by the Board of Commissioners, and the historical data for each regiment and battery was prepared. These inscriptions when prepared and approved by this Commission were then forwarded to the Secretary of the National Commission and Secretary of War, for their approval. The work of preparing the inscriptions was perhaps the most tedious and arduous work that was placed upon the Commission. It was absolutely necessary that each inscription should be correct as to the time and as to the events portrayed in said inscription. The form of the inscription and the inscriptions that were prepared are found in connection with the historical sketches of the regiments and batteries of Indiana that took part in the battle.

This work of preparing and securing the approval of the Secretary of War to the inscriptions occupied several months, and it was impossible to complete the erection of the monuments in the time named in the original contracts for the erection of the monuments, on that account.

Some controversies arose, in connection with these inscriptions, between the National Commission and this Commission; these controversies, however, were finally adjusted and settled to the entire satisfaction of the Indiana Commission, and each regiment and battery of the State to-day has its monuments and markers erected upon the positions that were occupied by these regiments and batteries during the battle of Chickamauga; and the inscriptions thereon are exactly in keeping with the history of the battle and the history of each organization.

The National Commission and the Secretary of War, under Act of Congress, decided to have a dedication of the Chickamauga Park on the anniversary of the battle, which would occur on the 19th and 20th of September, 1895. It was in contemplation of this dedication that the Commission placed the time for the completion of the monuments early in September, 1895. It was impossible, however, to complete the monuments at that time, owing to the fact that the time was too short in which to have the work done after the designs for the monuments were approved by the Secretary of War, and from the further fact that the historical inscriptions were not approved by the War Department in time for the completion of the tablets.

Rules and regulations for the government of the work and the letting of contracts for the erection of monuments were adopted as follows:

First. The material used in the construction of monuments for Indiana regiments and batteries on the Chickamauga battlefield shall be of first class Indiana oolitic limestone suitable for monuments, buff in color, and quarried by cutting, and be clear and free from cracks and flaws or other defects, together with such other materials as good workmanship and the best and most scientific construction shall require.

Second. All bids submitted and contracts let shall be for the stone work alone, but shall include the inserting and fastening in durable manner upon the face of the monuments according to designs, of the bronze plates and tablets as furnished by the Commission.

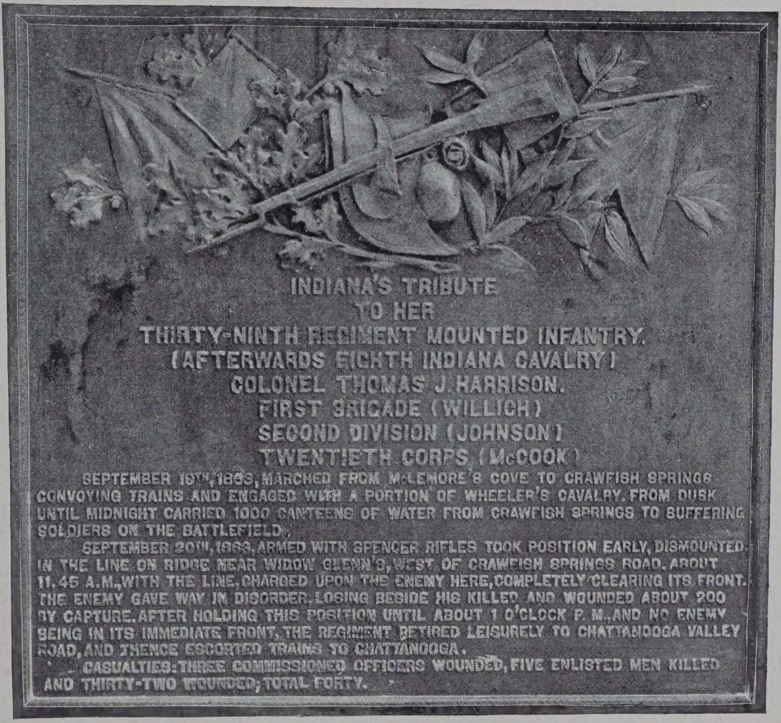
Third. The construction of the monuments shall also include the transportation to, and erection of the same upon the battlefield on foundations prepared by the United States Government on sites selected by this Commission, and all work thereon and about the same shall be done to the satisfaction and acceptance of this Commission.

Fourth All contracts for the construction of monuments shall be conditioned for the completion of the same on or before the 15th day of September, 1895.

Fifth. Each contractor who shall enter into a contract for the construction and erection of any monument, and shall fail to complete the same on or before said date, shall forfeit and pay to the State of Indiana one dollar ($1.00) per day for each monument by him so contracted for, to be erected on said battlefield, that the same shall remain uncompleted after the 15th day of September, 1895, which sum may be recovered by action against him on his bond in the name of the State of Indiana, in due course of law.

Sixth. Before any contract shall be let to any contractor he shall give bond payable to the State of Indiana, in double the amount of his contract, and with surety to the approval of this Commission and the Governor of the State, and conditioned for the faithful performance of his contract, in all its details.

Seventh. The workmanship upon all the monuments shall be first class in every particular; the joints where the different stones constituting the structure meet and join shall be upon the latest, best, and most scientific plan, both as to materials and for durability, using lead wherever its use is indicated and required by the latest and most improved plans; and any other materials which may



INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT MOUNTED INFANTRY.
(AFTERWARDS EIGHTH INDIANA CAVALRY)
COLONEL THOMAS J. HARRISON.
FIRST BRIGADE (WILLICH)
SECOND DIVISION (JOHNSON)
TWENTIETH CORPS (McCOOK)

SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1863, MARCHED FROM McLEMORE'S COVE TO CRAWFISH SPRINGS CONVOYING TRAINS AND ENGAGED WITH A PORTION OF WHEELER'S CAVALRY. FROM DUSK UNTIL MIDNIGHT CARRIED 1000 CANTEENS OF WATER FROM CRAWFISH SPRINGS TO SUFFERING SOLDIERS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1863, ARMED WITH SPENCER RIFLES TOOK POSITION EARLY, DISMOUNTED IN THE LINE ON RIDGE NEAR WIDOW GLENN'S, WEST OF CRAWFISH SPRINGS ROAD. ABOUT 11.45 A.M., WITH THE LINE, CHARGED UPON THE ENEMY HERE, COMPLETELY CLEARING ITS FRONT. THE ENEMY GAVE WAY IN DISORDER, LOSING BESIDE HIS KILLED AND WOUNDED ABOUT 200 BY CAPTURE. AFTER HOLDING THIS POSITION UNTIL ABOUT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., AND NO ENEMY BEING IN ITS IMMEDIATE FRONT, THE REGIMENT RETIRED LEISURELY TO CHATTANOOGA VALLEY ROAD, AND THENCE ESCORTED TRAINS TO CHATTANOOGA.

CASUALTIES: THREE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WOUNDED, FIVE ENLISTED MEN KILLED AND THIRTY-TWO WOUNDED; TOTAL FORTY.

MOUNTED INFANTRY TABLET.

be needed or required to give the structure durability as determined by the latest and best requirements of science, shall be used in the construction of the same.

Eighth. Payments for the work shall be in accordance with the terms of the appropriation, one-third of which, only, will be available during the current year, and the remainder during the year 1896, as provided by law. The installments for the year 1895, shall be paid in two equal payments, the first of which shall be made when the materials for the monument shall be delivered upon the battlefield of Chickamauga, at the position or place of erection of the monument, and the balance of the 1895 installment shall be paid when the monument is completed and accepted by the Commission. All payments shall be made upon vouchers as prescribed by law, and for the installments which are to become due in 1896, vouchers, upon the completion and acceptance, by the Commission, of the monuments, shall be issued to the contractor in full payment for the same.

Ninth. All bids for contracts for the construction of monuments shall be submitted in writing, and sealed, and delivered to the Commission for its approval or rejection by 2 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, June 13th, 1895, unless the time therefor shall be extended by this Commission, and each bidder may in good faith submit a bid on such number of the thirty-nine monuments to be contracted for, as in his judgment he may be able to contract, and any or all bids may be rejected by the Commission in the exercise of its discretion.

Tenth. All bids shall be for the furnishing of a monument of the size, style, and finish of the designs for the several regiments and batteries as adopted by this Commission, and of the material and character of work as hereinbefore specified in these regulations, and each contract for the building of any monument shall be let to the lowest and best responsible bidder upon his complying with the requirements of such rules and regulations: *Provided, however,* That this Commission, in the exercise of its discretion for the protection of the interests of the State, reserves the right to reject any or all bids not by it deemed satisfactory and judicious.

Eleventh. All bidders in any manner combining with each other to prevent, hinder, or obstruct the Commission in its efforts to secure full, fair and honest competition among contractors for the construction of these monuments so as to secure the best interests of the State, shall have their bids rejected by the Commission.

Twelfth. All contracts for the construction of monuments as herein provided for, shall be in writing, in the name of the State of Indiana, signed by the President of the Commission, for the State of Indiana, and by the contractor, and approved by the Governor, and shall be executed in duplicate, one copy of which shall be delivered to the contractor, and the other deposited with the Governor.

Thirteenth. All designs for monuments to be erected upon the Chickamauga battlefield and the inscriptions therefor, being by law subject to approval by the Secretary of War, it is understood that the contracts made pursuant to these rules and regulations are so made, subject to such approval; and this approval this Commission agrees to secure as soon as practical by honest effort, but the failure to secure such approval shall render the contract as to any monument so disapproved by the Secretary of War void and of no effect.

The form of contract was also prepared to be entered into by and between the parties to whom contracts for the erection of monuments might be awarded, and the Commissioners on behalf of the State of Indiana. The contractors were also required to give bond on the contract for each monument in double the amount of the contract price for its erection and completion in a workmanlike manner in conformity with design, plan, and specifications. Every safeguard that could be used was thrown about the letting of the contracts so that the State should not in any way suffer loss, either in material, workmanship, or in any other manner. Every contract and bond that was entered into passed the inspection of Governor Claude Matthews, and was approved by him before the contracts were delivered.

In this connection it is a very great pleasure to say that not a person or firm to whom a contract was awarded defaulted in any way in the execution of the agreements entered into, and from first to last there was no trouble or friction between the contractors and the Commission, and the State of Indiana did not pay a dollar for which it did not obtain value received.

After a careful examination of all the bids on each of the several designs for monuments the contracts were awarded to the following persons, and firms or companies, their bids being the lowest and best bids on the monuments for which contracts were awarded to them:

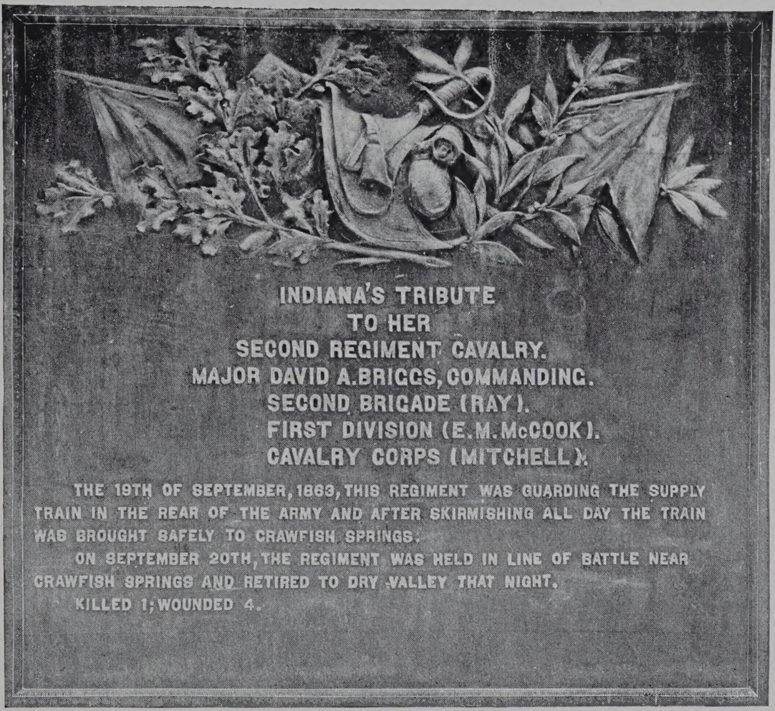
Cross & Rowe.
O'Connell & Trisler.
Burba & Reavis.
D. E. Hoffman.
John Walsh.
Scearce & Hays.
Sidney Speed.

It should be borne in mind that under the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, the Commission was limited to $1,000 in the erection of a regimental monument, and could not exceed five hundred dollars in building any battery monument. These sums provided for the absolute completion of the monuments. So all the contracts that were awarded were within the limit fixed by law, after adding the bronze tablets and bronze seal of Indiana to the cost of each monument. The cost of putting in the foundations for the monuments was not considered in the awarding of the contracts, for the reason that the placing of all of the foundations was assumed by the United States and was to be without cost to the State.

The contractors were required to furnish detailed drawings, in duplicate, of each design, such detailed drawings to be forwarded to the War Department for inspection and approval before the contract should be fully consummated and delivered to the contractors as a valid and binding contract. The Secretary was charged with the duty of filling out the contracts and bonds, to see that each contract and bond was properly executed, that they were approved by the President of the Commission and the Governor of the State, and he was made the custodian of the retained copies of the contracts, bonds, and detailed drawings, and no contract was finally given to a contractor, after its execution until the design was approved by the War Department. It is worthy of mention, that there was not a design for a monument sent to the War Department by the Indiana Commission that was altered or rejected; all, without an exception, were approved and the designs commended.

The following was the bid for furnishing the bronze tablets and State seals which was accepted and on which the contract was made for the bronze work.

"I propose to furnish thirty-nine seals of the State of Indiana, fifteen inches in diameter, for the sum of three hundred and seventy dollars and fifty cents, nine dollars and fifty cents, apiece. I propose also to furnish thirty-nine tablets with necessary lettering, border, and emblematical bas relief above the lettering for infantry, cavalry, mounted infantry and artillery; tablets to measure two feet nine inches (2ft. 9in.) vertically, and three feet horizontally, and to furnish these thirty-nine tablets for the sum of thirty-three hundred and five dollars and twenty-five cents ($3,305.25), or at the rate of eighty-four dollars and seventy-five cents ($84.75) each. The bronze will be standard bronze, and the best artistic work. The number of tablets for infantry, cavalry, mounted infantry and artillery to be designated by the Commission. The sum of nine dollars and fifty



INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.
MAJOR DAVID A. BRIGGS, COMMANDING.
SECOND BRIGADE (RAY).
FIRST DIVISION (E. M. McCOOK).
CAVALRY CORPS (MITCHELL).

THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1863, THIS REGIMENT WAS GUARDING THE SUPPLY TRAIN IN THE REAR OF THE ARMY AND AFTER SKIRMISHING ALL DAY THE TRAIN WAS BROUGHT SAFELY TO CRAWFISH SPRINGS.

ON SEPTEMBER 20TH, THE REGIMENT WAS HELD IN LINE OF BATTLE NEAR CRAWFISH SPRINGS AND RETIRED TO DRY VALLEY THAT NIGHT.

KILLED 1; WOUNDED 4.

CAVALRY TABLET.

cents ($9.50) will be charged for any additional square foot of surface to the tablets."

Commissioners McConnell and Johnson were appointed a special committee to examine the tablets when completed preparatory to their acceptance by this Commission, and this committee was authorized to employ an expert in the knowledge of the making of bronze to thoroughly examine and test the bronze tablets and seals as to their quality as bronze metal. At the proper time this special committee secured the services of Lieut. John T. Thompson, a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, a member of the United States Ordnance Corps, he having had a number of years of experience at the United States arsenal and foundry at Rock Island, to make the inspection and test the bronze. This officer examined and tested every piece of bronze that came within our contract. In addition to this, we had portions of the bronze placed in the hands of an assayer, and a full and complete assayer's test was given to it. These tests showed the proper proportions of copper, tin and zinc that is put into the best bronze.

Attention is called to the report of Robert W. Hunt & Co., the experts who analyzed and tested the bronze, as follows:

THE ROBERT W. HUNT & CO.

Bureau of
Inspection, Tests and Consultation.

General Office
"The Rookery"
Chicago, Ill.

T. W. Yardley
M. Am. Inst. M. E. M. Am. W. W. Asso.

Chicago, Ill., October 25, 1895.

Lieut. John Taliaferro Thompson,
Ordnance Department, United States Army,
No. 401 Pullman Building, Chicago.

Dear Sir—Below we hand you report of analysis and physical tests of the piece of "bronze" for Indiana Monuments at Chickamauga, which you left with us.

SAMPLE OF BRONZE.

Analysis

Copper	88.92 per cent.
Tin	1.48 "
Zinc	1.93 "

Physicial Test.

Maximum Load per square inch	22,222

We remain,
Yours truly,
ROBERT W. HUNT & CO.

The work of Lieutenant Thompson was very complete and thorough. It certainly is not improper in this connection to refer to the excellent assistance rendered this Commission by then Lieutenant, now Captain, Thompson, and the great service he performed for the State of Indiana, and to add a few words thereto in regard to this officer. His father was Colonel Thompson, an Indianaian, and an officer of the United States Army, who during the battle of Chickamauga, was General Granger's chief of artillery, and bore a distinguished part with Granger's Corps at Snodgrass Hill on that memorable Sabbath afternoon of September 20th, 1863. Captain Thompson rendered this Commission laborious and valuable services of a character most difficult to be obtained; patient, faithful services requiring scientific attainments of the highest order, and at the end of it all would not accept any remuneration for labors from the State, would not permit the payment of even his car fare, for his many visits to the bronze works which were at a distant part of the city from Army Headquarters where he was then on duty as Chief Ordnance officer. He said he "contributed that to the memory of a loved father and his comrades who fought, and to those who died on that glorious field."

On October 25, 1896, Gen. Morton C. Hunter, the President of this Commission died, thereby creating a vacancy in the Commission. This vacancy was filled by the appointment of Capt. Augustus C. Ford, of the Thirty-first Regiment, Indiana Infantry, and Capt. Dyer B. McConnell was elected President of the Board.

A sketch of the services of General Hunter is given with that of his regiment, the Eighty-second Indiana.

This Commission used every possible effort to push the work to completion as rapidly as possible, but delays and disappointments came from many and unexpected quarters, and the 31st day of October, 1896, found the work for Indiana on Chickamauga battlefield uncompleted, and the appropriation by the legislature for the work, yet unexpended, reverted to the State. The account stood at that time, as follows:

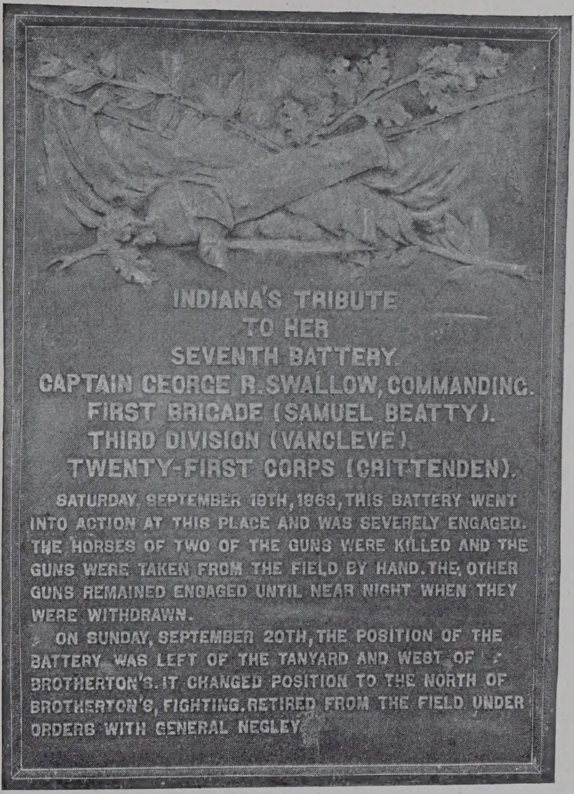
The Act of 1895 appropriated for infantry and cavalry monuments the sum of	$32,000.00
Up to October 31, 1896, there had been expended for cavalry and infantry monuments	24,562.96
Leaving an unexpended balance for above monuments	$7,437.04
There was appropriated by the same Act for artillery monuments the sum of	$4,000.00
There had been expended for artillery monuments	3,378.98
Leaving an unexpended balance for artillery monuments	$621.02
There was also appropriated for the expenses of the Commission	$4,000.00
There had been expended for the Commission in traveling expenses, hotel expenses and other lawful expenses for which accounts were rendered	3,636.70
Leaving an unexpended balance in the expense fund of	$363.30
A total unexpended balance of the appropriation	$8,421.36

The condition of affairs was reported to His Excellency, Claude Matthews, then Governor of Indiana, and the subject was presented to the legislature of 1897, with the result that the unexpended balance was re-appropriated, and the work of completing the monuments was again taken up.

There had been some differences between the National Commission and the Indiana Commission as to the location of the monument of the Ninth Indiana Infantry, and as to the inscription, or the historical sketch, to be placed on the tablets of two or three of the monuments. These differences were not adjusted until October, 1897, at which time everything was agreed upon to the satisfaction both of the National Commission and of the Indiana Commission.

All of the monuments were completed and in place before the close of 1897, and Indiana now has a monument on the battlefield of Chickamauga for each Indiana regiment or battery that participated in that great battle.

The Indiana monuments on the Chickamauga field are distinctive in character from all other monuments that have been erected on that historic ground. The



INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
SEVENTH BATTERY.
CAPTAIN GEORGE R. SWALLOW, COMMANDING.
FIRST BRIGADE (SAMUEL BEATTY).
THIRD DIVISION (VANCLEVE).
TWENTY-FIRST CORPS (CRITTENDEN).

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1863, THIS BATTERY WENT INTO ACTION AT THIS PLACE AND WAS SEVERELY ENGAGED. THE HORSES OF TWO OF THE GUNS WERE KILLED AND THE GUNS WERE TAKEN FROM THE FIELD BY HAND. THE OTHER GUNS REMAINED ENGAGED UNTIL NEAR NIGHT WHEN THEY WERE WITHDRAWN.

ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, THE POSITION OF THE BATTERY WAS LEFT OF THE TANYARD AND WEST OF BROTHERTON'S. IT CHANGED POSITION TO THE NORTH OF BROTHERTON'S, FIGHTING. RETIRED FROM THE FIELD UNDER ORDERS WITH GENERAL NEGLEY.

ARTILLERY TABLET.

finally settled the question as to the positions at which "markers" were to be placed, also the design of the "markers," all of which were to be uniform in style, both subject to approval of the Secretary of War. At the meeting in January, 1898, the President of the National Commission deferred taking any action upon the inscriptions, until the whole matter could be placed before the National Commission in a body in Washington, D. C., and then be submitted to the Secretary of War. This Commission prepared all the inscriptions for the tablets to be placed on the "markers" with as much dispatch as possible, except the inscription for the marker of the Ninth Indiana Infantry to be erected on Snodgrass Hill, the inscription for this "marker" having been previously prepared and agreed upon between the Commission, the National Commission and the Secretary of War. An approval for the majority of the inscriptions was given April 14, 1898, but an approval of the remainder was not given until July 18, 1898.

In the joint meeting held in January, the National Commission and the Indiana Commission agreed as to the style and size of the Indiana markers. As agreed upon, the material was to be Indiana oolitic stone, the dimensions to be four feet square, rock faced, four feet high at the corners and four feet eight inches in height at the apex. The inscription was to be placed upon the markers upon a bronze plate twelve by eighteen inches in size. In the erection of these markers, your Commission received from the National Commission a greater concession than had been given to any other of the States, in this, that the National Commission agreed to put in solid and substantial stone foundations for each of the markers, at the expense of the National Government and without any cost whatever to the State of Indiana. This concession enabled the Indiana Commission to provide larger and more substantial markers for Indiana troops on the Chickamauga field than were placed on that field by other States whose troops took part in that battle. Some idea of the size of these markers can be formed when we state that the average weight of each of these markers, when placed in position, was almost seven thousand pounds.

During the month of March, 1898, having received assurance from the National Commission that the positions selected for the location of the markers had been fully approved, this Commission deeming it advisable and necessary that the work of getting the stone for the markers should not be further delayed, we asked for bids for the furnishing and erecting of these markers, and on March 25, 1898, when the time for the opening of the bids had arrived, we awarded the contract for the erection of the markers to Mr. John Walsh, of Montgomery, Indiana. This contract was approved by His Excellency, James A. Mount, Governor, April 5, 1898. The contractor was to furnish the markers complete, excepting as to the bronze plate, to be placed in position on the Chickamauga battlefield on the foundations to be furnished by the United States Government as hereinbefore stated. The price of the said markers, seventy-six in number, exclusive of the bronze tablets, was to be one thousand nine hundred dollars, which was at the rate of twenty-five dollars for each marker. Payment to be made in two installments of nine hundred and fifty dollars each; the first installment to be paid when the markers were placed upon the ground at the places designated for their erection, the second installment of nine hundred and fifty dollars to be paid when the markers were completed and accepted by this Commission. It was further embodied in his contract that, for the above specified sum, the contractor was to place the bronze tablets in position upon the markers. We made a contract with the American Bronze Foundry Company of Chicago, Illinois (the same firm that had made the tablets for the monuments), for the sum of fifteen dollars for each of the tablets on

(HUNTER)
FIRST BRIGADE, (CONNELL)
THIRD DIVISION, (BRANNAN)
FOURTEENTH CORPS, (THOMAS)

MARKER.

board the cars, freight to be paid by the State of Indiana. At the meeting of the Commission in December, 1897, in order to save expense for the State, the Commission placed the entire matter of the contracting for the markers and the matter of their erection in the hands of an Executive Committee of three, composed of Judge D. B. McConnell, President; James R. Carnahan, Secretary; A. C. Ford, members of the Commission, so that in all of the work after that date until the work was completed, the State was put to no expense of the assembling of the entire Commission. The work of selecting the stone, completing the design, making the contract, and supervision of the erection of the markers was in the hands of this Executive Committee, and the Commission, as a Commission, was not again called together until October, 1898, when the entire Commission visited the Chickamauga battlefield to inspect the work and determine upon the acceptance of the markers under the contract.

The contract for the erection and completion of the markers, provided that the same should be completed on or before the 15th of July, 1898, but the work was not completed until October, 1898. The reasons for the failure to complete the work on the date named in the contract, to-wit, July 15th, 1898, were as follows: The National Commission did not complete its work in the examination and approval of the inscriptions for the markers until July 18, 1898, as hereinbefore stated, so that it was an absolute impossibility, on that account, to have the markers completed. Another, and as great a reason for not having the work completed at the time named in the contract, was because of the fact that the war with Spain broke out, as is well known, and the United States had over fifty thousand troops encamped on the battlefield of Chickamauga. It was impossible, therefore, to get on to the ground to put the markers in position, because of the fact that camps were located and occupied on the very ground where most of the markers were to be placed. Such work was done as could be done by the contractor, and as many of the markers were put up as were found outside of the camps. We pushed the work with the bronze foundry and had all of the tablets cast for the markers which were first approved by the National Commission, but we could not have the portion, that was not approved until July 18th, cast until after that date. It was late in August when the work was completed by the bronze foundry, and as rapidly as the troops were removed from the field of Chickamauga, the National Commission caused the foundations to be put in, and the markers were shipped and put up. By reason of the fact of the troops being on the battlefield, hindering the work and making it difficult for the contractor to secure shipping accommodations from the railroads, the shipment of the stone from Bedford, Indiana, was from the first to the last very seriously delayed, and even after the markers reached Chattanooga, it was extremely difficult for the contractor to get the cars containing the stone shipped from Chattanooga to the battlefield. The final completion of the work of erecting the markers, seventy-six in all, beside the thirty-nine monuments, was accomplished October 29, 1898.

The unexpended balance of the original appropriation which was covered into the treasury October 31, 1896, before the work was completed and was re-appropriated for the completion of the work, amounted to eight thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars. From this sum so re-appropriated by the Act of the legislature of 1897, the work of finishing the monuments and putting up the markers was paid for, all the expenses of freight, expressage, expenses of the Commission, in fact every legitimate bill was paid, and there was left a balance to be covered into the State Treasury October 31, 1898, of two thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents. A statement as to the purposes for which the funds were drawn is fully set forth in the following letter of the Auditor of State:

Copy.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, INDIANA.
December 16, 1898.

Gen. James R. Carnahan,
Secretary Chick. & Chatt. Military Park Commission, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear General—In accordance with your request, I herewith enclose you statement of moneys drawn from your fund during the fiscal years ending October 31, 1897, and October 31, 1898. This statement includes all amounts drawn since the special act of the legislature of 1897 extending the appropriation formerly made. Prior to this time, there was various appropriations for the expenses of the Commissioners and the construction of monuments. This act threw all balances into one fund, and hence, the expenses of the Commissioners, the placing of markers and the finishing of monuments are included in this one account. The bills for freight, drayage, express, carriages for the Commissioners while inspecting the battlefields, were paid by you and are included in your expense accounts.

Very truly yours,
A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

RE-APPROPRIATION OF 1899.

For the reasons hereinbefore stated the Commission was unable to complete the work of erecting the monuments and putting up the markers, before the limit for which the re-appropriation of funds under the Act of the legislature of 1897 was reached, to-wit: October 31, 1898, and the unexpended balance of said re-appropriation was again merged in the general funds of the State and became unavailable for closing up the affairs of the Commission, and for the making of a complete report, as provided by the Act of 1895, creating the Commission and defining its duties. It became necessary therefore to ask the legislature to again re-appropriate the unexpended balance of the original appropriation of 1895, amounting to $2,253.29. The reasons for asking this re-appropriation are very clearly set forth in the Act, which again re-appropriated the money for completing the work of the Commission. The Act is as follows:

AN ACT TO RE-APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE DOLLARS AND TWENTY-NINE CENTS ($2,253.29) TO COMPLETE THE WORK OF THE INDIANA CHICKAMAUGA PARK COMMISSION, ETC.

WHEREAS, By an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 11, 1895, the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) was appropriated for the work upon the Chickamauga battlefield to be expended within the fiscal years ending October 31, 1895, and October 31, 1896, and by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved February 11, 1897, the unexpended balance of that appropriation of eight thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars ($8,421) was re-appropriated for the completion of the unfinished part of the work upon the battlefield of Chickamauga; and,

WHEREAS, Because of delays caused by differences with the National Park Commission (since settled), and the occupation of Chickamauga Park by the army as a camp, during the war with Spain, and the consequent interruption of general traffic upon the railroads, the work was not finished in time to permit the Commission to make a detailed and necessary report of their work, and pay for the same, before the close of the year, i. e., October 31, 1898, within which the appropriation must be used; and,

WHEREAS, Because of the war with Spain, the occupation of said park by the United States troops as a camp and the consequent use of the railroads entering there, for transportation, feeding and equipment of troops, prevented the transportation and erection of markers within the allotted time, and imposed large and expensive added burdens upon the contractor for the erection of said markers, and whereby he, without fault on his part, and solely because of such interference, lost a large sum by his contract, which he claims to amount to a thousand dollars ($1,000) and more, which said loss he ought not in justice and equity to bear; now, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents ($2,253.29) be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund, to be expended by the Indiana Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park Commission in the completion of the unfinished work of said Commission, as provided for in the Acts of the General Assembly of Indiana, approved March 11, 1895, and February 11, 1897, such unfinished work being solely the finding of the amount, and paying the same, of any loss which John Walsh, the contractor for the furnishing and erection of the markers allowed to the Indiana military organizations engaged in the battle; has sustained because of the occupation of the battlefield, and the line of transportation by National troops and their equipment, during the war with Spain, and the cost and expense of the preparation and publication, in book form, with the proper historical sketches, cuts and illustrations, of the full report of their work while acting as the Indiana Park Commission, as was contemplated by the original Act creating said Commission.

SEC. 2. The sum which shall be allowed to John Walsh out of this appropriation shall be paid out upon the award of the Commission, signed by its President and Secretary, and approved by the Governor, in a sum not to exceed the actual loss sustained, because of the reasons hereinbefore mentioned, and not to exceed one thousand dollars, in any event, which said award with proofs, and the approval of the Governor, shall be deposited with the Auditor of State, who shall draw his warrant therefor upon the Treasurer of State, payable to the said John Walsh, out of the fund herein appropriated.

SEC. 3. So much of the balance of the appropriation as shall be necessary, shall be expended for the expenses of the Commission in making the award and in preparing and publishing their report and all payment of expenses, shall be upon statement approved by the President of the Commission and by the Governor; and all expenses incurred by the Commission for labor upon their report, shall be upon contract, duly executed by the President and Secretary, on the one hand, and the contractor on the other, and approved by the Governor, and payments made therefor shall be made upon allowances, signed by the Secretary and President of the Commission, and approved by the Governor, upon which the Auditor of State shall issue his warrant upon the Treasurer of State payable out of the funds herein appropriated.

SEC. 4. This appropriation shall be available immediately after the taking effect of this Act and during the fiscal years of 1899 and 1900, ending October 31, 1900.

SEC. 5. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this Act, and the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

The foregoing Act was approved by Governor Mount March 3, 1899. (See Acts, 1899, page 371).

Under the foregoing Act there were two duties placed upon this Commission; The first duty being to determine the amount of damages that were sustained by the said contractor, John Walsh, if any damage there was, and to ascertain what, in the judgment of this Commission, should be paid him by the State of Indiana to reimburse him for his loss, to report the findings to the Governor, and if approved by the Governor, to take the legal form to secure a warrant from the Auditor of the State in payment of such allowance. The next duty after the settlement of the foregoing claim, was for this Commission to prepare and publish its report of the work done, and such matters as in its judgment should be given in connection with the battle of Chickamauga as might be of present and future interest historically to the people of Indiana.

At as early a date as practicable after the passage and going into effect of the Act of 1899, this Commission notified the contractor, John Walsh, to appear before this Commission with all the evidence he could, or desired to produce in support of his claims for damages. Claimant Walsh appeared before the Commission with an attorney to conduct his case. The statement of his claim was made in writing and sworn to by himself, and in addition thereto, he was sworn, and on his oath made his full and complete statement orally, covering each item of his claim for damage or reimbursement for extra expense incurred. Each member of the Commission was present at the investigation which lasted during an entire day. The total claims for compensation filed by Contractor Walsh aggregated $1,499.24. A full and complete report of the evidence in the case was made to Governor Mount, and as the evidence was quite voluminous it is not deemed necessary to set it out in this report. After hearing all of the evidence in the case, the Commission made the following award:

STATE OF INDIANA, }
MARION COUNTY, } SS:

In the matter of the award of the Indiana Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park Commission to John Walsh for losses sustained in the performance of his contract for markers, upon the battlefield of Chickamauga, for the Indiana troops engaged in the battle, pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 3, 1899. The claims are allowed as follows:

Loss on account of—

Smith, expert stone man	$ 76.00
Overcharges in freight	200.00
Extra labor	90.00
Mules and harness	45.00
Forage and care of mules	53.00
Extra teams, hauling	4.66
Conley's time, extra	34.88
Boarding (while waiting)	50.00
Telegraphing	5.00
	$558.54

(Signed)

D. B. MCCONNELL,
President Chickamauga Park Commission.

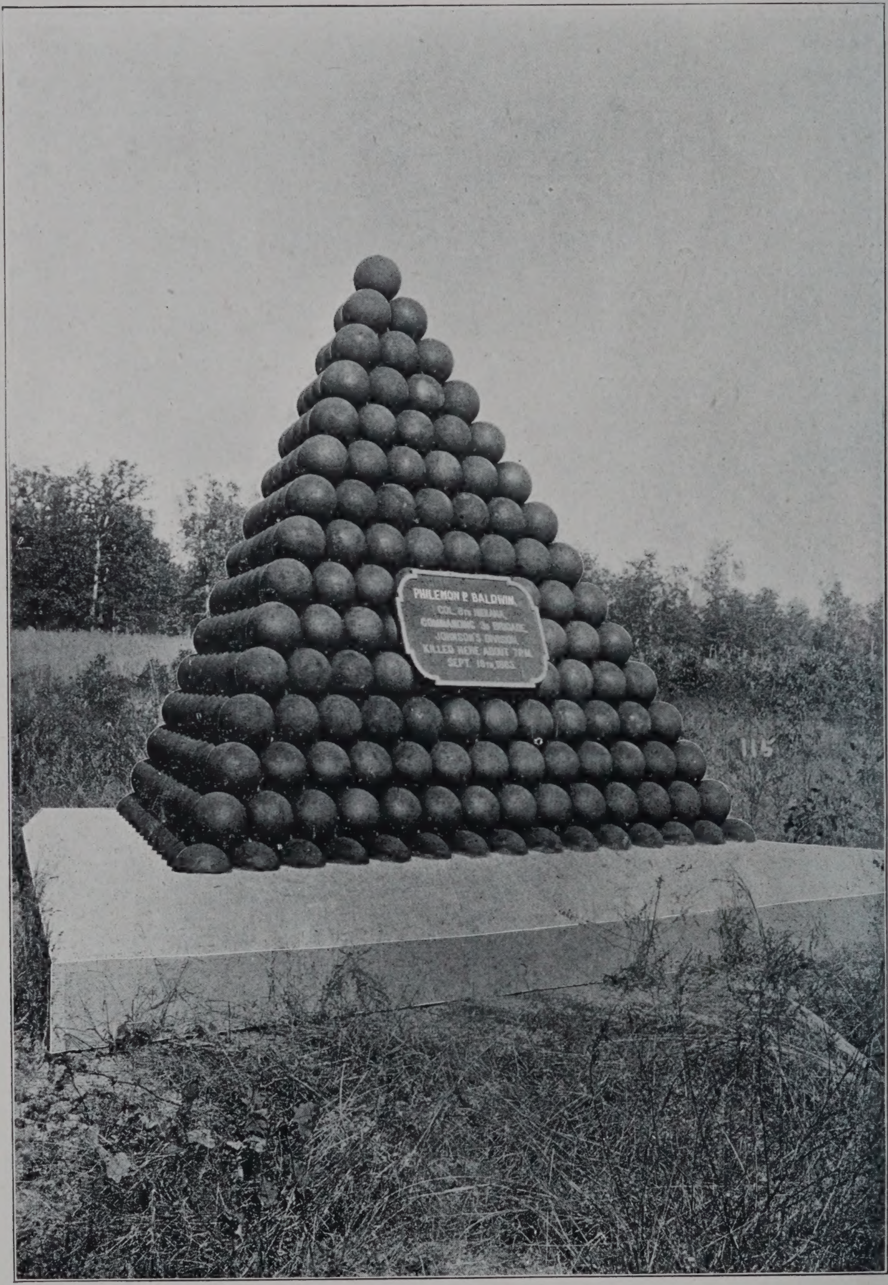
This finding as well as the evidence was submitted, as required by the Act, to the Governor of Indiana for his examination and action thereon, and said award was by him approved April 24, 1899, and thereupon under the due forms, provided for the payment of the award, the Auditor of State issued his warrant to Contractor Walsh for the sum of $558.54 in full settlement of all claims against the State of Indiana. So closed the last financial obligation of the State, by reason of the erection of the monuments and markers on the battlefield of Chickamauga.

UNFINISHED WORK ON MISSIONARY RIDGE AND LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The Act of the legislature establishing this Commission provided that the work of this Commission should include not only the battlefield of Chickamauga, but also Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. Nothing has yet been done in the way of appropriations by the State for the erection of monuments and markers, either upon Lookout Mountain or Missionary Ridge. The battle of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge taken together as one battle, is held to be one of the decisive battles of the war for the preservation of the Union. Certain it is that the troops from no other State took a more important or prominent part in the battle of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge than did the Indiana troops. It is, we believe, conceded as a fact, that the Indiana troops were the first to scale Missionary Ridge and enter the enemy's works. This Commission feels it is just as important to the State of Indiana that she should record the deeds of her soldiers on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge in stone and bronze as it was to preserve them in that manner on the battlefield of Chickamauga. The United States Government is now completing through her National Commission, the plans for the erection of monuments on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and Indiana should have her monuments and markers thereon alongside of Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other States whose troops took part in the history that was made on those three memorable days of November, 1863. A few of the States have already selected sites and erected monuments on Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Orchard Knob, the latter being one of the positions as is well known, which is included in the battle of Missionary Ridge. The National Commission has already set apart for Indiana a tract of ground on which Indiana may erect a State monument to her troops on Orchard Knob, where Generals Grant and Thomas had their positions on the 25th of November, 1863, directing the forces which led to the victory of that evening. On the top of Missionary Ridge, the positions set apart for an Indiana monument, is at the point on the Ridge where General Bragg, who commanded the Confederate Army, had his headquarters on the 25th of November, 1863. There were no more important positions during the entire battle of Missionary Ridge than those now assigned to Indiana on Orchard Knob and Missionary Ridge, and we feel that the Legislature of Indiana should not be slow in taking advantage of these positions for the credit and honor of the State, and make a sufficient appropriation to erect at least one handsome monument on each of the positions indicated on Missionary Ridge and Orchard Knob in keeping with those already erected by other States. Illinois, which had a less number of troops in these battles than did Indiana, and her troops took no more important part than did those of Indiana troops, has already appropriated the money and erected monuments on Missionary Ridge and Orchard Knob, costing over fifty thousand dollars.

Indiana, as a State, is rich, rich in her lands, rich in her mines and her natural resources, rich in her schools, her colleges and universities, rich in her churches, her charitable and benevolent institutions, and rich, rich beyond compare in her loyalty to the Nation and its flag, while within the hearts of her sons and daughters is that true patriotism that has in the past, and ever will in the future answer every call that may be made for the defense, the perpetuity and honor of the Nation, that her sons, by their blood, their lives and their unselfish devotion, helped to preserve on every battlefield of the Civil War. In honoring the dead who suffered and died for Country's cause, the State honors the living equally with those who gave their lives, and binds with strongest bonds those of the past with the living of to-day and insures for those who come after us a firm, safe, and perpetual government, a Nation of free men, a Republic blessed of heaven.

The record of each Indiana regiment and battery that participated in the battle of Chickamauga as set forth in the following pages, will show how fully Indiana was honored by her patriotic sons at Chickamauga.


PHILEMON P. BALDWIN.
COL. 6TH INDIANA.
COMMANDING 3D BRIGADE.
JOHNSON'S DIVISION.
KILLED HERE ABOUT 7 P.M.
SEPT. 19TH 1863.
115

MONUMENT TO COLONEL P. P. BALDWIN.

In Winfrey Field.

CHAPTER VII.

INDIANA IN THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA—SKETCH OF EACH INDIANA REGIMENT AND BATTERY ENGAGED.

Citizens of Indiana, and especially native Indianians, should have an especial interest in the battle of Chickamauga, perhaps more interest in this battle than of any other battle of the Civil War. There was a greater number of Indiana troops at Chickamauga than in any other battle of the war, save and except the battles about Chattanooga, November 23, 24, and 25, 1863. The fighting at Chickamauga was more desperate than was that of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and it was the stubborn and persistent work of the Army of the Cumberland at Chickamauga that secured Chattanooga and made the victories of November a possibility. The Union Army at Chickamauga waged the bloodiest battle of the war against greater odds than in any other battle and whipped the enemy to "a standstill," as was evidenced by the failure of the Confederates to renew the attack after Rosecrans' Army reached Chattanooga. There was not a movement made on the field of Chickamauga in which Indiana troops did not participate. From the opening of the battle, including the first advance of Bragg on Friday morning, September 18, 1863, Indiana Commanders and Indiana troops were on every "firing line." Indiana Commanders and Indiana troops opened the battle whether the opening is considered September the 18th or Saturday, September 19, 1863. If on the 18th, then it was opened by Col. John T. Wilder of Indiana with his mounted brigade in which was the Seventeenth and Seventy-second regiments, and Lilly's Eighteenth Indiana Battery, all of them actively engaged. If, as stated by the National Commission, the battle proper did not open until Saturday morning the 19th, then the battle was opened by Brig.-Gen. John M. Brannan, an Indiana man, and the *first* regiments engaged on that morning, were the Tenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana. The last troops engaged were those of General Brannan, and the last volley fired on Sunday evening was by the Ninth Indiana, while the regiments composing the rear guard leaving the field Sunday night, September 20th were the Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and First Indiana. The object of this chapter is to show the part taken by each Indiana regiment and battery from the opening to the close of the battle. These were the men to whom Indiana has paid her tribute of pride, affection and honor by the erection of the Indiana monuments and markers on Chickamauga's field.

SIXTH REGIMENT, INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Sixth Regiment, Indiana Infantry, was organized and mustered into the United States service, three months term, at Indianapolis, April 25, 1861, with Thomas T. Crittenden of Madison, as Colonel. It was the first of the six regiments of Indiana organized and mustered into the national service under the call of President Abraham Lincoln for 75,000 men, immediately after the breaking out of the rebellion. This regiment was also the first of the Indiana regiments fully armed and equipped and uniformed for the field. On May 30, 1861, it was sent to Virginia, now West Virginia, via Cincinnati and over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Webster, arriving there June 2d. From Webster the regiment made its first march, with other troops, on the night of its arrival at Webster, through a severe rainstorm, to Philippi, a distance of fourteen miles, arriving at Phillipi on the morning of June 3d, in time to take part in the first battle of the

Civil War. After the battle of Philippi the regiment was ordered to Grafton, West Virginia, to become a part of Gen. Thomas A. Morris' Brigade. General Morris was also an Indiana soldier. After joining this brigade, the regiment participated in the march to Laurel Hill, and also in the battle of Carrick's Ford on July 12, 1861. The Confederate troops were commanded in this engagement by General Garnett, who was killed during the fight, the first Confederate General killed in the war.

The Sixth Regiment, having served the full term of its enlistment, returned to Indianapolis and was mustered out of the "Three Months' Service" August 2, 1861. Immediately after being mustered out of the "Three Months' Service," the work of re-organizing this regiment for the "Three Years" service was begun. The regiment was rendezvoused at Madison during its re-organization, and was mustered into service the second time, September 20, 1861, for three years. On the same day of the muster in, the regiment, under command of Col. Thomas T. Crittenden, was sent to Kentucky to take part in the campaign against the rebel General Buckner, who was then invading Kentucky. The regiment not yet uniformed, and without any drill after its organization, reached Louisville on the night of September 20, 1861, and was the first Indiana regiment to enter Kentucky. In October, 1861, this regiment was assigned to General Rousseau's Brigade of General McCook's Division. The regiment remained in Kentucky until 1862, when it was sent to Tennessee. On the 29th of March it left Nashville, marching to Savannah, Tennessee, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, arriving at that point on the morning of April 7th, and arriving at Shiloh on the morning of the second day of the battle of Shiloh, and took an active part in the engagement, fighting continuously until the close of the battle. After the battle of Shiloh, this regiment participated in the siege of Corinth. On April 28, 1862, Col. Thomas T. Crittenden was promoted and commissioned by President Lincoln as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and Philemon P. Baldwin of Madison was commissioned as Colonel.

The regiment marched with Buell's Army from Corinth back to Kentucky in the pursuit of Bragg, reaching Louisville, October 2, 1862, and from thence after Bragg until he, with his army, was driven from Kentucky.

Under General Rosecrans it took part in the battle of Stone's River, December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2, and 3, 1863. In the spring and summer of 1863 the Sixth Indiana took part with the army of the Cumberland in the expulsion of Bragg's army from Middle Tennessee. It participated in the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, and was in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863; was in the battle of Brown's Ferry October 27th, and in the assault and capture of Misionary Ridge November 25, 1863. It was in the campaign against Longstreet in East Tennessee, in the winter of 1863. This regiment rejoined the Army of the Cumberland in the spring of 1864, and under Gen. W. T. Sherman formed a part of the army of the Atlanta campaign, under command of Lieut.-Col. Calvin D. Campbell, and was attached to the Second Brigade (Hazen), Third Division (Thomas J. Wood), Fourth Corps (Howard).

It took part in the battles at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Dallas, Resacca, New Hope Church, Allatoona, Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and before Atlanta. The latter part of August, 1864, the regiment was sent back to Chattanooga, and on the 22d of September, 1864, the regiment, as a regiment, was mustered out of the service, although some of the re-enlisted veterans and recruits were assigned to other regiments and were not mustered out until September, 1865.

COLONEL PHILEMON P. BALDWIN.

Sixth Indiana Infantry.

Commander Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps.

Killed September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga.

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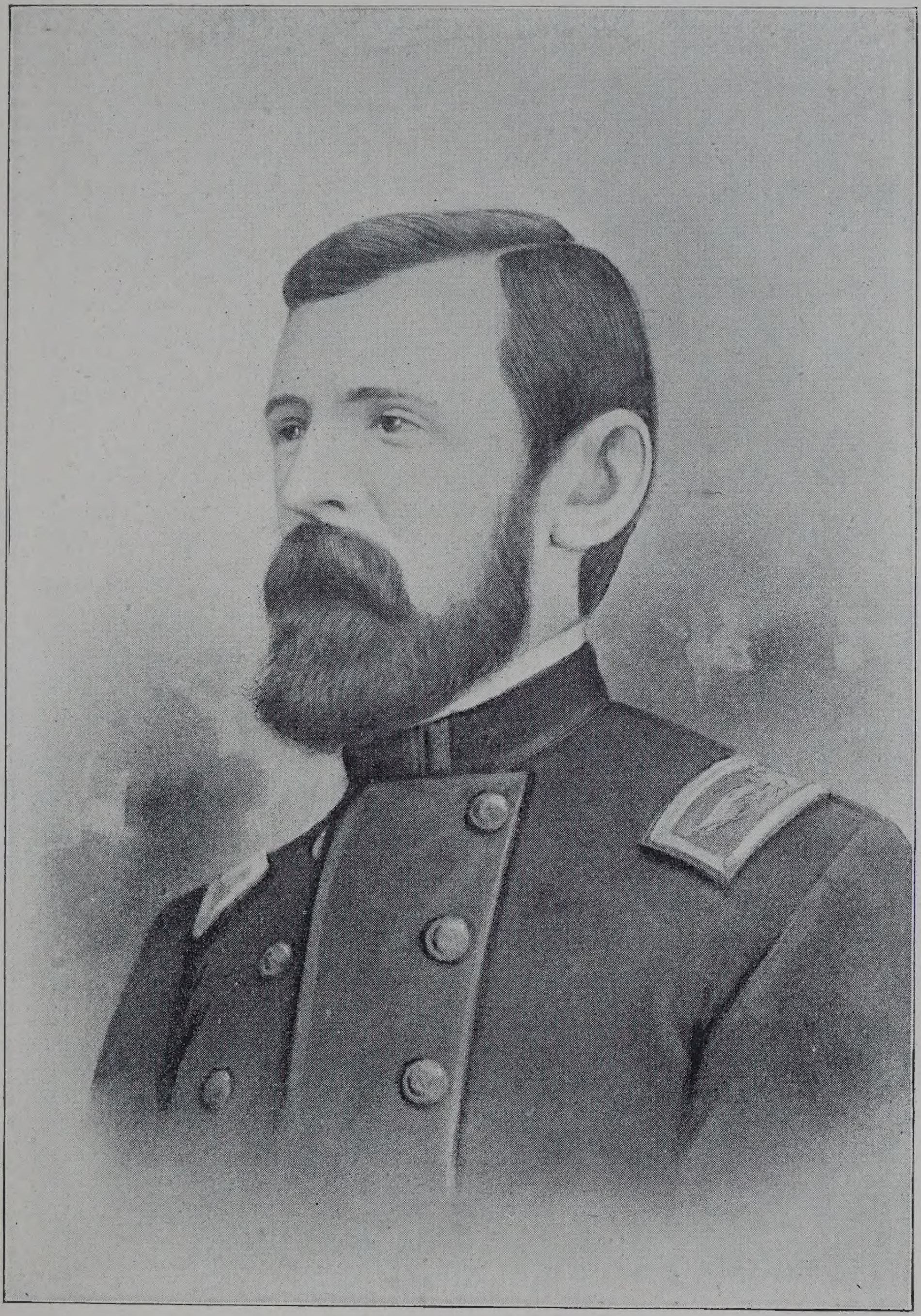


COLONEL PHILEMON P. BALDWIN.

Sixth Indiana Infantry.

Commander Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps.

Killed September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga.

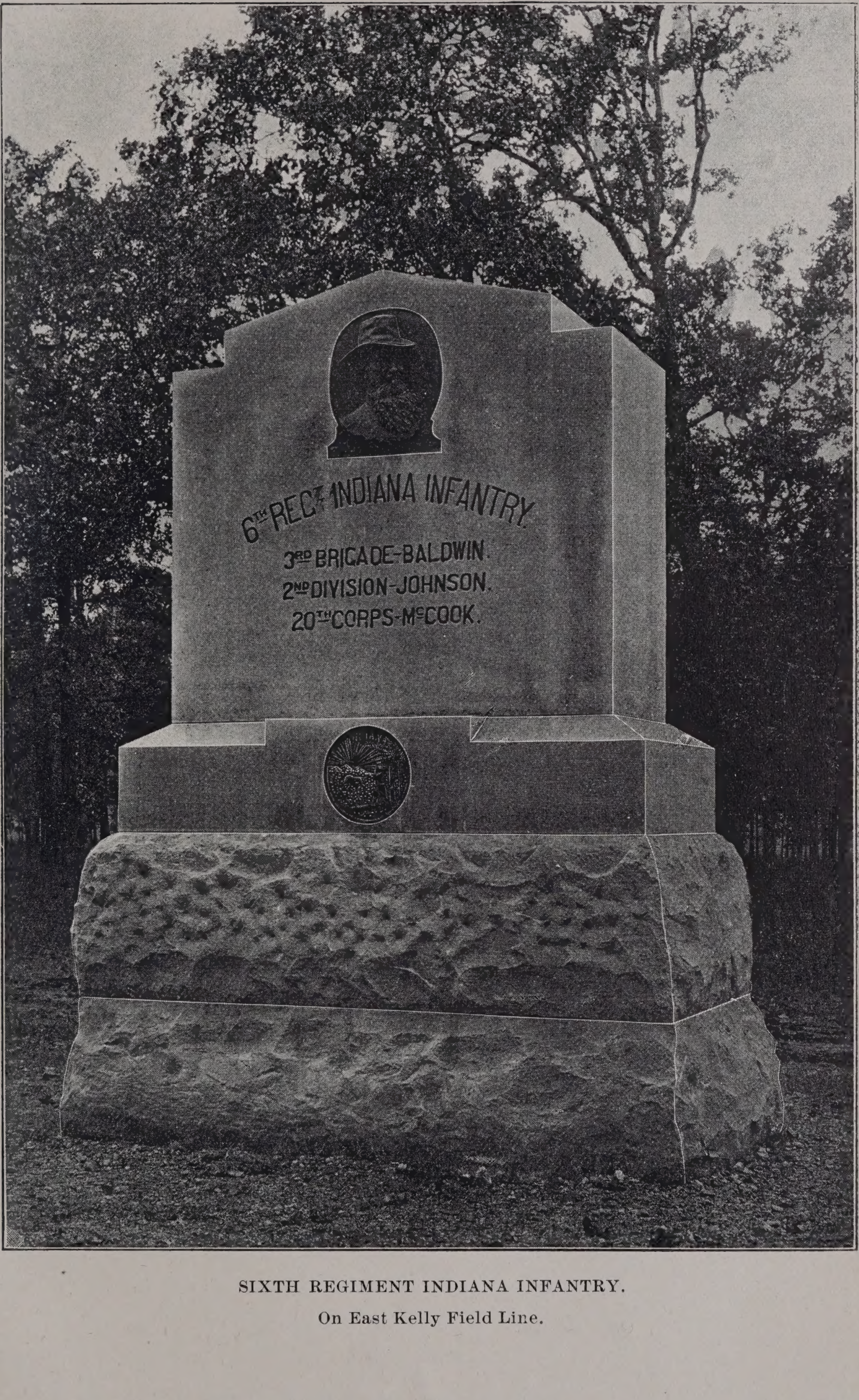
sition, and driving him to the vicinity of the Winfrey field; held that position until sunset; then moved a short distance to the left and was attacked, fighting hand to hand. In this engagement Col. P. P. Baldwin was killed. Remained until near 9 p. m., and returned to this position. This stone marks the position of the Sixth Indiana, September 20th, where it was hotly engaged. Colonel Tripp was wounded here. At 5:30 p. m. the regiment withdrew under fire with the division to the woods west of the Kelly field, and thence to Rossville. Casualties Killed, 13; wounded, 116; missing, 31; total, 160.

In addition to the bronze tablet containing the foregoing inscription and the seal of the State of Indiana in bronze, placed on the monument by the State, the sons of Colonel Tripp have placed a splendid bronze bust of their father. On the Winfrey field the United States has erected a battle pyramid to Colonel Baldwin.

In addition to the monument, the State of Indiana has erected a marker to indicate the position the regiment occupied in the battle of Saturday, September 19, 1863, in the Winfrey field, near the Baldwin monument. The bronze tablet on the marker bears the following inscription:

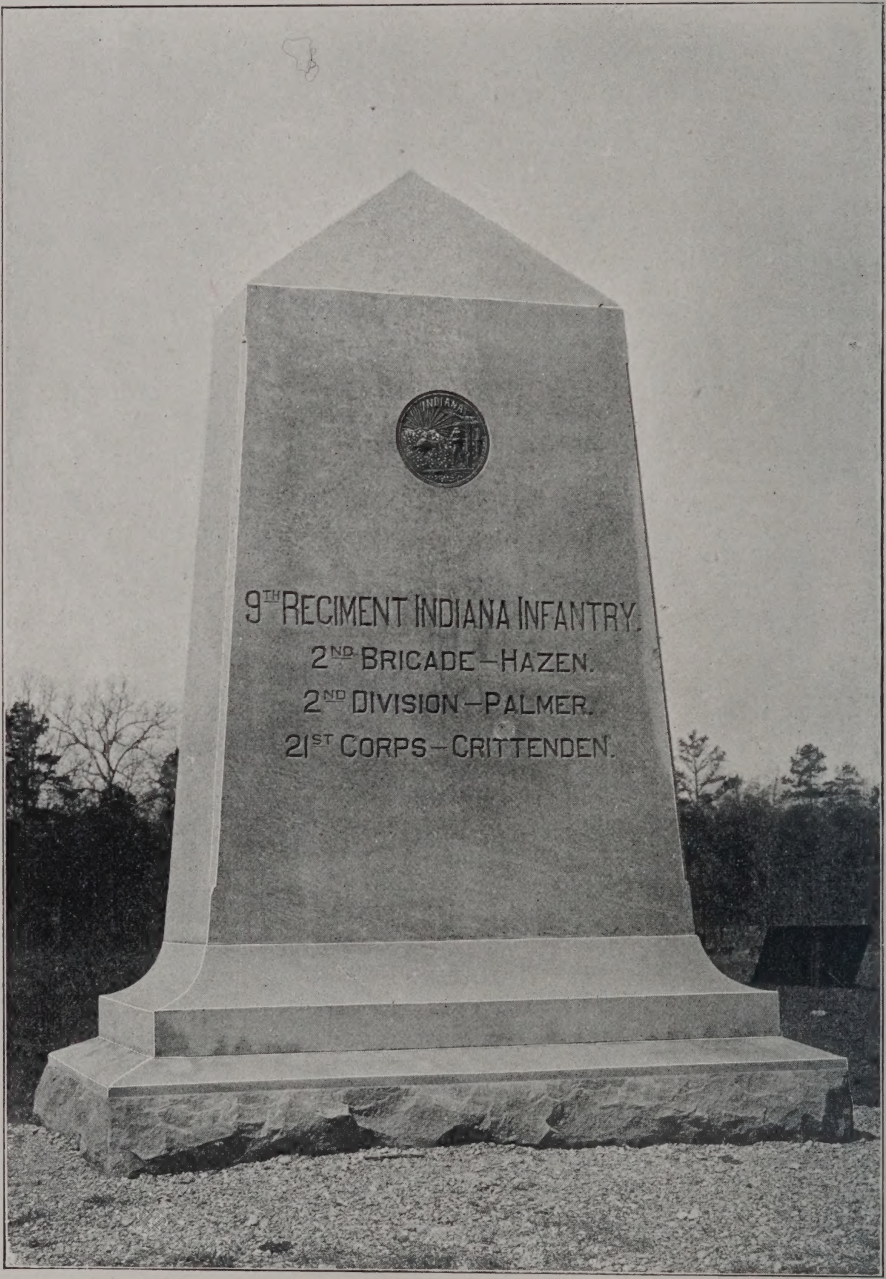
INDIANA.

Sixth Regiment Infantry (Tripp).
Third Brigade (Baldwin).
Second Division (Johnson).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).
Saturday, September 19, 1863, 1 p. m. to 9 p. m.


6TH REGT INDIANA INFANTRY
3RD BRIGADE-BALDWIN.
2ND DIVISION-JOHNSON.
20TH CORPS-McCOOK.

SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

On East Kelly Field Line.


INDIANA
9TH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.
2ND BRIGADE—HAZEN.
2ND DIVISION—PALMER.
21ST CORPS—CRITTENDEN.

NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

At Brotherton House.

NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized under President Lincoln's first call for troops upon the opening of the war. It was mustered into the United States service at Indianapolis, April 25, 1861, for three months, with Robert H. Milroy as Colonel. This regiment was the first Indiana regiment sent from the State into active service. It left Indianapolis May 29, 1861, under orders for Western Virginia, and arrived at Grafton June 1st. From Grafton it marched to Phillipi with the troops commanded by Colonel Kelly, and took part in the battle of Philippi on the morning of June 3d. After the capture of the Confederate camp at Philippi, the regiment returned to Grafton, and was there assigned to the brigade of Gen. Thomas A. Morris, and took part in all of the marches and campaigns of this brigade, and in the engagements at Laurel Hill, Va., July 10, 1861, and Carrick's Ford, Va., July 14, 1861. In these engagements the Union troops were under the command of Gen. George B. McClellan, and the Confederate troops were under the command of Generals Pegram and Garnett. The last-named officer was killed at Carrick's Ford.

The regiment returned to Indianapolis the latter part of July and was mustered out of service, by reason of expiration of term.

The Ninth Indiana Infantry, immediately upon muster out from the three months' service, was reorganized and recruited to the maximum strength. During its reorganization it encamped at Laporte. The requisite numbers having been enlisted, this regiment was mustered into the service of the United States for the term of three years on September 5, 1861, with Robert H. Milroy again in command as Colonel. Very soon after the remuster of the regiment it was again sent to Western Virginia. Here it remained until in February, 1862. It took part in the battle of Green Brier, October 3d, the Union troops under the command of Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, and the Confederate under the command of General Lee.

Colonel Milroy having been promoted to Brigadier-General, the regiment was commanded by Gideon C. Moody, who was mustered as Colonel November 15, 1861. On December 13, 1861, the regiment participated in the battle of Allegheny Camp, with Brig.-Gen. Robert H. Milroy in command of the brigade.

At Fetterman, Va., on February 19, 1862, it was ordered transferred to General Buell's army, and was sent to Nashville, Tenn., via Cincinnati. On arrival at Nashville it was assigned to General Nelson's Division, and on March 29th marched for the Tennessee river, arriving at Shiloh in time to enter the battle on the morning of the second day of the engagement, and was publicly complimented by General Nelson for gallantry, and especially mentioned in his report of the battle. After the battle of Shiloh it marched to Corinth, and upon the evacuation of that place joined in the pursuit of the Confederates to Boonville, Miss. The marching as well as the fighting of this regiment during 1862 was remarkable, having marched from Nashville, Tenn., to the Tennessee river, thence to Boonville, Miss., thence back to Nashville, Tenn., by way of Athens, Ala., and Franklin and Murfreesboro, Tenn., thence from Nashville to Bowling Green, Ky., thence back to Nashville. From Nashville next to Louisville, Ky., then in the pursuit of Bragg to Bardstown, Perryville, Danville, Crab Orchard, and to the Wild Cat mountains, thence again through Crab Orchard, Somerset, Columbia and Glasgow, Ky., and south to Nashville. During this marching it was engaged in the battle of Perryville, October 8th, and almost daily skirmishing with the enemy. From Nashville to Murfreesboro, taking its full round of duty in the battle of Stone's River, December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863. On the night of December 31st this regiment bivouacked on the line on which it fought in the morning of that day, being the only regiment of the army that did not yield its line during the day.

When General Rosecrans started on his campaign from Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the summer of 1863 to Tullahoma, the Ninth Indiana found itself in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Corps, and with its brigade took an active part in the campaign. The Tullahoma campaign closed July 4, 1863. From this date until August 16th the Army of the Cumberland spent in preparation for the Chattanooga campaign. On the latter date the Chattanooga campaign, which resulted in the battle of Chickamauga, was begun. The regiment took part in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. It was actively engaged in the battles about Chattanooga in November, was with Hooker in the "battle above the clouds" at Lookout Mountain on the 24th, and on the 25th formed a part of the lines in the storming and victory of Missionary Ridge.

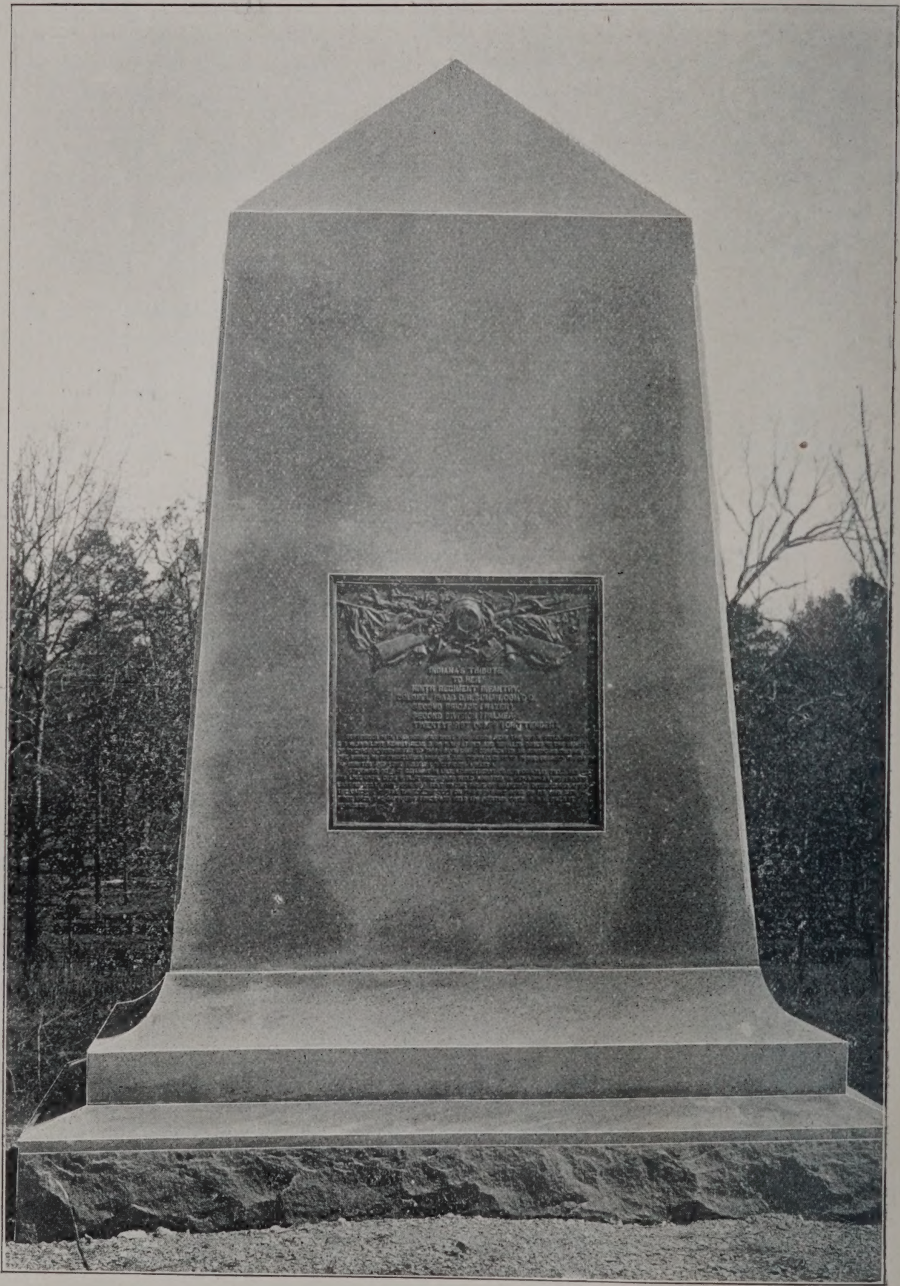
The regiment re-enlisted as a veteran regiment December 12, 1863, and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. On February 21, 1864, the regiment left the State for the third time to go to the front. It rejoined the Army of the Cumberland at Cleveland, Tenn., and was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and participated with this command in all of the Atlanta campaign.

It was in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resacca, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, the battles about Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, and marched into Atlanta with Sherman's army.

It took part with the Fourth Corps in the march back from Atlanta in the pursuit (?) of Hood to Nashville, being in the battles of Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville, and in the pursuit and rout of Hood's army as far as Huntsville, Ala. From Huntsville to East Tennessee in March, 1865, as far as Bull's Gap, thence back to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Texas under Gen. P. H. Sheridan, until September, 1865, when it was mustered out of service.

AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Ninth Indiana at the battle of Chickamauga did its full share of duty. It was one of the regiments of Brig.-Gen. William B. Hazen's Brigade (Second), Major-General Palmer's Division (Second), Maj.-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden's Corps (Twenty-first). At the opening of the battle on September 19, 1863, this regiment with its brigade and division was at Lee & Gordon's Mill, and remained there until about 11 a. m. of that day, when the division was ordered to the support of General Thomas. Hazen's Brigade then moved toward the left of the Union lines, northward on the Lafayette and Rossville road a distance of nearly three miles, when the brigade, in the vicinity of the Brotherton house, was formed in line of battle to the east, and moved east a distance of three-fourths of a mile to what was then and is now known as the Brock field. "Here (says General Hazen) a terrific contest was added to the already severe battle on our left." At the close of this contest the Confederates were driven back, and the field was held by Hazen. Hazen's Brigade was relieved by Turchin's Brigade, and the Ninth Indiana, with its brigade, was sent back "to fill their boxes with ammunition, already twice exhausted, and to take charge of some batteries left without supports." The regiment and brigade reached the position assigned to it just in time to receive the full force of a charge of the troops of the Confederate General Stewart at the Brotherton house. The fighting at this point on Saturday afternoon, September 19th, was as severe as at any point during the entire battle of


INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY
SECOND BRIGADE (HAZEN)
SECOND DIVISION (PALMER)
TWENTY-FIRST CORPS (CRITTENDEN)

NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY MONUMENT.

Rear—Showing Tablet.

Chickamauga. It was a vital position in the Union line, and the Ninth Indiana did its full share in holding the position and in checking and repulsing the enemy.

It is at this point, occupied by the Ninth Indiana at the Brotherton house at the close of the afternoon of Saturday, September 19, 1863, that the State of Indiana has erected a monument to the honor of this regiment. After the repulse of the Confederates at the Brotherton house, Hazen's Brigade was taken from its position and sent to the support of General Johnson's Division of the Twentieth Corps, and went into position east of the Kelly field, where the regiment bivouacked Saturday night. At this last-named position the regiment was in line when the terrible struggle of Sunday morning, September 20th, opened on the Kelly field lines. This fighting was kept up without intermission from 8 a. m. until after 11 a. m., as General Hazen says in his report, "with a fury never witnessed upon the field either of Shiloh or Stone's River; the repulse was equally terrific and finally complete." Concerning the battle on Sunday forenoon, General Hazen mentioned the Ninth Indiana in his report, together with the other regiments of his brigade, and said: "It has my warmest thanks for its services; * * * they are veterans of so frequent trial that it would be mockery to praise them with words. The country cannot too highly cherish these men."

About 3 p. m. of September 20th the regiment was taken from the Kelly field line and sent to the support of General Harker's Brigade, east and in front of the Snodgrass house, on what is now known as Harker's Ridge or Harker's Hill. It took part in the severe fighting here, until the troops of Longstreet had been repulsed. At about 5:30 p. m. the regiment was hurried from Harker's line to the support of Brannan, then desperately fighting on Snodgrass Hill. Here it went into position on the front line and was hotly engaged, continuing in action until 8 p. m., when the battle of Chickamauga closed. The Ninth Indiana Infantry, being on the extreme right of the Union line, fired the last volley of the most bloody battle of the Civil War, and on Snodgrass Hill closed the carnage that for three days had raged with all the force of the furies.

Indiana has placed a monument in honor of this regiment at the Brotherton house, with the following legend on the bronze tablet:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Col. Isaac C. B. Suman, Commanding.
Second Brigade (Hazen).
Second Division (Palmer).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

September 19th this regiment went into action near the Brock field, about 2 p. m., and lost heavily; near 3:30 p. m. retired and refilled boxes in the vicinity of the Poe house; moved to this point; there confronted an advancing column of the enemy in overwhelming numbers and compelled it to pause; engaged it for thirty minutes and lost heavily (three officers killed).

September 20th, at daylight, in line at southeast corner of Kelly field and held its line until 3:30 p. m. At Snodgrass field assisted in repulsing Longstreet's last assault. Near dusk was sent to the right of Brannan's Division, and after the capture of the three regiments on the right, and some of its own men, fired upon the capturing force and held its position until 8 p. m., when it withdrew.

The "markers" to indicate the positions occupied by the Ninth Indiana Infantry during the battle of Chickamauga, other than the position at the Brotherton house, are as follows: In Brock field, near Brotherton and Alexander Bridge road. The bronze tablet on this marker bears the inscription:

INDIANA.

Ninth Regiment Infantry (Suman).
Second Brigade (Hazen).
Second Division (Palmer).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 2 p. m. to 3:30 p. m.

At southeast corner Kelly field, a marker with the same inscription, except as to the time, which reads:

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 5:30 p. m., to Sunday, September 20th, 3:30 p. m.

On Harker Hill, east of Snodgrass house, a marker with the same inscription as first marker, except as to time, which is:

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 4 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

On Snodgrass Hill, on right of Brannan's front line, west of the Tower, a marker which, after indicating the regiment, brigade, division and corps, as on first marker, has the following inscription:

Was sent to this position at dusk of September 20th, from Snodgrass field; lost some men by capture, with the three regiments which were captured on the right; fired into the capturing force, and held this position until 8 p. m., when it withdrew.

COLONEL WILLIAM B. CARROLL.

Tenth Indiana Infantry.

First Field Officer killed at Chickamauga, morning of September 19, 1863.

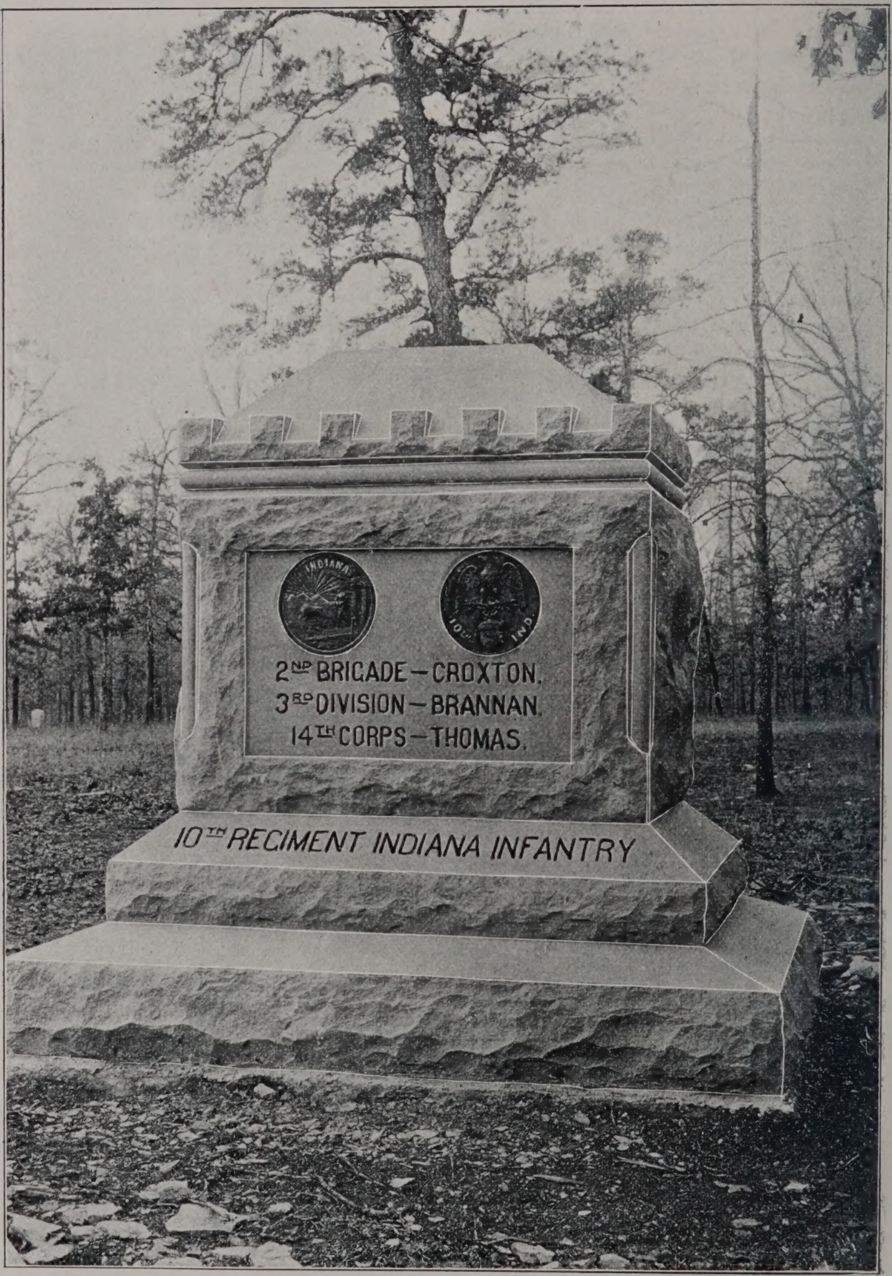
TENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Tenth Regiment Indiana Infantry was one of the six regiments of Indiana's quota of troops under the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men at the breaking out of the Civil War. This regiment rendezvoused at Indianapolis, as did all the regiments of Indiana organized under the first call for troops, and was mustered into the United States service April 25, 1861, the fifth in order of muster of the three months' regiments of Indiana. Joseph J. Reynolds, of Tippecanoe county, a graduate of West Point and a former officer of the United States Army, was commissioned as Colonel of the regiment. He, however, remained in command but a short time, being commissioned as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers on May 10, 1861, and at once was assigned to the command of troops in Western Virginia. Mahlon D. Manson, who was mustered into the service as Major of the regiment, was, upon the promotion of Colonel Reynolds, promoted and commissioned as the Colonel of the regiment, and it was under his command when sent to Western Virginia on June 19, 1861. On leaving Indianapolis the regiment was taken by rail to Parkersburg, and from that place marched to Clarksburg, and from there to Buckhannon, where it was supposed that the Confederates were encamped in force. The regiment was now assigned to the army of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, and with his troops marched against the Confederate troops then in camp at Rich Mountain, Va., reaching the foot of the mountain on the 10th of July, and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of July 11th Rosecrans' army again moved forward, with the Tenth Indiana in the advance. After marching about nine miles the outposts of the Confederates were reached and the battle was opened. The Confederates were about 3,000 in number, and were under the command of General Pegram, while General Rosecrans' command consisted of the Eighth and Tenth Indiana and an Ohio regiment. The battle of Rich Mountain was about an hour and one-half in duration, but during that time the gallantry of the troops was thoroughly tested. General Pegram's army was defeated, with a loss of nearly one hundred killed, a large number wounded, while all of his camp and garrison supplies fell into the Union hands. Rosecrans' army pursued the fleeing Confederates as far as Beverly, and then went into camp. On July 24th the Tenth Indiana was ordered to return to Indiana for muster out, by reason of expiration of term of service. The regiment, upon returning to Indianapolis, was mustered out of the three months' service, and the work of reorganizing for the three years' service was begun. The reorganization was completed and the regiment was mustered into the three years' service September 18, 1861, with Mahlon D. Manson as Colonel. Four days after its muster-in the regiment received "marching orders," and on September 22, 1861, left Indianapolis for service in Kentucky. The regiment was encamped after entering Kentucky at Louisville, Bardstown, New Haven and Lebanon, respectively, until the Confederate General Zollicoffer entered Kentucky in January, 1862. The Union troops under Gen. George H. Thomas met General Zollicoffer at Mill Springs, Ky., January 19, 1862. In this battle the Tenth Indiana won for itself a most honorable reputation for gallantry in action. The Confederates fought not only stubbornly, but with great daring, and so close the contest became and so hard pressed were General Thomas' lines that had it not been for the steadfastness and firm resistance made by this regiment in one of the desperate charges of the Confederates, the battle would have been lost to Thomas. For his gallantry at Mill Springs, Colonel Manson was made a Brigadier-General March 24, 1862. In March, 1862, this regiment was sent to General Buell's army, and was sent to the Tennessee river. William C.

Kise succeeded Colonel Manson in the command of the regiment until November 17, 1862, when he resigned, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Col. William B. Carroll until his death at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. It participated in the siege of Corinth, Miss. It marched from Corinth, Miss., in Buell's army in the pursuit of Bragg, participating in the battle of Perryville. After the army reached Nashville the Tenth Indiana was put on detached service, but rejoined the Army of the Cumberland just before the army started on the Chickamauga campaign. On the Chickamauga campaign it was one of the five regiments composing the Second Brigade (Croxton's), Third Division (Brannan's), Fourteenth Corps (Thomas). The regiment was once again under the command of the General with whom they had won at Mill Spring, Ky., now commanding the Fourteenth Corps. The regiment participated in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863. It participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge on November 23, 24 and 25, 1863, and joined in the pursuit of Bragg's army and was in the engagement at Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863. It was with Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign under the command of Lieut.-Col. Marsh B. Taylor, and was assigned to the Third Brigade (Col. George P. Este), Third Division (Baird), Fourteenth Corps (Palmer). On the Atlanta campaign it took part in the battles of Tunnel Hill, Ga., Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resacca, Kingston, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and the siege and battles about Atlanta. The regiment was mustered out of the service as a regiment on September 19, 1864. The veterans and recruits of the regiment were transferred to the Fifty-eighth Indiana.

TENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

In the battle of Chickamauga the Tenth Indiana rendered distinguished service. The regiment had marched with its brigade during the night from Pond Spring by way of Crawfish Springs, north to the Kelly house on the Lafayette and Rossville road, reaching this place about daylight. On arriving at the Kelly house, as General Brannan reports, he received orders from General Thomas "to capture, if possible, a rebel force represented by Col. Dan McCook to be a brigade cut off on the west side of Chickamauga creek; failing in this, to drive it across the creek." In obedience to these orders, General Brannan, without waiting for his men to get their breakfasts, sent forward the Second Brigade (Croxton's) of his division southeastward toward the Reed's Bridge road, to strike the left of the supposed lost Confederate brigade. This brigade reached the vicinity of Jay's Mill about 7:30 a. m., where it found the Confederates for which it was in search, but instead of a single brigade, cut off and wandering about, there were two divisions in, as it proved, most excellent fighting condition, and at once the battle of September 19th at Chickamauga began. This opening attack was a desperate one, and both the Confederate and Union troops were doing their utmost not only to hold their ground, but to drive each the other from the field. It was during this terrible struggle that Col. William B. Carroll was killed while gallantly commanding his regiment. The death of Colonel Carroll was the first death of a field officer in the battle of Chickamauga. This regiment and the Seventy-fourth Indiana were the first Union troops engaged in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19th, and they received the full shock of the opening battle before the Union troops got into position. There was for more than an hour in and about this position where the battle opened most desperate fighting, in all of which the Tenth Indiana did its full portion most gallantly. At the last of this time Croxton's Brigade had, with reenforcements, repulsed the enemy and held the ground. General Thomas, in his report of the battle, says of the opening of the battle and


INDIANA
10TH IND.
2ND BRIGADE—CROXTON.
3RD DIVISION—BRANNAN.
14TH CORPS—THOMAS.
10TH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY

TENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

West of and Near Jay's Mill.
Battle opened where this Monument stands, Saturday, September 19, 1863.

of the fighting of Croxton's Brigade: "Colonel Croxton reported to me that he had driven the enemy nearly half a mile, but that he was meeting with obstinate resistance." General Thomas then sent Baird's Division with Starkweather's Brigade to the line, "and the enemy was driven some distance." General Thomas further says that at the close of this advance "Croxton's Brigade, which had been heavily engaged with *greatly superior numbers* of the enemy, and being nearly exhausted of ammunition, was then moved to the rear to enable the men to fill up their boxes." About 10 a. m. the Tenth Regiment again became engaged in the edge of the woods, about half a mile west and north of Jay's Mill. The line faced to the south along the north line of the Winfrey field. Here it remained until the enemy was again driven back. About 2 p. m. General Thomas ordered General Brannan "to take position on the commanding ground on the road from McDonald's to Reed's Bridge, and hold it to the last extremity, as I expected the next effort of the enemy would be to gain that road and our rear." In compliance with this order, the Tenth Indiana, with the other regiments of Brannan's Division, took up the position assigned them. Brannan's Division had been in this position about an hour, when it was ordered to the support of General Reynolds' Division west of the Lafayette road in the vicinity of the Poe house, north of Brotherton's. In this position the Tenth Indiana assisted in the repulse of the enemy in the closing hour of Saturday's battle. Croxton's Brigade bivouacked on Saturday night, September 19th, in the Dyer field, north and west of the Dyer house. Shortly before daylight Sunday morning, September 20th, Croxton's Brigade was moved forward (east), and took a position west of the Lafayette road north of the Poe house; the Tenth Indiana, being in the front line north of the Poe house, taking its full share of the fighting in the opening of the battle on the morning of Sunday, September 20th. When the lines to the west of the Lafayette road and south of the Kelly field were broken on Sunday morning, the Tenth Indiana was detached from its brigade and was placed in the Kelly field line to the east and south of the Kelly field, and remained in that position until late in the afternoon, when it was sent to Snodgrass Hill, and rejoined its division on that hard-fought portion of the line. The regiment withdrew from the field with its division at the close of the battle. The State of Indiana has erected a monument to the Tenth Indiana Infantry near Jay's Mill, at the point where the battle was opened on the morning of Saturday, September 19, 1863. The monument bears the following legend:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Col. William B. Carroll, Commanding.
Second Brigade (Croxton).
Third Division (Brannan).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

The regiment, with its brigade, opened the battle near Jay's Mill about 7 a. m., September 19, 1863; fought here and in this vicinity until noon. Here Col. William B. Carroll was killed and Lieut.-Col. Marsh B. Taylor assumed command.

Sunday, September 20th, engaged from 9 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. north of the Poe house. It, with the Seventy-fourth Indiana, both under command of Lieut.-Col. Marsh B. Taylor for the remainder of the day, were attached to and fought with Reynolds' Division. They relieved Hazen's Brigade in the front line when it was sent to Snodgrass Hill. They withdrew from Kelly field with Reynolds at 5:30 p. m., and formed with his troops on the high ground west of the Mallis house, and at 8 p. m. withdrew to Rossville. Engaged, 366; killed, 24; wounded, 136; captured, 6.

Markers have also been erected by the State of Indiana to indicate the battle positions of this regiment on the Chickamauga field:

Northwest of Jay's Mill, near north line of Winfrey field, in the woods where Colonel Carroll died. Inscription on bronze tablet:

INDIANA.

Tenth Regiment Infantry (Carroll).
Second Brigade (Croxton).
Third Division (Brannan).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, about 10 a. m.

Marker west of Lafayette road, north of Poe house, same design as above, except as to time, which reads:

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 8 a. m. to 11 a. m.

Marker southeast of Kelly field, Kelly field line, same design as first marker, except as to time, which reads:

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 4 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Marker Snodgrass Hill, east of tower about 250 feet, same design as first marker, except as to time, which reads:

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.

COLONEL JOHN T. WILDER.

Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

Commander Wilder's Brigade.

Brevet Brigadier-General August 7, 1864.

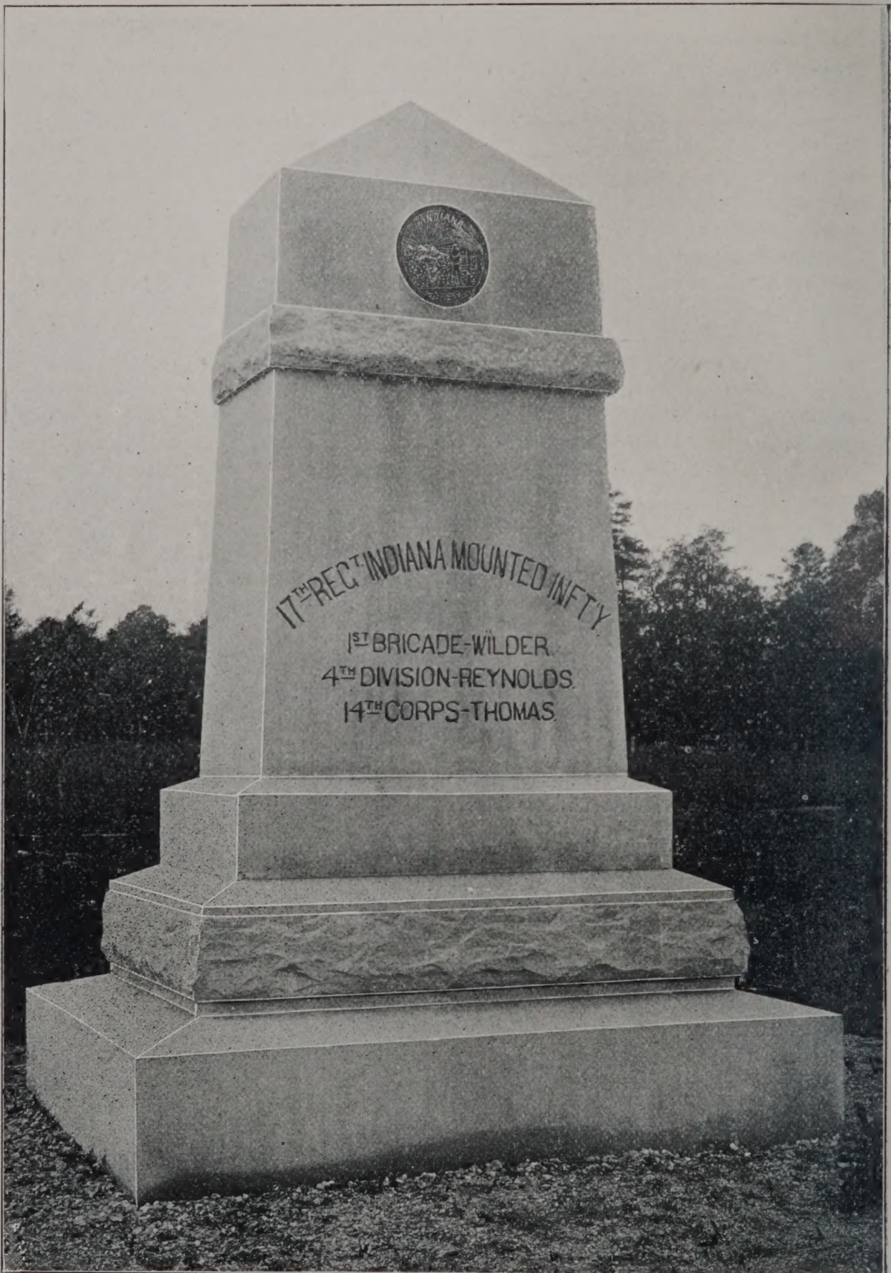
SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY (MOUNTED).

This regiment was one of the four regiments that first entered the United States service from Indiana under the first call of President Lincoln for troops to serve for three years.

The Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, during the month of May, 1861, and was mustered into service for three years on June 12, 1861, with Milo S. Hascall as Colonel. On the first day of July the regiment was sent to Parkersburg, Va., thence to Maryland. In August it was assigned to the army of General Joseph J. Reynolds, and was with his brigade when attacked at Cheat Mountain, Va., by the Confederates on September 12, 1861. It was in the battle of Greenbrier, Va., October 3, 1861, when General Reynolds attacked the Confederates under General Lee. In November, 1861, the regiment was sent to Louisville, Ky., and was assigned to Nelson's Division of Buell's army. In March, 1862, it reached Nashville, Tenn., and, with Nelson's Division, marched to the Tennessee river, and reached the Shiloh battlefield April 8th. Colonel Hascall was promoted to a Brigadier-General of Volunteers March 25, 1862, and Lieut.-Col. John T. Wilder was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, and continued in that position until October 5, 1864, when he resigned. The regiment participated in the siege of Corinth, and after its evacuation it marched with Buell's Army through Alabama, and was sent to McMinnville, Tenn., where on the 30th of August, 1862, it had an engagement with General Forrest's Confederate Cavalry, routing his forces and holding the field. September 3d the regiment took up the march from McMinnville for Louisville, Ky., arriving at Louisville September 25th, after marching 270 miles, and having a battle with Bragg's rear guard at Munfordville, Ky., September 21st. The regiment again marched out from Louisville, October 1, 1862, and from that day until February 1, 1863, it was kept on the move through Kentucky and in Tennessee in the vicinity of Nashville, scouting, on foot, and was finally sent to Murfreesboro into camp. The numerous scoutings and forced marches of this regiment in pursuit of Morgan's raiders and Confederate cavalry convinced Colonel Wilder that a brigade of mounted infantry would be an effective arm of the service, and, with his accustomed energy and perseverance, he sought to bring about such an organization. He succeeded in securing the necessary orders for the mounting of a brigade; the Seventeenth Indiana and the Seventy-second Indiana regiments were named as two of the regiments of this mounted brigade, to which Eli Lilly's Eighteenth Indiana Battery was also attached. On the 12th day of February, 1863, the regiment was ordered to mount itself on horses to be procured while on scouting expeditions. In a month's time the regiment had fully provided itself with horses, and the Government supplied the equipments. From the time that this brigade was organized into "mounted" infantry until the term of service expired, this regiment was kept scouting and fighting. On May 18th the regiment and brigade was equipped with Spencer repeating rifles, thus making the brigade the best equipped organization in the service. On June 24, 1863, this regiment being in the advance of Rosecrans' Army, then entering upon the campaign against Bragg in Middle Tennessee, attacked the enemy at Hoover's Gap, a strong position held by the Confederates. This regiment alone, with their Spencer rifles, successfully repelled several charges of five Confederate regiments, and held them at bay until, when their ammunition was about exhausted, this regiment was reenforced by the other regiments of the brigade, and the enemy was driven from the field. The regiment lost at Hoover's Gap forty-eight in killed and wounded. From Hoover's Gap the regiment, with its brigade, continued skirmishing and fighting until Bragg's Army had crossed to the south of the Tennessee river, and then, crossing the mountains, appeared on the banks of the river opposite Chattanooga, and aided in bringing about the evacuation of that city by General Bragg. After the evacuation of Chattanooga it took up the pursuit as far as Dalton, Ga., skirmishing and fighting with Bragg's rear guard. On September 11th it met Scott's Brigade of Confederate Cavalry and two pieces of artillery near Ringgold, Ga., when a sharp fight between the two brigades took place, resulting in driving the enemy to Tunnel Hill with much loss. From this day until September 18th there was skirmishing every day. The regiment then took part in the battle of Chickamauga, September 18th, 19th and 20th. On October 1, 1863, it formed a part of the force under command of General Crook, and started in pursuit of General Joseph Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry, then in the Sequatchie Valley. On the night of October 3d it attacked and routed Crew's Confederate Brigade at Thompson's Cove, capturing a large number of arms and the flag of the Second Kentucky Cavalry. October 4th, at McMinnville, it was again successfully engaged. October 7th again, at Shelbyville, was engaged and victorious, capturing and holding three of Wheeler's cannon, and a large number of small arms, and three hundred prisoners. The loss of the regiment in this fight was three officers and forty-five enlisted men killed and wounded. It pursued the enemy to the crossing of the Tennessee river at Lamb's Ferry. During the battle of Missionary Ridge a portion of the regiment was sent around to the enemy's rear as far as Ringgold, Ga., and succeeded in destroying a large amount of Confederate supplies and munitions of war, and then rejoined our army at Chattanooga. On November 30th the regiment was sent to the relief of Burnside, then besieged at Knoxville, Tenn., by Longstreet, charging through the enemy's lines to reach Knoxville. This ended the hard fighting of the original Seventeenth Indiana Regiment. The larger portion of the regiment veteranized and returned to Indianapolis on veteran furlough, January 22, 1864. The reorganized and remounted regiment returned to the field in time to take part in the Atlanta campaign, participating actively at Pumpkin Vine, Belle Plain, Kenesaw, Marietta, Stone Mountain, Flat Rock, New Hope Church, Rome, Coosaville, Leesburgh, Goshen, and was the first regiment to cross the Chattahoochie river. November 1, 1864, the regiment was sent back to Louisville, Ky., after fresh horses, and was remounted. Returning to the front in March, 1865, we find it with Wilson's Cavalry in pursuit of the enemy. In the battles with Forrest's and Roddy's Confederate Cavalry at Ebenezer Church and Selma, Ala.; then in pursuit again until April 20th, when, at Macon, Ga., it fought its last but victorious battle. The regiment returned to Indianapolis and was mustered out August 16, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

In the battle of Chickamauga this regiment formed a part of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Corps. Col. John T. Wilder, of this regiment, was in command of the brigade, as he had been from the formation of the brigade. The brigade consisted of the Seventeenth and Seventy-second Indiana, and the Ninety-second, Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois regiments, and Capt. Eli Lilly's Eighteenth Indiana Light Battery (six guns). The Seventeenth was under command of Maj. William T. Jones. On September 17, 1863, Wilder was sent from Cooper's Gap, Ga., to the north side of Chickamauga creek at Alexander's Bridge, three miles below Lee & Gordon's Mill, to guard the crossing and prevent an advance of Bragg's forces at that point. The Chickamauga creek at this point and for a considerable distance above and below is a deep and sluggish stream between precipitous banks. A portion of the regiment


INDIANA
17TH REGT. INDIANA MOUNTED INF'T'Y
1ST BRIGADE-WILDER
4TH DIVISION-REYNOLDS
14TH CORPS-THOMAS

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INDIANA MOUNTED INFANTRY.

On West Viniard Field.

was placed in position to the right, west, of the road crossing this bridge, along the bank of the creek, while the remainder of the regiment was in support of Lilly's Battery at the Alexander house, north of the bridge about a quarter of a mile, where during the engagement the battery was firing over the Union line into the enemy's lines beyond the Chickamauga. Two companies of the Seventy-second Indiana were on the left of the road in a corresponding position. The Confederate advance attacked and attempted to force a crossing at this point about 10 a. m. (September 18th), and were met with volley after volley from the lines posted along the banks of the creek and from Lilly's Battery. The fire from the Spencer rifles of Wilder's men was so terrific that, notwithstanding the enemy made frequent rushes to cross the bridge, they were as often repulsed. Our Indiana men held their position until about 4 p. m., when, the Confederates having effected a crossing of the creek a mile or more above, they were compelled to fall back fighting until they reached the east line of the Viniard farm, where the line was held through the night. About 9 p. m. the enemy attacked Wilder's line at the last-named point, but, having his entire brigade together, and having been reenforced by two regiments of Dick's Brigade, the enemy was repulsed, and the line on the east of the Viniard field remained. The Seventeenth Indiana took part in this night fight. The holding of this line by Wilder's and Dick's regiments kept the Lafayette road open and enabled General Thomas, with the Fourteenth Corps, to get into position for the opening of the battle on Saturday morning, September 19th. The holding of the line on the east of the Viniard field was the saving of Rosecrans' Army. Just before daylight of September 19th, Wilder's and Dick's commands were relieved by other troops, and Wilder's Brigade crossed to the west of the Lafayette road and formed in line of battle on the west side of the Viniard farm. On this line, on Saturday afternoon, the Seventeenth took an active part in the terrific fighting on that field. The regiment, with the other regiments of the brigade, was charged by the enemy, and met the charge with most deadly volleys, and then followed with a counter-charge, driving the enemy back to the east of the Lafayette road. On Sunday, at the Widow Glenn's house, the regiment was again engaged, with its brigade, "charging the enemy and completely driving back their left down the Lee & Gordon's Mill road, taking two guns from the enemy, still loaded with canister, which were emptied into their fleeing ranks." (Colonel Wilder's report.) The lines to the left having given way, Wilder's Brigade was ordered to the left, and thence to Chattanooga. The State of Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment on the west side of the Viniard farm, on the spot occupied by the regiment in Saturday's battle. The tablet on the monument bears the following legend:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Maj. William T. Jones, Commanding.
First Brigade (Wilder).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

This regiment was engaged on Friday, September 18th, at Alexander's Bridge, where it assisted in holding the enemy in check until late in the afternoon; then withdrew to the east line of the Viniard farm. Took position Saturday, September 19th, on west line of Viniard farm, by order of General Rosecrans in person, assisting in that line all day against repeated assaults of the enemy. Engaged Sunday, the 20th, about 10 a. m., with the brigade, which charged the enemy at Widow Glenn's house and drove him back about three-fourths of a mile. At 4 p. m. retired from the field under orders.

Markers are placed for the battle positions of this regiment as follows:

At Alexander Bridge, on west of the road. Inscription:

INDIANA.

Seventeenth Regiment Mounted Infantry (Jones).
First Brigade (Wilder).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Friday, September 18, 1863, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

On Viniard and Alexander Bridge road, at a point where the old earthworks cross the road, about 200 yards east of the Viniard field, a marker with the same inscription on the tablet; time:

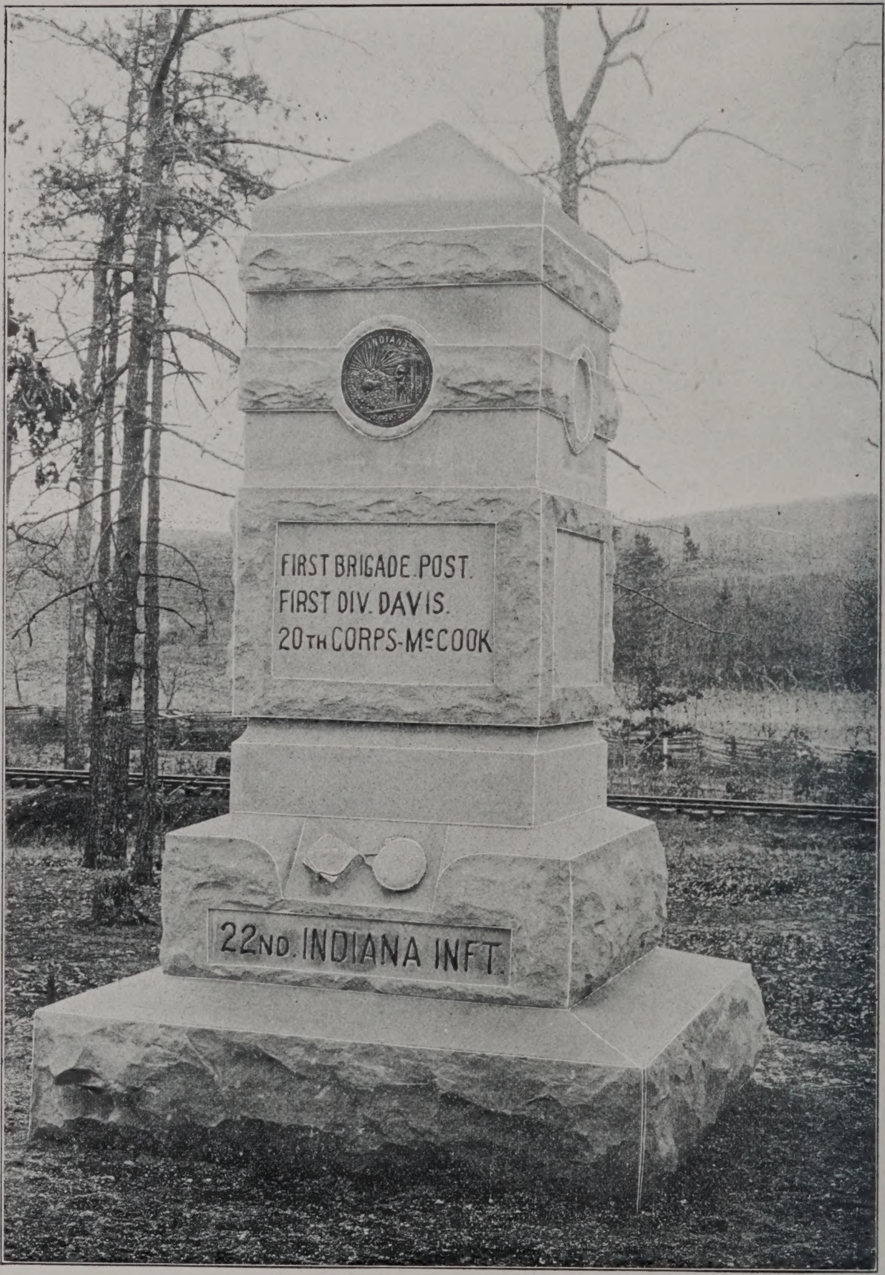
"Friday, September 18, 1863, 5 p. m. to 7 p. m."

Marker on the east line of the Viniard field, near Viniard and Alexander Bridge road, marker, same design; time:

"Friday, September 18, 1863, 7 p. m. to Saturday, September 19, 1863, 4 a. m."

Marker at Widow Glenn's, same design; time:

"Sunday, September 20, 1863, 12 m. to 3 p. m."


INDIANA
FIRST BRIGADE. POST.
FIRST DIV. DAVIS.
20TH CORPS-McCOOK
22ND. INDIANA INFT.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

At Foot of Glen Hill, West.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Madison, July 15, 1861, and was mustered into the three years' service at Indianapolis, August 15, 1861, with Jefferson C. Davis (then a Captain of the Regular Army) as Colonel. Two days after the regiment was mustered into the United States Volunteer service it was sent to St. Louis, Mo., and was assigned to General Fremont's Army. In October it marched under General Fremont to Springfield, and in December participated in the battle of Blackwater, Mo., where about 1,300 prisoners were captured. Col. Jefferson C. Davis was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers December 18, 1861, and was assigned to the command of a division, to which the Twenty-second was attached, with Lieut.-Col. John A. Hendricks in command of the regiment. On January 24, 1862, this regiment took part with General Curtis' command in the campaign against the Confederate General Price, then at Springfield, Mo., which resulted in the retreat of General Price. This regiment was severely engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., on March 6 and 7, 1862. During this battle Lieutenant-Colonel Hendricks was mortally wounded, while in command of the regiment on the first day of the battle, and died on the field. The command of the regiment after the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hendricks devolved upon Maj. David W. Daily. After the battle of Pea Ridge the regiment marched across Arkansas to Batesville, thence to Cape Girardeau, from thence to Corinth, Miss., and joined in the siege of that place. It was a part of the army under General Pope in the pursuit of the Confederates through Mississippi. Michael Gooding was commissioned as Colonel of the regiment June 13, 1862, and soon after took command. It campaigned in Northern Mississippi until the middle of August, 1862, when it joined Buell's Army and marched with it through Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville, reaching that city September 27th. The regiment marched out of Louisville with Buell's Army October 1st in the pursuit of Bragg, and on October 8th was in the severest part of the battle of Perryville, Ky., losing 50 per cent. of the men who went into the battle. Of this loss there were fifty-six killed, including Lieut.-Col. Squire Isham Kieth. On October 13th the regiment had a severe skirmish near Lancaster, Ky., and followed in the pursuit of Bragg to Crab Orchard. It was in the march through Kentucky from Crab Orchard to Nashville, Tenn. When Rosecrans' Army, in the latter part of December, 1862, commenced its forward movement against Murfreesboro, the Twenty-second was in the column, and was engaged in the fight at Nolensville, December 26th, losing several of the men wounded. On December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, the regiment bore its full share of the fighting in the battle of Stone's River. When Rosecrans commenced his campaign through Middle Tennessee in June, 1862, the Twenty-second found itself still in the division commanded by its first Colonel, Jefferson C. Davis, now commanding the First Division, Twentieth Corps. In this campaign the regiment was on the battle line June 26th at Liberty Gap. It crossed the Tennessee river with its division in the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign on August 30th, marching across Sand Mountain to the foot of Lookout Mountain, and here, with its brigade, Col. P. Sidney Post commanding, was detached and assigned to special duty until after the battle of Chickamauga. Though not an active participant in the battle, it rendered very efficient service with its brigade in the entire Chickamauga campaign, hereinafter set forth. After the battle of Chickamauga, in the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, the Twenty-second Indiana was assigned to the First Brigade of Maj.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's Division (Second) of the Fourth Army Corps. With Sheridan's Division it went into the battles about Chattanooga, moving out in the battle line on November 23d, and on November 25th was on the charging line in the assault on Missionary Ridge, scaling the steep ascent and aiding in capturing the enemy's works at the crest. After this battle this regiment was sent with its division to East Tennessee. At Blain's Cross Roads, East Tennessee, on December 23d, the regiment veteranized, and in February, 1864, returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. At the expiration of the veteran furlough the regiment rejoined the Army of the Cumberland, and was assigned to the Third Brigade (Col. Dan McCook), Second Division (Brig.-Gen. Jeff. C. Davis), Fourteenth Corps (Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer).

The regiment participated in the Atlanta campaign, and was in the battles of Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resacca, Rome, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, battle and siege of Atlanta, the battle of Jonesboro, and marched into Atlanta with Sherman. When Sherman divided his army, and with the portion under his command began his "march to the sea," the Twenty-second was with its old commander, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, on that march. It participated in the capture of Savannah in December, 1864. It was with Sherman in the battle of Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865, and again with Sherman in the last battle of his army, at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. The regiment was mustered out in the city of Washington in June, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND INDIANA INFANTRY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

On the Chickamauga campaign this regiment formed a part of Col. P. Sidney Post's Brigade (First), Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis' Division (First), Maj.-Gen. Alex. D. McCook's Corps (Twentieth). While the regiment was not actually engaged in the battle of Chickamauga September 19 and 20, 1863, it was faithfully discharging its duty in connection with General Rosecrans' Army during all of the time. The part assigned to Post's Brigade on the Chickamauga campaign was an important one, and was from the first to the last an assignment, that was full of hard and sleepless service, surrounded continuously and in every movement with great danger, and requiring at all times great judgment and discretion on the part of officers and men alike. In the advance of Rosecrans' Army towards Chattanooga, Gen. Jefferson C. Davis' Division reached Winston, a point forty-two miles southwest of Chattanooga on the south side of the Tennessee River at the foot of Lookout Mountain on September 4th, and remained there until the division was ordered forward September 10th. On this last named date, Post's Brigade was ordered to remain at Winston to guard the trains and supplies of the Twentieth Corps while the other two brigades were ordered to advance. The orders to Colonel Post required that not only should he guard the wagon trains of the corps, but that he should "guard and hold the several roads belonging to this mountain pass." In compliance with this order, Colonel Post moved the Twenty-second Indiana, the Seventy-fifth and Fifty-ninth Illinois Regiments up the mountain and posted them so as to secure all of the roads leading onto, across and along the mountain. The cavalry train was also brought up from Stevenson and placed in charge of Colonel Post. The next order received by Colonel Post (September 15th) was to move all of the trains of the Twentieth Corps and the trains of the cavalry corps to the front. General Sheridan's ammunition train was the first sent up the mountain. This moving of trains was commenced on the night of September 15th. Colonel Post in his report says: "The night was very dark, but by detailing seven companies from my command to assist them, the trains were kept steadily moving forward during the whole night. During the following day and night all the trains of the corps and cavalry cleared the ascent." At the summit of the mountain the brigade remained under orders until September 18th, guarding the trains and the mountain passes then being threatened by the enemy. On September 18th, the brigade received orders to move forward, and the regiment with the brigade, moved out and pushed forward toward its corps headquarters, reaching Stevens' Gap about 11 p. m. of that day, having advanced 23 miles in about twelve hours. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of September, Colonel Post received orders from Major-General McCook, the corps commander, to remain at Stevens' Gap and "to hold that position at all hazards, but if compelled to abandon the Gap, to retire along the mountain road to Chattanooga, contesting the ground inch by inch." Bragg's advance at Chickamauga began at Alexander's Bridge on the morning of September 18th and the situation now demanded the greatest vigilance and judgment in the movement of each portion of Rosecrans' Army. Knowing these facts, Colonel Post after receiving the foregoing order from General McCook reports that he "accordingly made the proper dispositions to hold the mountain pass from whatever direction it might be assailed, and also to afford protection to the large cavalry train collected there. About four o'clock of the morning of the 20th, I received an order from Major-General McCook to move forward to the battlefield by way of Crawfish Springs, and to send all the trains by the mountain road to Chattanooga. I put the trains in motion immediately, sending with them 67 prisoners of war, under charge of Sergeant McCune commanding the provost guard of this brigade, at the same time I passed down the mountain and procured some guides and pressed forward with all possible speed toward Crawfish Springs. As I advanced the cannonading in my front and upon my flank warned me of my critical position and the danger of being cut off from the main body of the army. I thoroughly informed myself concerning all roads and byways leading back into the valley by which I could reach the army under shelter of Lookout Mountain if the enemy should be found in such force in my front as to render it impossible to cut my way through. At the Ringgold road I found the enemy apparently in considerable force. I caused a heavy line of skirmishers to be deployed, under charge of Capt. Robert Hale, provost marshal on my staff, and drove them from my front up the road leading toward Ringgold, while at the same time throwing my advance guard well out, I kept my column moving forward toward Crawfish Springs where I reported to Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding the cavalry corps at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. My men had borne up under the heat and dust of the rapid march with admirable spirit, and the success with which they had contended with the enemy gave promise of what might be expected of them in the contest in which I anticipated soon to lead them." At the time the Twenty-second Indiana reached Crawfish Springs with its brigade on Sunday, September 20th, all communications with its corps (McCook's) had been cut off, and it was impossible to rejoin the corps, as ordered. General Mitchell then ordered Colonel Post with his brigade to remain with the cavalry corps and move back into the Lookout Mountain Valley toward Chattanooga. After marching until within an hour of daylight of the morning of September 21st, the command went into bivouac. During the most of the 21st and 22d the Twenty-second Regiment skirmished with the enemy, assisting in holding Bragg's advance in check and in the afternoon of the 22d rejoined McCook's Corps at Chattanooga. The regiment with its brigade had for three days been in close proximity with the enemy's heavy force, marching, skirmishing and fighting and in danger of being completely cut off from our army, had marched in that time over thirty miles, and although not *actually* in the battle of Chickamauga, it had marched and fought almost through the enemy's camp! Colonel Post says in his report: "The endurance of my men, their willing and uncomplaining perseverance on this tedious march and during their watchful nights, deserves particular mention. Never have I seen men more desirous of doing their whole duty, and their success was equal to their desire. They did their full duty well." A monument is erected to this regiment near the road west of the Widow Glenn house with the following inscription:

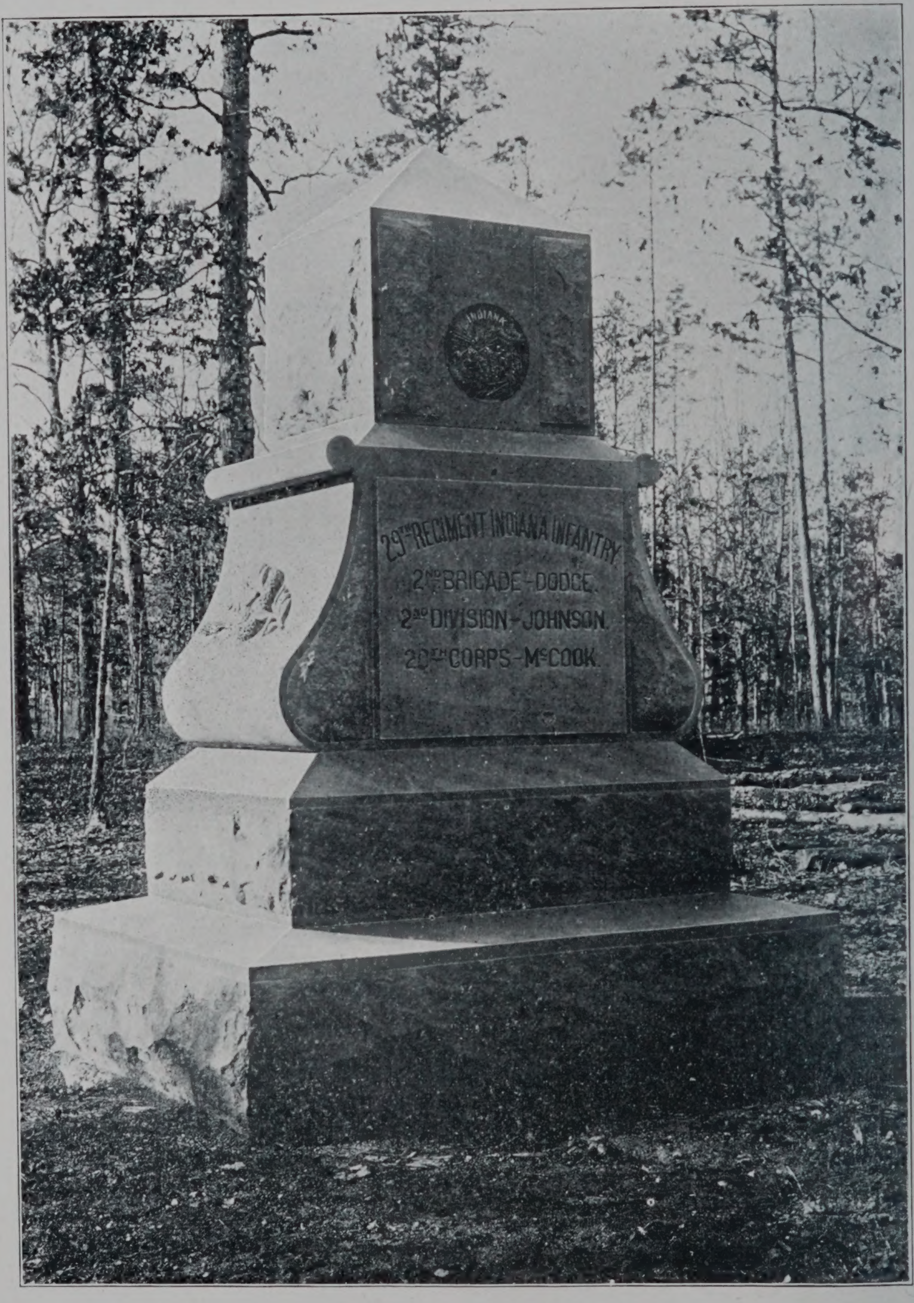
INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Col. Michael Gooding, Commanding.
First Brigade (Post).
First Division (Davis).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).

Marched from Stevens' Gap, September 20th, guarding supply train off Lookout Mountain on left and rear of enemy. Had slight skirmish at Chattanooga Creek, but succeeded in getting train within the Union line with loss of a few men and horses captured. Arrived at Crawfish Springs about 3 p. m., and took position with cavalry forces commanded by General Mitchell, and marched from there about 5 p. m. same day, arriving in Chattanooga Valley at the foot of Lookout Mountain about 8 p. m.


INDIANA
29TH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY
2ND BRIGADE - DODGE.
2ND DIVISION - JOHNSON.
20TH CORPS - McCOOK.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

On North Kelly Field Line.

TWENTY-NINTH INDIANA REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment was organized at Laporte, Indiana, and was mustered into service for three years on the 27th day of August, 1861, with John F. Miller as Colonel. It was ordered to Kentucky and was assigned to the command of General Rousseau, and went into camp at Camp Nevin, Ky., on October 9th. It remained in Kentucky, at Munfordville and Bowling Green, until March 1862, when Rousseau's Brigade was assigned to General McCook's Division, in Buell's Army, and with it marched to the Tennessee River, reaching Shiloh on the morning of April 7th. It was actively engaged in the battle of Shiloh and was under fire more than five hours, losing heavily in killed and wounded. It took part with the army in the siege of Corinth, Miss., and upon the evacuation of that place, marched with Buell's army to Northern Tennessee and into Kentucky, joining in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky and into Tennessee, reaching Nashville the fore part of December, 1862. General Buell having been relieved of the command of the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans being assigned to that command, the Twenty-ninth, with the Army of the Cumberland, participated in the battle of Stone's River on December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863. In this engagement the Twenty-ninth Indiana bore a conspicuous part as was attested by the large number of men and officers killed and wounded in that engagement. On the march from Nashville to Stone's River, the Twenty-ninth took part in skirmishes with the enemy at Lavergne and Quincy. The regiment remained at Murfreesboro until Rosecrans' forward movement in June, 1863, and went into the campaign in Middle Tennessee with Rosecrans' Army and was engaged in the battle of Tullahoma, and afterwards in the Chattanooga and Chickamauga campaign. In the Chickamauga campaign the Twenty-ninth was attached to the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Joseph B. Dodge, Second Division commanded by Brig.-Gen. Richard W. Johnson and Twentieth Army Corps commanded by Maj.-Gen. Alexander McD. McCook. It came into the battle of Chickamauga about noon on September 19th, on what is known as the Brock field, about a mile east of the Brotherton house, near the Alexander & Reed Bridge road, and with Dodge's command was actively engaged in the charge resulting in the repulse of the enemy, driving them nearly a mile to the line known as the Winfrey field line, but to the south of the Winfrey field, on the south side of the road, where its heaviest fighting was done on the afternoon of the 19th, and in the night fight in which Colonel Baldwin of the Sixth Indiana was killed. After the battle of Chickamauga and upon the return of the army to Chattanooga, this regiment was sent to Bridgeport, Ala., and camped there until in January, 1864, when it veteranized and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. Upon returning to the field at the close of its veteran furlough, the regiment was stationed at Chattanooga, where it remained until December, 1864, and was then sent to Decatur, Ala., and on the 27th of December, 1864, was engaged in the battle with the enemy at that place. It then returned to Chattanooga and remained at that place until May, 1865, when it was sent to Dalton, Ga., and there participated in a skirmish with the enemy. From Dallas the regiment was marched to Marietta, Ga., where it was stationed until October 1865, doing post duty. The regiment remained in the service until December 2, 1865, at which time, at Marietta, Ga., it was mustered out of service, and returned to Indianapolis. Colonel Miller who went with the regiment into the field at its muster, and had been from February 1862, stationed and serving as post and Brigade Commander, at Nashville and elsewhere, was promoted Brigadier-General, January 5, 1864, after which Lieut.-Col. David

M. Dunn, who had command of the regiment in all of its battles, was, March 1, 1864, promoted and commissioned as Colonel of the regiment, but was not mustered as Colonel.

THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

In regard to the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Chickamauga, we give the following report, which was made by Lieut.-Col. Dunn immediately after the battle.

HDQRS. 29TH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., September 27, 1863.

Sir—I herewith hand you, as per your order, my report of the part taken by the Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the battle on the 19th and 20th inst. near Crawfish Springs, Ga:

This regiment, after marching 200 miles (after leaving Tullahoma), arrived and encamped at the foot of Lookout Mountain, at Will's Gap. On the morning of the 18th instant we marched and rejoined the division, and relieved the Thirty-second Indiana on picket duty about 4 a. m.

On the morning of the 19th instant I was ordered to withdraw my pickets silently, and to act as rear guard to the brigade into camp.

After arriving in camp and drawing rations we took the advance of the brigade toward the left of our army where heavy cannonading could be distinctly heard. We marched about 12 miles, when we arrived in rear of General Thomas' line of battle (about 1 p. m.) upon which the enemy was making a heavy attack. Our brigade was directed to relieve General Hazen's Brigade. My regiment, being on the right and front, was soon deployed, and I was ordered to charge the enemy at double quick. I gave the order, and the men rushed forward cheering lustily, and never stopped until they had routed the enemy from his temporary fortifications, killing many and taking a large number of prisoners. We pursued them about one and a half miles, when we were ordered to halt, having no protection on our right from a flank movement of the enemy. After we halted our brigade was again formed in two lines, my regiment in the first line on the left of the brigade (the two regiments forming the second line at the commencement of the engagement having been brought to the front in our pursuit of the enemy participated freely in the fight), my left resting on the supposed right of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. We remained in this position, having our front protected by a line of skirmishers, until near the close of the evening, receiving occasional shots of musketry and grape from the enemy. About dark my regiment was relieved and placed in the second line, and joined the Thirty-second Indiana on the left. We were lying in this position, when shortly after dark, we were all startled by a furious attack of the enemy on our front and right flank. The attack was so sudden, though not unexpected, that my men became somewhat confused, but immediately regained their places in line and assisted in silencing the fire of the enemy. I was then ordered to move my regiment to the right to protect our flank. I remained in this position until about 9 p. m., when we returned into camp in rear of First Brigade. On the morning of the 20th instant built breast-works in front of our lines as we were encamped (being in reserve), and remained there until about half past 10 a. m., the enemy attacking our first line and being repulsed. About half past 10 a. m. our line was changed, forming to the front on the left company, and marched forward about 200 yards, and joined on the left of the Sixteenth Regulars. While in this position we poured a galling fire into the enemy's attacking column, that passed our front about 100 or 150 yards distant, disorganizing them very much. They tried to plant a battery but were prevented by our well directed fire. We then moved back about 15 rods and formed in rear of the Second Ohio, and built breastworks. In this position we were very much annoyed by sharpshooters, and remained in this position until 4 p. m., when the enemy came up in our front and poured into us a very destructive fire of musketry and artillery. We, however, held the enemy in check until ordered to retreat, and fell back over an open field under a severe fire from the enemy. We reformed on a hill three-quarters of a mile to our rear, and marched from there to camp near Rossville, in charge of Capt. J. H. M. Jenkins.

I cannot speak too highly of both officers and men, and must notice especially the conduct of Major Collins and Capt. J. H. M. Jenkins."

Colonel J. B. Dodge who was in command of the brigade to which the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Indiana Regiments were attached at Chickamauga, reports at the close of the batte of Chickamauga, "that out of an aggregate of 1,130 who went into the engagement, there remain but 598 effective men," being a loss of 47 per cent. of this brigade in the two days' battle, the loss of the Twenty-ninth Regiment being 172. The State of Indiana has made the position of this regiment on Sunday, September 20th, conspicuous by the erection of a monument on Dodge's Brigade line north of the Kelly field, on which is the following legend:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. David M. Dunn, Commanding.
Second Brigade (Dodge).
Second Division (Johnson).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, about 1 p. m., this regiment, with its brigade, reached a position in line near the Brock field, charged the enemy and drove him back across the north end of the same into the timber near the Winfrey farm, and remained there until night-fall, when it took part in resisting the night attack of Cheatham's and Cleburne's Divisions.

September 20th, 10 a. m., marched to northeast corner of the Kelly field and became heavily engaged and held the line against all assaults until 6 p. m. Loss: killed, 11; wounded, 93; captured, 68.

A marker is placed on Dodge's line south of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road near the Preston Smith (Confederate) monument to mark the position of this regiment at the close of the charge in the engagement September 19th with the following inscription:

INDIANA.

Twenty-ninth Infantry (Dunn).
Second Brigade (Dodge).
Second Division (Johnson).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Thirtieth Regiment was organized at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and mustered into the United States service for three years on September 24, 1861, with Sion S. Bass as Colonel. It was assigned to the brigade of General McCook soon after going to Kentucky, and moved with Buell's army to Munfordville and Bowling Green, and in March, 1862, marched to Nashville, Tenn. From Nashville, it went with Buell's Army to the battle of Shiloh, and participated in that battle on April 7, 1862. At the battle of Shiloh, Colonel Bass, while in command of his regiment was severely wounded and died within a few days thereafter at Paducah, Ky. Shortly after the death of Colonel Bass, Liuet.-Col. Joseph B. Dodge was appointed and commissioned as Colonel of the regiment. While the loss of Colonel Bass at the battle of Shiloh was a very severe blow to the regiment, their loss, in addition to that of the Colonel, in killed and wounded, was very severe. After the battle of Shiloh, this regiment participated in the siege of Corinth, and afterwards marched with Buell's Army through Alabama and Tennessee into Kentucky. In October and November 1862 the regiment was an active participant in the pursuit of Bragg beyond Crab Orchard, Kentucky, and was engaged in the battle of Perryville and many other skirmishes had with the enemy in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky and Tennessee. It moved with General Rosecrans' Army to Nashville, and in his forward movement from Nashville towards Murfreesboro this regiment was with the army. On December 31, 1862, and on January 1 and 2, 1863, it fought with its brigade, the Second, commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. N. Kirk, of Brig.-Gen. R. W. Johnson's Division of the right wing of Rosecrans' Army, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, through the entire three days' battle of Stone's River, losing very heavily in killed and wounded. It participated in Rosecrans' campaign from Middle Tennessee, taking part in the battle of Tullahoma, and in all of the skirmishes with Bragg's Army until it crossed the Tennessee River. On the Chattanooga and Chickamauga campaign this regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, then in command of Col. Joseph B. Dodge (the Colonel of this regiment), Second Division commanded by Brig.-Gen. Richard W. Johnson, and Twentieth Army Corps commanded by Maj.-Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, with Lieut.-Col. Orrin D. Hurd in command of the regiment. In the battle of Chickamauga this regiment came on to the field about noon of September 19, 1863, and went into action first at the Brock field east of the Brotherton house, and was engaged all afternoon in assisting in driving the enemy the distance of about a mile east of where they first went into action, and was there on the afternoon and again in the night fight with Dodge's Brigade, on the Alexander and Reed's Bridge road immediately south of the Winfrey field line. After the battle of Chickamauga and the return of the army to Chattanooga, the regiment remained at different stations in Tennessee, and a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Blue Springs, Tenn., in January 1864. The non-veterans remained at Blue Springs until in April, 1864, the veterans having returned to the field, the entire regiment rejoined the Army of the Cumberland under command of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas for the Atlanta campaign. On this campaign this regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. It took part in the Atlanta campaign with its brigade and corps in the following battles: Catoosa Springs, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Dalton, Oostenaula River, Kingston, Pumpkin Vine Creek, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station.

After the fall of Atlanta, and the occupation of that city by Sherman's Army, the non-veterans of the army were sent home to Indiana and mustered out of the

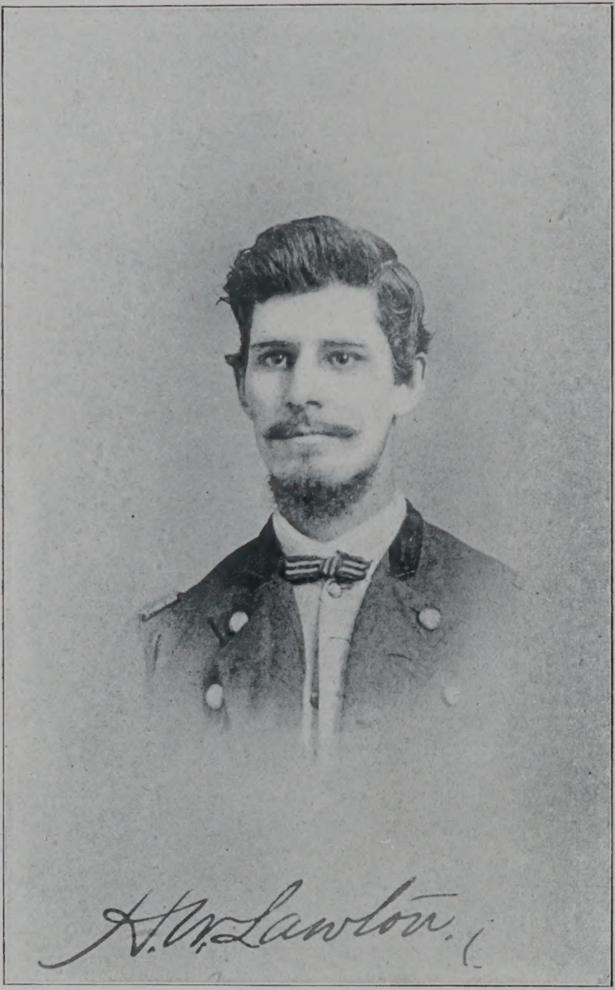
COLONEL JOSEPH B. DODGE.

Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Infantry.

Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S VOLS.

Sergeant Company E, Ninth Indiana Infantry, April 24, 1861.
First Lieutenant Company A, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, September 24, 1861.
Promoted Captain May 17, 1862.
Commanded Company A, Thirtieth Indiana, at Chickamauga.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirtieth Indiana, February 19, 1865.



[Photograph of 1865]

Lieutenant U. S. A. July 28, 1866.
Captain U. S. A. March 20, 1870.
Major-Inspector-General U. S. A. September 18, 1888.
Lieutenant-Colonel-Inspector-General U. S. A. February 12, 1889.
Colonel-Inspector-General U. S. A, July 7, 1898.
Brigadier-General U. S. V. May 4, 1898.
Major-General U. S. V. July 8, 1898.
Killed in Battle—Philippines—December 19, 1899.

service, and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a residuary regiment of seven companies by order of Gen. Thomas J. Wood, and Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Lawton, since so famous in the Spanish-American war and in the war in the Philippines, was placed in command of this battalion, and with the Fourth Army Corps under command of General Thomas, moved northward and joined General Thomas' Army at Nashville, Tenn. On the march from Atlanta to Nashville, this regiment participated in the battles of Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin. It was with the command of Gen. Thomas J. Wood, Fourth Army Corps in the severe battle of Nashville with Hood's Army, on December 15, 1864, and joined in the pursuit and rout of Hood, until it reached Huntsville, Ala., and there remained in camp with the Fourth Army Corps until March, 1865, when it moved with the Fourth Army Corps into East Tennessee, and with that corps to Nashville after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. The regiment camped at Nashville until June 1865, when it was sent to Texas as a part of the army of occupation under General Sheridan, until its final muster out.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

In the battle of Chickamauga, this regiment was one of the regiments composing the Second Brigade (Dodge), Second Division (Johnson), Twentieth Corps (McCook), and was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Orrin D. Hurd. On the night of September 18, 1863, the regiment with its brigade, marched from a position about four miles from Crawfish Springs, reaching Crawfish Springs in the early morning of the 19th, the battle being then on. The regiment moved northward until it reached a position near the Brotherton house, and then eastward to take a position in the line. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th, Colonel Dodge received an order to move his brigade into position and relieve General Hazen's Brigade, as this last named brigade had been so long engaged with the enemy that its supply of ammunition was about exhausted. Colonel Dodge at once moved his brigade to the right on the south side of the Brock field, and found the Union troops hotly engaged. Here the enemy's line, attacking obliquely to that of Colonel Dodge, he changed direction from forward, under fire, and the movement being executed he at once ordered a charge, the Thirtieth Regiment being on the left of the brigade.

Of this charge, Colonel Dodge in his report says: "The order was gallantly obeyed by both officers and men, and the enemy gave way in utter rout and confusion. We drove them in this manner nearly or quite one mile (some officers think further), when, finding that my line was getting broken in consequence of killed and wounded, and that I had no supports on either flank, I ordered a halt."

Again, just before dark of that day the enemy attacked in strong force, sweeping around the right flank of the brigade. Before this attack had been repulsed, darkness had set in, but the brigade with this regiment was pushed forward and the enemy was again repulsed. In this last charge in the darkness, Colonel Dodge got into the enemy's lines and was captured, but succeeded in making his escape and returned to his brigade.

On the morning of September 20th, Dodge's Brigade was moved to the left and went into position on the Kelly field line, where a hastily constructed line of breastworks was made of logs, and the regiment awaited the attack, which was soon made by the enemy in very strong force. Lieutenant-Colonel Hurd in his report of the part taken by this regiment on September 20th, says: "There was no firing of any consequence until about 9 o'clock, when the enemy again made his appearance along our whole front and again charged us, but was repulsed with heavy loss. I was now moved to the left into a gap and became engaged, but in a few moments the enemy fell back and firing again checked. Part of my regiment was sent on the skirmish line, and troops kept forming on our left, as it became evident from the cloud of dust that the enemy was massing on that point. At about 12 m., our suppositions were confirmed by his making a heavy assault upon our front and left, driving the latter back a short distance, when we rallied and checked him, after regaining our position. All was now quiet in our front until about 3 p. m., when the enemy again attacked and a fight of about one hour took place."

The enemy having been repulsed in front of the regiment in the last charges, above referred to, the fighting of the Thirtieth in the battle of Chickamauga closed. Lieutenant-Colonel Hurd closes his report with the following: "This has proved the hardest battle in which this regiment ever had part, as at Shiloh and Stone's River we had more than twice the number of men engaged, while the total loss of each was not so great as this. There is no record that will show harder fighting and better behavior of men than was displayed in this battle under the most trying circumstances. The officers and men were as cool as though on parade —I heartily thank them for their conduct, assuring them that they have again merited the names of true soldiers and patriots."

The State of Indiana has marked the position occupied by this regiment on Sunday, September 30, 1863, on Dodge's Brigade line, north line of the Kelly field with a monument which bears the following inscription:

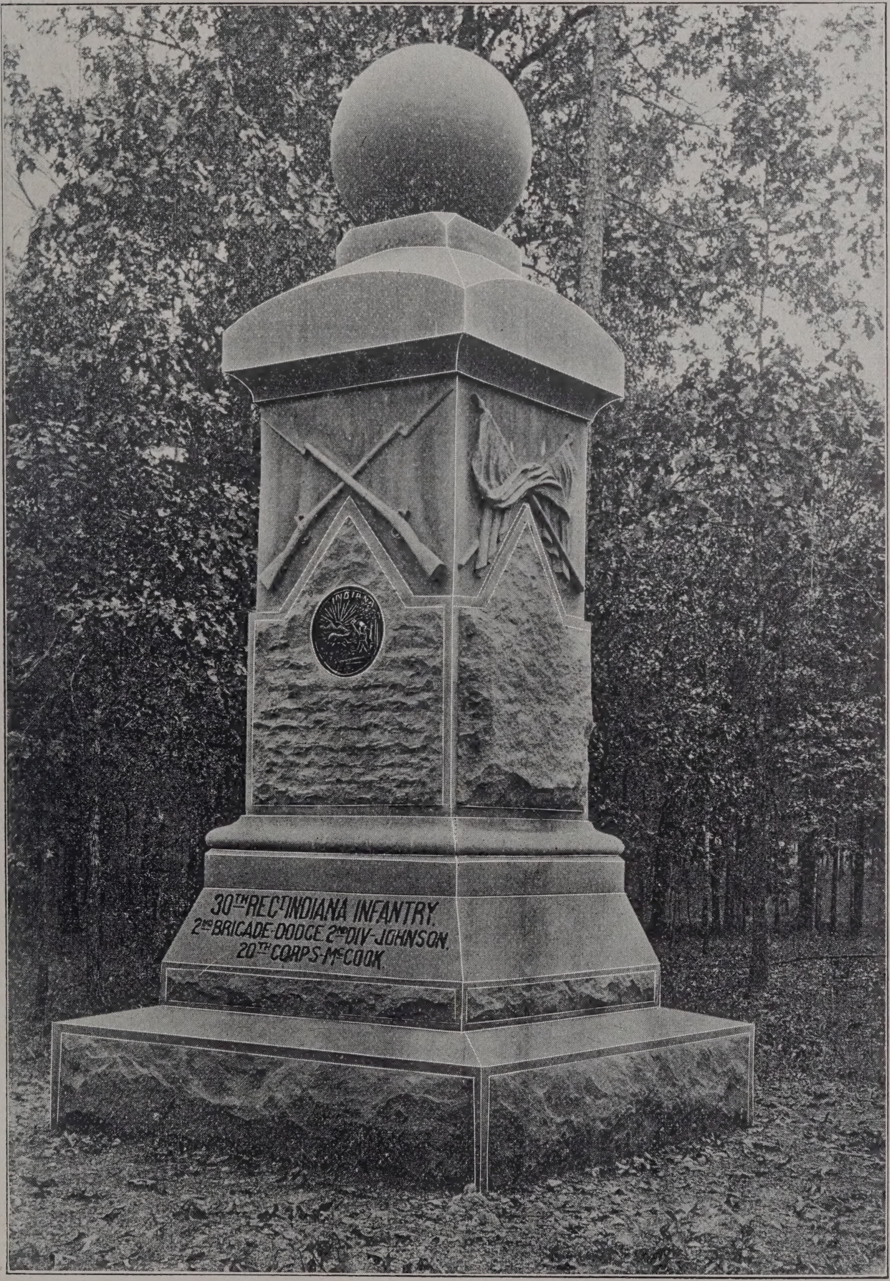
INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
THIRTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Lieut.-Col. Orrin D. Hurd, Commanding.
Second Brigade (Dodge).
Second Division (Johnson).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).

September 19, 1863, this regiment, with its brigade, came into the field near Crawfish Springs at 1 p. m., moved to the left and went into action north of the Brock field, driving the enemy some distance in a bitterly contested struggle. After some movements to the left, night came on, when the enemy attacked, and after two hours' fighting, the regiment moved to the line southeast of the Kelly field, morning of September 20th and resisted an assault at 9 a. m.; was then removed to this position and at 12 m. was heavily attacked, but held the line. At 5 p. m. was again attacked and soon after withdrew under orders to the woods west of the Kelly field, thence to Rossville.

Casualties: Killed, two officers, eight men; wounded, five officers, fifty men; captured, four officers, fifty-seven men. Total one hundred twenty-six.

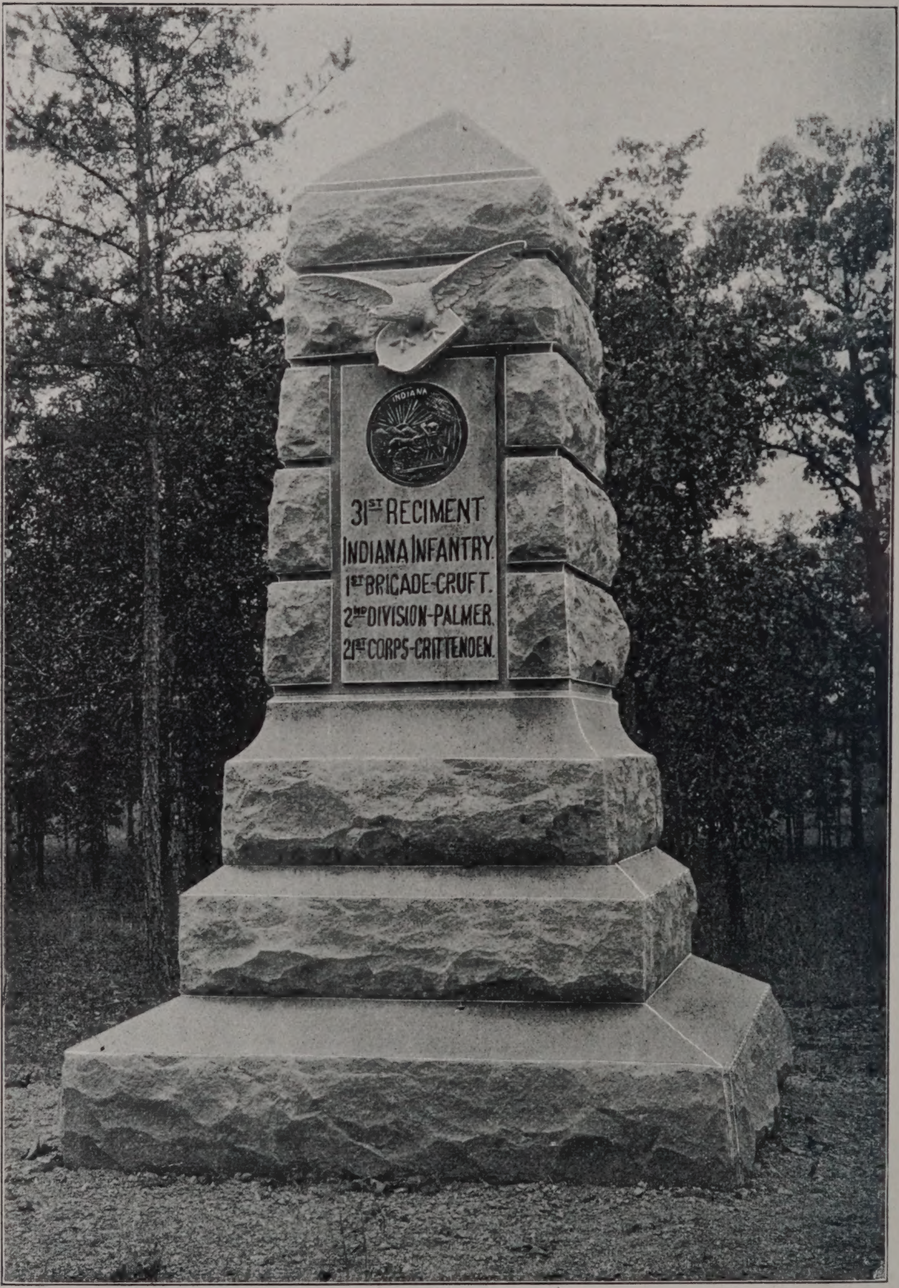
A marker has also been erected to mark the position where this regiment did its hard fighting on the afternoon of the 19th. This marker is placed south of the Brotherton-Reed's Bridge road, south of the prolongation of the west line of the Winfrey field, and near the Preston Smith (Confederate) Monument. Inscription on marker:

INDIANA.
Thirtieth Regiment (Hurd).
Second Brigade (Dodge).
Second Division (Johnson).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).
Saturday, September 19, 1863, 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.


30TH REGT INDIANA INFANTRY.
2ND BRIGADE-DODGE 2ND DIV-JOHNSON.
20TH CORPS-MCCOOK.
INDIANA

THIRTIETH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

Northeast Kelly Field.


INDIANA
31ST REGIMENT
INDIANA INFANTRY.
1ST BRIGADE-CRUFT.
2ND DIVISION-PALMER.
21ST CORPS-CRITTENDEN.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

Kelly Field Line, East.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Infantry was mustered into the service of the United States for three years at Terre Haute on September 20, 1861, with Col. Charles Cruft in command. Soon after its muster-in, it was sent to Kentucky, and went into camp at Calhoun on Green River, where it camped until a few days before the siege of Ft. Donaldson was commenced. It was then ordered forward to join Grant's Army in front of Ft. Donaldson, and reached that battlefield in time to participate in the severe engagement on February 13 and 14, 1862, and was present at the surrender of Ft. Donaldson on February 15th. The loss of the regiment in the battle of Ft. Donaldson was 68. After the battle of Ft. Donaldson and Grant's Army was moved to Shiloh, the Thirty-first was sent to Shiloh, and was one of the first regiments engaged on the first day of that memorable battle, and was kept on the fighting line on both days of the battle. Its loss at the battle of Shiloh was 142 killed and wounded. After this engagement it was assigned to the Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio, commanded by Gen. Nelson, and under him participated in the siege of Corinth, Miss. After the siege of Corinth, this regiment moved with Buell's Army through Alabama and Tennessee, and remained with Buell's Army in its retreat to Louisville, Ky., arriving at Louisville in the last days of September 1862. Colonel Cruft was appointed and commissioned as Brigadier-General of Volunteers on July 6, 1862, and Lieut.-Col. John Osborn was appointed and commissioned as Colonel of this regiment. This regiment formed a part of General Buell's Army in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, taking part in all of the battles and skirmishes of that campaign, reaching Nashville with the army under General Rosecrans, who had succeeded General Buell in the command of that army. On its arrival at Nashville it was assigned to Brigadier-General Cruft's Brigade, Brigadier-General Palmer's Division of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden's Corps (the Twenty-first), of the left wing of Rosecrans' Army. It advanced with the army towards Murfreesboro in December and took an active part in the battle of Stone's River on December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863. In the battle of Stone's River the regiment lost 51 in killed and wounded. After the battle of Stone's River the regiment was encamped at Cripple Creek, Tenn., a short distance from Murfreesboro, where it remained guarding a mountain pass, until the forward movement of Rosecrans' Army in 1863, and participated with the army in the campaign through Middle Tennessee, from which Bragg was driven beyond the Tennessee to Chattanooga. This regiment then, with the brigade to which it was attached, First Brigade (Cruft), Second Division (Palmer), Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden), entered upon the Chattanooga and Chickamauga campaign, and was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga on both the 19th and 20th of September, 1863. After the army fell back to Chattanooga, this regiment, under orders, crossed the Tennessee River and encamped at Bridgeport, Ala., until January 1, 1864, when it re-enlisted and was reorganized as a veteran regiment, and in February, 1864, was sent to Indianapolis on veteran furlough. At the expiration of its veteran furlough it was returned to the field and rejoined the Army of the Cumberland in March, 1864. When Sherman's forward movement. the Atlanta campaign, was being arranged, this regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, then commanded by the first colonel of the regiment, Brig.-Gen. Charles Cruft, the First Division commanded on the campaign by Gen. David S. Stanley, who, upon the advancement of Gen. O. O. Howard to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, was transferred to the command of the Fourth Corps. Succeeding General Stanley in the command of the division was Brig.-Gen. William Grose, and in the closing weeks of the campaign, Gen. Nathan Kimball, both Indiana men, the first having entered the service as the Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, and the latter as the Colonel of the Fourteenth. The regiment participated with the Army of the Cumberland in all of the battles and engagements of the Atlanta campaign, from Rocky Face Ridge to the last battle of the campaign at Lovejoy's Station, south of Atlanta, and returned with Sherman's victorious army to Atlanta. Upon the flank movement of Hood's Army around Atlanta, this regiment moved northward with the Fourth Corps, with the remainder of Sherman's army in pursuit of Hood. When Sherman's Army was divided at Gaylesville, Ala., this regiment accompanied the Fourth Corps to Pulaski, Tenn., and from that place back to Nashville, taking part in the battles of Columbia, Spring Hill, and Franklin, and went into Nashville on the first day of December, 1864. The regiment found its place in the line of battle on the 15th of December, 1864, when Thomas moved out from Nashville in his attack upon Hood's Army, then besieging Nashville. It remained with the Fourth Corps in pursuit and rout of Hood's Army after the battle of Nashville until Thomas had destroyed and broken up the enemy's forces until it had reached Huntsville, Ala., where it went into camp with its corps until in March, 1865, when it was sent with the Fourth Corps into East Tennessee in anticipation of an invasion of East Tennessee through Virginia. After the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, this regiment, with the Fourth Corps, was assembled and went into camp in the latter part of April, 1865, at Nashville, where it remained until the middle of June, 1865. The Fourth Corps was then transferred to New Orleans, reaching that city early in July. On its arrival at New Orleans it was attached to General Sheridan's Army and was sent into Texas, marching into the interior of that State and forming a part of Sheridan's Army of occupation. It remained in Texas until December 8, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service at Victoria and returned to Indiana.

THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

In the battle of Chickamauga the Thirty-first maintained its reputation as a fighting regiment, which it had so nobly won at Fort Donaldson, at Shiloh, and at Stone's River.

On the 18th of September, 1862, this regiment with its brigade, was bivouacked up McLemore's Cove on the left of the road leading south from Lee & Gordon's Mill. At 6:30 p. m. of that day this brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. Charles Cruft, the first Colonel of this regiment, was formed in column along the road ready to move northward across Chickamauga Creek as ordered, but was detained by the passage of the troops of the Fourteenth Corps, then being pushed as rapidly as possible northward to take their position on what became the next day the left of General Rosecrans' line in the bloody battle of Chickamauga. It was not until 10 p. m., that this regiment was able to take up the march. Moving northward it crossed the Chickamauga at Lee & Gordon's Mill at about 1 a. m. of September 19th. Upon reaching this point the brigade was immediately put in line of battle by its Division Commander, Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer, Second Division, Twenty-first Corps (Maj.-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden), and in this position lay on its arms the remainder of the night. Upon the opening of the battle on the 19th the other brigades of the division were ordered northward to join the line of Major-General Thomas, and at 11 a. m. Cruft's Brigade was ordered to follow the others. The Thirty-first Indiana then with the brigade moved north on the Lafayette and Chattanooga road until it reached the Brotherton house, when it rejoined its Division (Palmer's) north of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road. The general orders were to move in line of battle eastward to join on the right of the troops then engaged, the formation being in echelong with Cruft's Brigade in advance. The brigade had moved from its line of formation only about 400 yards eastward, as reported by General Cruft, when the skirmishers engaged those of the enemy and drove them back upon their main lines. Cruft's Brigade then pressed forward and engaged the enemy, the time being then about 12:30 p. m., and the position being the west line of the Brock field, and about 150 yards west of the Brock house, on the south side of the creek, south of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road. The brigade went into the engagement with the First Kentucky Infantry in support of the artillery of the division, the other three regiments forming a single line with the Second Kentucky on the right of the brigade, the *Thirty-first Indiana in the center*, and the Ninetieth Ohio on the left, the line extending N. 20 degrees East. The fighting was severe from the time of joining battle, and "lasted until 2:20 p. m., an hour and forty minutes, with but little intermission in the musketry on both sides." General Cruft reports that in this engagement, "The enemy made three very obstinate attempts to break my line by charges, and at each time were reenforced from the woods in the rear. They were on each occasion repulsed with apparently very heavy losses. My command behaved bravely, and steadily held the line. Not a straggler was observed going to the rear. The file closers did their duty, and every officer and man stood to his work." From 2:30 p. m. until about 3:50 p. m. there was a general cessation of firing along the front of this brigade, during which time ammunition arrived from the rear and the men replenished their cartridge boxes and their pockets. About 3:50 p. m. the battle again began to rage to the right of Cruft's Brigade, and extended rapidly towards the left, growing stronger and more severe until it reached and extended along the front of Grose's Brigade (Third), of Palmer's Division. The battle became more and more critical on the right, and orders were received by General Cruft from General Palmer to send such reenforcements to General Grose's Brigade as he could spare. In obedience to this order the Second Kentucky and the *Thirty-first Indiana* were ordered to the relief of Colonel Grose. "These two regiments reached Colonel Grose's line only to find it overpowered and giving way, stubbornly, under a most impetuous attack by overwhelming numbers, with its supporting lines on the right wholly gone." The situation now became critical in the extreme. The two regiments, the Second Kentucky and the Thirty-first Indiana, moved off to the right a short distance in order to avoid the retreating troops and engaged the enemy hotly, thus checking him and holding its position for a time and preventing a disastrous retreat, but was finally forced to the rear about a hundred yards, when they were reenforced by the Ninetieth Ohio and a regiment from Turchin's Brigade, when an impetuous charge was made upon the advancing enemy by the four regiments, including the Thirty-first Indiana. The charge was successful, and the lines of the enemy were broken and fled to the rear, and the Union line was restored and the ground previously lost being regained and firmly held until after nightfall. The position occupied by the Thirty-first Indiana during this second engagement of the afternoon of Saturday, September 19th, was north of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road, about one-half mile east of the Brotherton house. This regiment was after dark marched with its brigade to a position near the Kelly house and ordered to bivouac for the night. It was but a short time after they had gone into bivouac, when a severe engagement broke out to the front and right (the fight on Baldwin and Dodge's lines of the night of September 19th), and Cruft's Brigade was ordered to the scene of action. This regiment, with its brigade, was quickly under arms and marching through the darkness "to the sound of the enemy's guns." However, before reaching the place of this engagement, the firing ceased, and Cruft's Brigade was ordered to bivouac on the ground, which they had reached through the darkness. The lines were formed to the front as best could be done in the darkness, without fires and without supper, except as could be had from the haversack, the men settled down for the night. This proved to be the line that was to be occupied by the Thirty-first Indiana in the battle of Sunday, September 20th, the east Kelly field line. Instead of being a night of rest on this line it proved to be a night of active preparation for the morning's conflict. General Cruft says in his report: "During the night and by daylight of the morning of the 20th, the various regiments of the brigade had constructed rough log breastworks along the front. There were but few tools in the hands of the men, but they worked cheerfully and industriously with what they had, and availed themselves of every device to provide some protection."

In the formation of Cruft's Brigade for the battle of September 20th, the Thirty-first Indiana was again on the front line with the Second Kentucky. Of the battle of that morning General Cruft reports: "The attack commenced on our front at 7:40 a. m. It was very sharp and determined, and consisted of a series of assaults by the musketry and occasional artillery, continuing until about 12 m. Musketry and artillery were required almost constantly along the brigade line, during these four hours, to repel the enemy." The Confederate troops engaged in the assaults on the Kelly field line, of which line the Thirty-first formed a part, were those of Polk's and Hill's Corps, some of the very best-fighting troops of Bragg's Army.

The punishment and loss inflicted on the Confederates by the Union east Kelly field line seems to have been sufficient to prevent any further serious attacks upon that portion of Thomas' line. At about 3 p. m. the troops of General Hazen's Brigade were withdrawn from this portion of the Union left, and again the Thirty-first Indiana and the Second Kentucky were ordered out, as in Saturday's battle, to fill the gap and hold the line, and it was done. At about 5 p. m. General Cruft received orders to withdraw his troops and take position in the woods to the west of the Kelly house and the Lafayette and Chattanooga road. At the time that this order was given there was no intimation that the movement was to be the beginning of a withdrawal from the battlefield; it was supposed by General Cruft and the officers and men that the brigade was being sent to the relief and support of our lines to the right. This movement took place while General Thomas was making the hard battle at Harker's Hill and Sondgrass Hill, and the movement of this brigade was in that direction. On reaching the Lafayette road the regiment was ordered to move toward Chattanooga. The brigade moved to the rear until it reached the summit of Missionary Ridge, where it was halted and a line of battle was formed facing to the front. Later the brigade was ordered to Rossville, to which place it moved in good order.

On the morning of September 21st it was marched east again from Rossville to the top of Missionary Ridge, north of Rossville Gap, and formed in line of battle with the right resting near the road through Rossville Gap. Breastworks were constructed and all preparations made to meet the advance of Bragg's Army. The Thirty-first remained on this line during the day and when the brigade was withdrawn, at 9 o'clock on the night of September 21st, three companies of this regiment were ordered to remain with the pickets until daylight of the 22d, when they fell back and rejoined their brigade at Chattanooga.

Cruft's Brigade went into the battle of Chickamauga with an effective force of 1,280, and in the battles of September 19th and 20th lost 303 in killed and wounded. The State of Indiana, with a full appreciation of the gallantry and services of its Thirty-first regiment during the battle of Chickamauga, has erected a monument in its honor on the battle line, east of the Kelly field, at the point occupied by this regiment on that day. The following legend in bronze is placed on the monument:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Col. John T. Smith, Commanding.
First Brigade (Cruft).
Second Division (Palmer).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

This regiment became engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, Saturday, September 19, 1863, about 12 m., on the enemy's line at a point about three-quarters of a mile east of the Lafayette road near the Brock field. For two hours the battle raged with great fury, resulting in the enemy being driven from his position. In the engagement the regiment expended an average of fifty rounds of ammunition per man. Later in the afternoon the regiment joined in a charge against the advancing enemy and repulsed him. The regiment bivouacked near the Kelly field.

Early Sunday morning, September 20th, this regiment took position on the line where this monument stands. Here, during the day, the enemy made several fierce assaults, but the position was held until 5 p. m., when the regiment was ordered to retire.

Casualties: Killed, 1 officer, 4 men; wounded, 2 officers, 59 men; missing, 17 men. Total, 83.

Two markers have also been erected by the State to preserve the history of the positions occupied by this regiment September 19th. In Brock field, 150 yards west of Brock house, south of Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road, and south of the creek, a marker bearing this inscription in bronze:

INDIANA.

Thirty-first Regiment Infantry (Smith).
First Brigade (Cruft).
Second Division (Palmer).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 1 p. m. to 4 p. m.

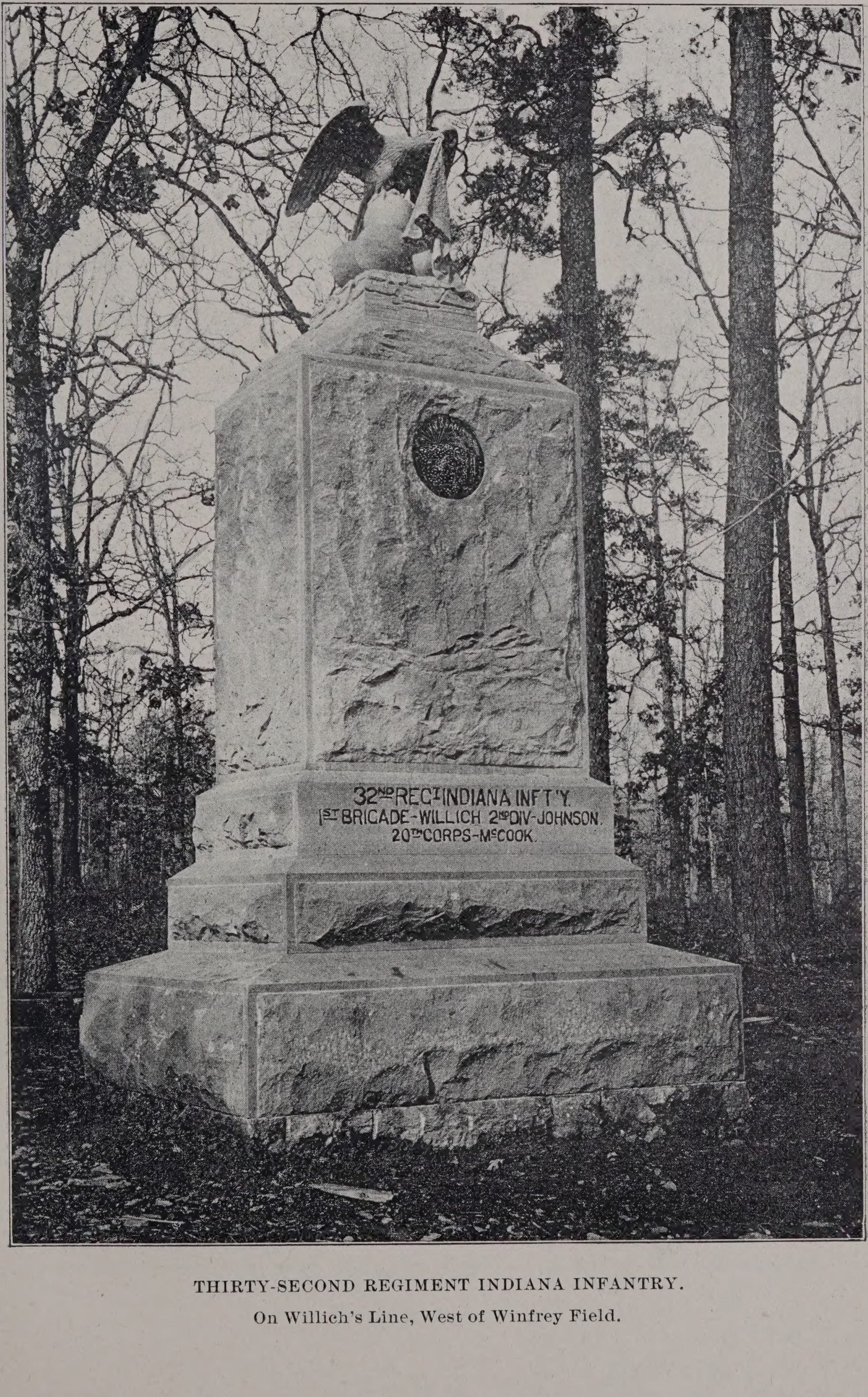
The other marker is placed north of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road, near the road, one-half mile east of Brotherton house. The inscription on the bronze tablet is the same as that of the first given, except as to the time of day, which reads:

"Saturday, September 19, 1863, 4 p. m., till night."

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized as a distinctively German regiment. The organization of this regiment is due to August Willich, who had been a distinguished officer in the German Army, and participated in the German Revolution of 1848. This regiment was mustered into the three years' service on August 24, 1861, with August Willich as Colonel in command. In the latter part of September, 1861, the regiment was sent to Louisville, Ky., and in October of that year was sent to New Haven, Ky., where it camped but a short time until it was sent to Camp Nevin, where it camped until December 9th. From Camp Nevin the Thirty-second Regiment was assigned to the duty of picketing the south side of Green river, and protecting the workmen building a temporary bridge over that stream. While engaged in this duty, four companies of the regiment were attacked by General Hindman at Rowlett's Station, with a force of eleven hundred infantry, four pieces of artillery and a battalion of Texas rangers under Colonel Terry. One company advanced and drove back the attacking party until they struck the main line of Hindman's command, when the company fell back slowly, the enemy advancing. Another one of the companies of this regiment to the left was attacked at the same time, but not in such force. The other two companies on detached service at the bridge, hastened up, and the remainder of the regiment crossed to the south side of the river on a bridge constructed the day before by the pontoniers of the Thirty-second. Lieut.-Col. Henry Von Trebra being in command on that day, advanced the six companies on the run to the scene of the engagement and joined the other four companies of the regiment: they were then formed in line of battle and advanced, steadily driving the enemy back. The Confederate Cavalry then charged first Von Trebra's skirmish line and next the reserves of the skirmishers, following it up with an attack upon the right wing of the regiment. With this attack the regiment formed a hollow square, and against this the rangers charged, only to be driven back, losing their commander, Colonel Terry. General Hindman then ordered a charge by the entire command against the hollow square, but the Thirty-second held its formation and General Hindman and his troops were repulsed. After being repulsed, General Hindman withdrew his entire force, leaving the Thirty-second the victors and in possession of the field.

General Hindman's loss in this engagement was 83, while the loss of the Thirty-second was 10 killed and 22 wounded. For the gallant fight made by the Thirty-second on this occasion, the regiment was complimented in Special Orders by General Buell and Governor Morton, and the name of Rowlett's Station directed to be placed upon the regimental colors. In February, 1862, the regiment, then being one of the regiments composing the brigade of Gen. R. W. Johnson, of McCook's Division, moved forward to Bowling Green, thence to Nashville, and from Nashville to Shiloh, where it participated in the last day of that battle, Colonel Willich being in command of the regiment during this battle. The loss in this engagement to the regiment was 103. From Shiloh the regiment was sent to and engaged in the siege of Corinth; during this time it had several severe skirmishes with the enemy. After the evacuation of Corinth it participated in the eastward movement with Buell's army, through Northern Alabama and Tennessee to Nashville. On the 17th of July, 1862, Colonel Willich was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and very soon after Lieutenant-Colonel Von Trebra was appointed and commissioned as the Colonel of the regiment. In September the regiment marched


32ND REG'T INDIANA INFT'Y.
1ST BRIGADE-WILLICH 2ND DIV-JOHNSON.
20TH CORPS-McCOOK.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

On Willich's Line, West of Winfrey Field.

from Nashville, with Buell in its retreat, to Louisville, and in October took part in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, being engaged in the battle of Perryville, and in the frequent skirmishes with the enemy through Kentucky, reaching Nashville in November, 1862, where it went into camp and remained until the advance of the army on Murfreesboro with Rosecrans, and was engaged in the battle of Stone's River, December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863, its loss in this battle being 167. The regiment remained at Murfreesboro until June of that year, when it moved forward with Rosecrans' Army, taking part in all of the skirmishes and engagements with that army until Bragg, with his army, had taken shelter in Chattanooga. During the campaign through Middle Tennessee and also on the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, the Thirty-second Indiana was attached to the First Brigade (Willich), Second Division (Johnson), Twentieth Corps (McCook). August 7, 1863, Colonel Von Trebra died, and Lieut.-Col. Francis Erdelmeyer was commissioned Colonel. On the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, the Thirty-second Indiana participated in the battle of Chickamauga under the command of Col. Francis Erdelmeyer, losing in that engagement 116. After the battle it fell back with the army to Chattanooga, remaining in Chattanooga, bearing its share of the hardships and privations of the siege of the Army of the Cumberland by Bragg in and about that city until the 23d of November, 1863, when it participated in the battles around Chattanooga on November 23d and 24th, and in the assault and capture of Missionary Ridge on the 25th of November, the regiment at that time being attached to the First Brigade (August Willich), Third Division (T. J. Wood), Fourth Corps (Gordon Granger). After the battle of Missionary Ridge the Thirty-second marched with its division to the relief of Burnside, then being besieged at Knoxville by Longstreet, and remained in the campaign in East Tennessee the remainder of the Winter of 1863-'64, until just before the advance of General Sherman's Army on Atlanta, retaining its place in Willich's Brigade, Wood's Division, O. O. Howard's, afterward D. S. Stanley's, Corps. On the Atlanta campaign it was engaged at Resacca, Allatoona, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Paid Springs, and in the engagements before and around Atlanta, taking part in the last two battles of that campaign, at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, and going into Atlanta with Sherman's victorious army. After reaching Atlanta the non-veterans were mustered out on the 7th of September, 1864, and returned to Indianapolis. The recruits and veterans of the regiment were organized into a residuary battalion of four companies and placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hans Blume, the Fourth Corps to which this battalion was attached, returning to Tennessee in the pursuit of Hood in his flank movement, was left at Chattanooga, where it remained on duty until early in June, 1865. It was then transferred to New Orleans, there rejoining the Fourth Corps and moving with the Fourth Corps and Sheridan's Army into Texas, where it remained on duty until December 4, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service at San Antonio, Tex., and returned to Indiana.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Thirty-second Indiana in the early morning of September 19, 1863, was in camp near Catlett's Gap, a passage through Pigeon Mountain, south and west of Crawfish Springs. This regiment at that time was attached to Willich's Brigade, Johnson's Division of McCook's Corps. General Johnson received orders early in the morning of September 19th to move forward on the Chattanooga road to the support of the left of Rosecrans' Army, on which the battle of Chickamauga had opened with great fury that morning. On reaching Crawfish Springs, where Major-General McCook had his headquarters, in the morning of that day, General Johnson received orders to move forward with his division and report to Major-General Thomas, from whom he would receive orders for his further guidance. General Johnson at once moved north and east to the Lee & Gordon's Mill, then North on the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, in the rear of the Twenty-first (Crittenden's) Corps, until he met General Thomas near the north line of the Poe field. General Thomas gave General Johnson orders to at once form line of battle and move forward (eastward) and attack the enemy. General Johnson at once formed in line of battle, with Willich's Brigade (First) on the right, Baldwin's Brigade (the Third) on the left, and Dodge's Brigade (the Second) in reserve, and moved to the front in double quick and in a short time was engaged with the enemy. Subsequently Dodge's Brigade was sent to the relief of Hazen's Brigade and found itself fighting on the right of Johnson's Division. The position of the division in the severe fighting had that day, as finally formed, placed Baldwin's Brigade on the west line of the Winfrey field, Willich's Brigade on the prolongation of that line south until it reached near to the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road, with Dodge's Brigade extending on Willich's right south and beyond the road. The part taken by the Thirty-second in the battle of Chickamauga can best be told by General Willich in his report of the battle. He says: "I formed my brigade with the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Erdelmeyer commanding, and Forty-ninth Ohio, Major Gray commanding, protected by their skirmishers in front; Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall commanding, and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Askew commanding, in second line; the battery under command of Captain Goodspeed in the rear of the brigade. * * * My skirmishers soon engaged the enemy, who opened with shell and then with canister from a point right in front, so that the fire did not reach the Third Brigade. After having reenforced the skirmish line, and having brought to bear two sections (four guns) of my battery, and having sufficiently shaken the enemy's infantry line, I ordered a bayonet charge and took the Eighty-ninth Illinois into a line with the Forty-ninth Ohio and the Thirty-second Indiana, keeping the Fifteenth Ohio in reserve. The charge was executed in splendid order, and with such an energy that everything was swept before it for about a mile. Five pieces of the enemy's artillery, which had done us much damage, were taken, brought to the rear and delivered by my Assistant Adjutant-General at the headquarters of the Army. Fearful to lose my connection with the troops, I halted my brigade in a good position and endeavored to find that connection." Here General Willich says that his brigade had pushed so far to the front that there was an opening of over a mile and a quarter between the front line of the division on his left and his own lines. In the meantime, slight skirmishing was going on until Colonel Baldwin's Brigade, on the immediate left of Willich, was attacked and was in danger of having his left flank turned, but when the enemy came into the open field he received such a terrific and deadly fire from Baldwin's Brigade, and then attacking the enemy's right, drove him off the field with great slaughter, capturing two cannon. Again there came a lull in the battle, but these troops were in a perilous position. General Willich, continuing his report of the situation after the defeat and repulse of the enemy by Baldwin, says: "As it was, all I could do was to keep my position and be on the lookout for other attacks in the flank and rear. * * * With dusk the attack looked for took place. The enemy had succeeded in bringing his batteries and masses of infantry into position. A shower of canister and columns of infantry streamed at once into our front and both flanks. My two regiments were swept back to the second line. This line for a moment came into disorder. Then they received the command 'Dress on your colors!' repeated by many officers and men, and in no time the four regiments formed one solid line, sending death into the enemy's masses, who immediately fell back from the front and did not answer with a single shot. On my left the Third Brigade had also been successful; on my right the Second Brigade appears to have lost ground, because at once a line of Confederates poured from the right and rear a volley in my right flank. One regiment only, the Thirty-second Indiana, faced them, and the enemy soon disappeared. Then I fell slowly back in two lines, and coming to the general line of battle, I found General Johnson, who designated the place for the regiment to bivouac." So closed the 19th day of September, 1863, for the Thirty-second Regiment of Indiana at Chickamauga; no regiment could have been more true in the battle that day than was it.

This regiment on Saturday night, September 19th, bivouacked in the Kelly field with its brigade, while the other two brigades of Johnson's Division were posted on the east Kelly field line and during the night erected breastworks. Shortly after the opening of the battle on Sunday morning, September 20th, the charging lines of the enemy swept around the Union left. This advance of the enemy about 9 a. m. was met by Willich's Thirty-second Indiana and Eighty-ninth Illinois, with a countercharge, and the enemy was driven back, and our lines were saved. Later in the day General Willich reports another charge made by the Thirty-second Indiana, which was one of the most daring charges of the battle of Chickamauga. After the repulse of the enemy in the assualt of 9 o'clock, the Thirty-second Indiana was placed in reserve, with the Forty-ninth Ohio in its front, when a second charge was made, and this was met by the Forty-ninth Ohio and the Louisville Legion and the enemy was driven, with heavy loss, about half a mile, when receiving reenforcements the Confederates held their new line. At this juncture General Willich reports: "The Forty-ninth Ohio reported that their ammunition had given out. On my inquiring of Colonel Barry, commanding the Third Brigade after the fall of Colonel Baldwin, declared that he could hold the breastworks with his command. At this I took the Thirty-second Indiana, leaving the Eighty-ninth Illinois in its old position, advanced with it through the Forty-ninth Ohio, charged and drove the enemy for 1¼ miles, leaving the ground strewn with dead and wounded and taking numerous prisoners; then I swept with the Thirty-second Indiana to the left, through the woods, where I fell in with the enemy's cavalry, and on to the Chattanooga road, where my battery was planted; here I assembled my whole brigade and took a position in the northwest corner of the field, which, in my judgment, was the most threatened point." The field referred to by General Willich was the Kelly field. Later in the day this brigade was threatened with a whole division of the enemy, reported by General Willich as a division of Longstreet's Corps, and the Thirty-second was subjected to a heavy artillery fire, but maintained its ground until 5 p. m. When our troops commenced to withdraw from the field, about 5:30 p. m., the Thirty-second became the rear guard and were subjected to a very fierce artillery fire from the enemy, but retained their position until ordered to fall back. The regiment bivouacked at Rossville that night, and marched into Chattanooga on the morning of September 21st, and there remained until the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 23-25, 1863. As a recognition of the distinguished and gallant services of this regiment during the battle of Chickamauga, the State of Indiana has caused a monument to be erected on the line where it did its hard fighting on Saturday afternoon, September 19th. This monument stands north of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road, about a mile and one-half east of the Brotherton house, near the west side of the Winfrey field. The monument bears the following statement of the services in the battle:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Erdelmeyer, Commanding.
First Brigade (Willich).
Second Division (Johnson).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).

September 19, 1863, near 1 p. m., the regiment reached this position, and at once became heavily engaged. It charged the enemy and assisted the brigade in recapturing two pieces of artillery and three caissons, taking many prisoners.

Sunday, September 20th, was in reserve during the forenoon. In afternoon was engaged in a charge upon the enemy.

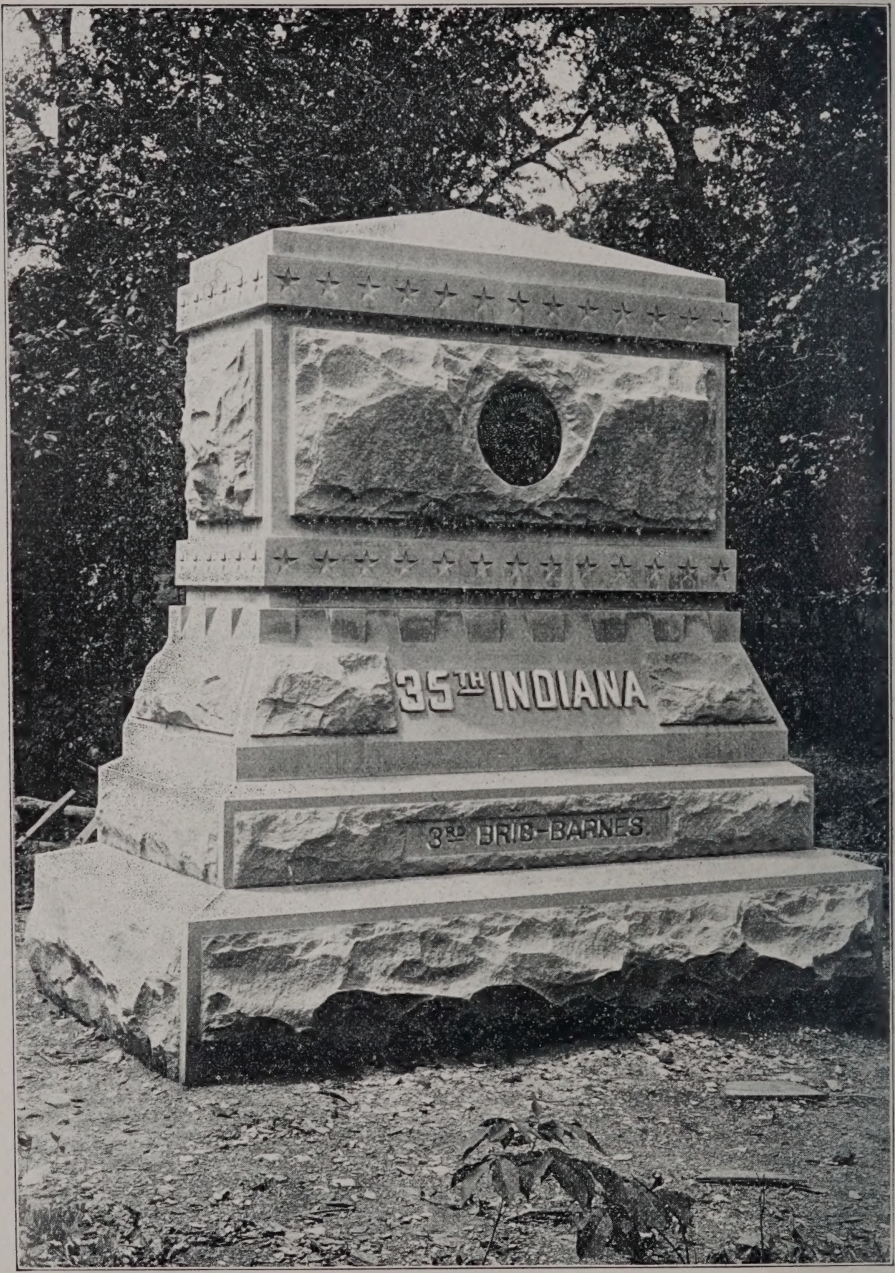
Casualties: Officers killed and wounded, 5; enlisted men killed, 21; wounded, 81; missing, 20.

On the battle line east of the Kelly field, west of the Alexander Bridge road is a marker to indicate the position held by the regiment and from which it made its charges, September 20th:

INDIANA.

Thirty-second Indiana Infantry (Erdelmeyer).
First Brigade (Willich).
Second Division (Johnson).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.


35TH INDIANA
3RD BRIG-BARNES.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

On North Kelly Field Line.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized as an Irish regiment, to be composed of Irishmen exclusively. It was mustered in at Indianapolis on December 11, 1861, for three years' service, with John C. Walker as Colonel, and was sent on the 13th to Kentucky, where it remained at Bardstown for six weeks in camp of instruction, and went from thence to Bowling Green and from thence to Nashville, Tenn. Subsequent to the organization of the Thirty-fifth Indiana, the second Irish regiment to be known as the Sixty-first Regiment Indiana Infantry was partially organized and mustered into service, but a sufficient number, however, failing to enlist to complete the organization, the men that had enlisted for the Sixty-first Regiment were sent to Tennessee in charge of Col. Bernhard F. Mullen and consolidated with the Thirty-fifth on May 22, 1862, and Colonel Mullen accepted the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth, but subsequently, on August 7, 1862, was commissioned and mustered as Colonel of the Thirty-fifth Indiana. During the summer of 1862 the regiment was sent from Nashville to McMinnville, Tenn., where it camped until September, 1862, when it returned to Nashville, rejoining Buell's Army at that place and marching with it to Louisville, Ky., where it became a part of Stanley Matthew's Brigade, Van Cleve's Division, Crittenden's Corps. From Louisville the regiment moved with Buell's Army in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, participating in the battle of Perryville and in the skirmishes on the march subsequent thereto, until Bragg was driven from Kentucky, when it returned to Nashville under Rosecrans. It took part in the skirmishes and foraging expeditions during the month of December, and on the 9th of December, at Dobbin's Ford, near La Vergne, while on a foraging expedition, it had a severe skirmish with the enemy, losing five killed and thirty-five wounded. When Rosecrans advanced on Murfreesboro this regiment accompanied its brigade in that advance and participated in the battle of Stone's River on December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863. In the battle of Stone's River the position of the regiment was on the extrême left of Rosecrans' Army, where it was engaged in the most severe fighting of the battle. In the battle it lost 29 killed, 72 wounded and 33 missing, a total loss of 134, this being one-third of the entire number of the regiment present and engaged in the battle. The Thirty-fifth remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until Rosecrans' campaign through Middle Tennessee, in which it took a prominent part. It marched with its brigade in the advance upon Chattanooga and was present and took part in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, sustaining heavy losses. While in camp at Shell Mound, Tenn., the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran regiment on December 16, 1863, and returned to Indianapolis on veteran furlough. The regiment returned to Tennessee in February, 1864, and went into camp at Blue Springs until the opening of the campaign of 1864 of Sherman. On the Atlanta campaign this regiment was attached to the Second Brigade (Whitaker), First Division (Stanley), Fourth Corps (Howard). It participated in all of the marches, battles, skirmishes and scouts of that celebrated and now historical campaign. In the battle of Kenesaw Mountain on June 20, 1864, while the regiment was in the front line, a very fierce and unexpected attack was made by the enemy in their front, and the regiment was temporarily thrown into confusion. It rallied, however, very quickly and the fight became a most desperate hand-to-hand conflict. The men of the Thirty-fifth used their muskets as clubs, and bayoneted the enemy whenever opportunity offered; finally, reenforcements having been sent, the enemy was driven back. In this engagemnt the Thirty-fifth lost eleven killed, including its commanding officer, Major John P. Duffiey, and forty-five wounded. On the 4th of July, 1862, when Sherman's lines were advancing near Marietta, Ga., this regiment, while on duty as part of the skirmish line, made a charge and captured the enemy's rifle pits with twenty-eight prisoners. This charge was successfully made notwithstanding the fact that the regiments to the right and left of the Thirty-fifth were repulsed, leaving the Thirty-fifth exposed to a fire from both flanks. The regiment was in the battle of Jonesboro taking an active part, also at Lovejoy's Station, the final battle of the campaign. It returned to Atlanta with Sherman's Army and remained there until the army started in pursuit of General Hood, who had flanked Sherman and was marching northward. It remained with the Fourth Corps on the campaign back to Nashville and took part in the battles of Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin. At Franklin, Tenn., the regiment received about 400 drafted men and substitutes, and with these new men was placed in the front line in the battle at that place on the 30th of November, 1864. The drafted men and substitutes did their part well towards sustaining the fighting reputation of the regiment. Notwithstanding several severe charges were made upon their portion of the line, the enemy was repulsed and driven back in each charge. Marching back to Nashville after the battle of Franklin, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Nashville for two days, taking a conspicuous part. In the rout and pursuit of Hood this regiment participated until it reached Duck River, when it was detached from its brigade and assigned to the charge of the pontoon train. When the Fourth Corps moved from Huntsville, Ala., to Knoxville, Tenn., in March, 1865, this regiment went with its corps, and returned to Nashville after Lee's surrender, in 1865. In June, 1865, it was transferred to Texas with the Fourth Corps, where it remained on duty with Sheridan's Army until September, when it was mustered out of service and returned home, reaching Indianapolis on the 20th of October, 1865. On the Atlanta campaign and the return, including the battle of Nashville, the regiment lost in killed and wounded 139 men.

THIRTY-FIFTH INDIANA REGIMENT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

In the battle of Chickamauga the Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Sidney M. Barnes, Third Division commanded by Brigadier-General Van Cleve, Twenty-first Army Corps commanded by General Thomas L. Crittenden. This regiment crossed the Tennessee River at Shell Mound on September 4, 1863, reaching and passing Chattanooga southward down Lookout Mountain Valley to Rossville Gap with the Twenty-first Army Corps in pursuit of Bragg, who had evacuated Chickamauga and had gone southward towards Ringgold and Rome, Ga. This regiment went as far south as Ringgold and then returned from Ringgold and encamped on the Rome road, about fourteen miles from Chattanooga. On the 14th of September it had a fight with the enemy and drove him about four miles, then returned to camp near Lee & Gordon's Mill. September 14th and 15th it was moved into the Lookout Mountain Valley, near the base of Lookout Mountain, and on the 15th it moved south about fifteen miles, camping at night in view of the enemy's campfires. On the 16th it returned to camp near Lee & Gordon's Mill, and on the 18th of September it was engaged in a heavy skirmish with the enemy near Glass' Mill, about two miles south of Crawfish Springs; on the evening of the 18th it was relieved and fell back and took its position near Lee & Gordon's Mill, and there remained until after daylight on the morning of September 19th. On the morning of the 19th, about 9 o'clock, General Van Cleve, whose First and Second Brigades having moved towards the left of the Union lines then heavily engaged, ordered Colonel Barnes, who was in command of the Third Brigade, of which the Thirty-fifth was a part, to remain at Lee & Gordon's Mill, giving him instructions to take care of himself and hold his position, and repel any assault of the enemy. General Van Cleve left with Colonel Barnes' Brigade eight pieces of artillery. Colonel Barnes reports that after having received his orders, he acted as follows: "Lest the enemy should attempt to turn our right flank and get in rear, I placed the artillery in position to command the ground to the right of the road and formed on each side of the battery, a strong line of skirmishers being thrown forward to guard against any advance or surprise of the enemy. In this position I remained until 1:30 p. m., when I was ordered forward with my command. infantry and artillery into action." Upon receiving this command Colonel Barnes moved northward from Lee & Gordon's Mill, on the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, to a position between Lee & Gordon's Mill and the Viniard farm, about half a mile south of the Viniard house. Here he was informed that the enemy was on the right of the road fording the creek from Lee & Gordon's Mill to the battlefield, that the Union Army was driving them in flank, and was ordered to go in and act upon his own judgment. Colonel Barnes reports that upon receiving this command "I accordingly did go in." The Thirty-fifth took its place in line. Colonel Barnes reports of the action in which the Thirty-fifth was engaged that afternoon as follows: "No sooner had we entered the woods than a regiment of Wilder's command, which, after we had commenced the action, retired through my command and produced some little confusion. Recovering from this we continued to advance rapidly on the enemy through thick underbrush fighting all of the time. My brigade drove the enemy perhaps 1,000 yards, until the first line became very hotly engaged in front." As a result of the action of Colonel Barnes and his brigade on that afternoon, the enemy was prevented from gaining possession of the Lafayette road, or turning our right south of the Viniard field. Night coming on, the Thirty-fifth Indiana, together with other regiments of this brigade, threw out skirmishers and threw up barricades, and the position was held until they were ordered to move at 2 a. m. on the 20th. This regiment, with the brigade, was then moved to the ridge west of the Dyer house and there retained its position until about 8 o'clock on Sunday, September 20th, rejoining its division. About 8 o'clock the brigade to which the Thirty-fifth was attached received orders to move to the front to support General Wood's Division. About 9 o'clock heavy firing commenced along the front, the heaviest being from the left of the army to the left center. General Wood's Division being ordered to change position, this regiment, with its brigade, was ordered farther to the left to support General Baird. In this movement this regiment, with its brigade, made a desperate charge on the enemy on the left of General Johnson's Division and drove them from the woods in that vicinity. As soon as this charge had been accomplished the brigade was again formed in line of battle, and took its position northeast of the Kelly field to the left of the brigade of Regulars, where it remained fighting until the close of the battle on the 20th, when it was ordered from the field and went back to Chattanooga.

Of the part taken in this engagement by the Thirty-fifth, Colonel Barnes especially mentions and commends Major John P. Dufficy for his gallant and efficient services during the entire battle, and says further: "I gladly testify in behalf of the officers and men of each of the regiments under my command; they all behaved so well that it is impossible to name each separately." The State of Indiana has erected a monument to the Thirty-fifth Indiana on the Kelly field line, north and east of the Kelly field, and a bronze tablet on the monument bears the following legend:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Major John P. Dufficy, Commanding.
Third Brigade (Barnes).
Third Division (Van Cleve).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

September 19th, this regiment went into action east of the Lafayette road, south of Viniard's, facing northeast, at 3 p. m., fighting desperately until dark.

September 20th moved to the left, and after frequent moves and considerable fighting, including one successful charge led by Colonel Barnes, it reached this position, where it resisted several determined assaults of the enemy. About sunset it withdrew under fire to the woods west of the Lafayette road, and thence to Rossville.

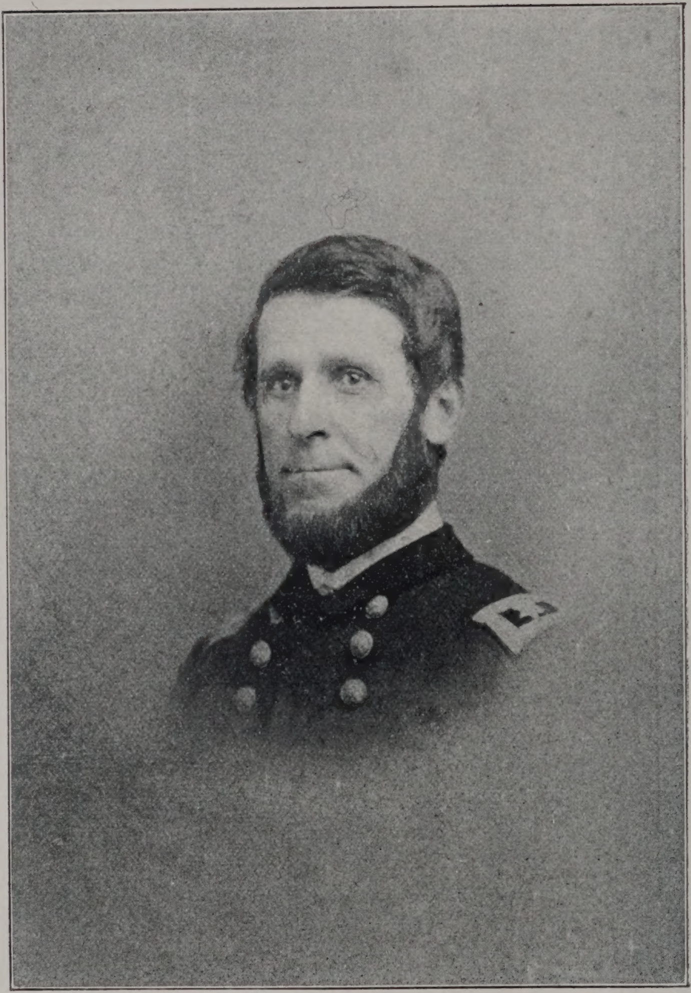
The State has also erected a marker to the Thirty-fifth Indiana east of the Lafayette road and south of the Viniard farm, the position occupied by the regiment in the battle of Saturday afternoon, September 19th. The bronze tablet on the marker bears this inscription:

INDIANA.

Thirty-fifth Regiment Infantry (Dufficy).
Third Brigade (Barnes).
Third Division (Van Cleve).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 3 p. m. until dark.

Also a marker similar in design, marking the position of the Thirty-fifth Indiana on Sunday morning, September 20, 1863. This marker is placed west of the Dyer house, near the old cemetery.



COLONEL WILLIAM GROSE.

Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry.
Commander Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Corps.

Brigadier-General July 30, 1864.
Brevet Major-General 1865.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized at Richmond, and was mustered into the United States service for three years on September 16, 1861, with William Grose as Colonel. Very soon after it was mustered into the service it was ordered to the field, and was sent to Kentucky and marched with the Army of the Ohio until it reached Nashville, Tenn. In the latter part of February, 1862, when the advance on the Tennessee river began, this regiment went with Buell's army, and marched to the battlefield of Shiloh in time to take an active part in that great battle. After the battle of Shiloh it camped upon the battlefield until the advance upon Corinth. It took an active part in the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place it moved eastward through Northern Alabama with Buell's army to Nashville. When that army fell back to Louisville this regiment marched with it, reaching that city early in October, 1862, and took part in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, and was with Buell until Bragg was driven from Kentucky, when it returned to Nashville with Rosecrans' army and went into camp, where it remained until our army made its advance upon Murfreesboro. In the Murfreesboro campaign it participated in the battle of Stone's River on December 31, 1862, and on January 1, 2 and 3, 1863; the loss of the Thirty-sixth at Stone's River being 132 (24 killed, 90 wounded and 18 missing). The regiment remained in camp in and about Murfreesboro and Cripple Creek until the campaign through Middle Tennessee, and in this campaign it formed a part of Gen. John M. Palmer's Division of Crittenden's Corps. It participated in all of the engagements of the army through Middle Tennessee, and moved with the Twenty-first Corps across the Tennessee river to Chattanooga, and onto what became the battlefield of Chickamauga. It participated in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Oliver P. H. Carey and Maj. Gilbert Trussler; Colonel Grose at that time being in command of the Third Brigade, Second Division (Palmer), Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden). Its loss in the battle of Chickamauga was 124 killed and wounded and 13 missing. After the battle of Chickamauga it returned with the army to Chattanooga, and was moved thence to Whiteside and Tyner's Station, Tenn. While at Tyner's Station the regiment re-enlisted in December, 1863, and February, 1864, and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. In the latter part of March, 1864, it returned to Tennessee and rejoined the Army of the Cumberland.

When Sherman's campaign against Atlanta began, in 1864, the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade (Grose), First Division (Stanley), Fourth Corps (Howard), and participated with this portion of the army in all of the battles incident to that campaign, being engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Dallas, Resacca, Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, in the siege of Atlanta, and with Sherman's army in the flank movement around Atlanta, taking a conspicuous part in the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. In August, 1864, when near Atlanta, under orders from General Thomas, the non-veterans of the regiment were returned to Indianapolis, where they were mustered out of the service. After the close of the Atlanta campaign the veterans and recruits were organized into a residuary battalion, and as such battalion marched northward with the Fourth Corps in pursuit of Hood's army into Northern Alabama, until it reached Nashville, and was engaged with the Fourth Corps at Spring Hill and in the battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864. It remained with the Fourth Corps until its arrival at Nashville, and participated with the army in the battle of Nashville, when Thomas moved out against Hood's works and drove him out of Tennessee. It went into camp with the Fourth Corps at Huntsville after the pursuit and rout of Hood's Army, and from Huntsville it was sent to Chattanooga, where it remained until June, 1865, when it was transferred to New Orleans, and was, upon orders of General Sheridan, consolidated with the residuary battalion of the Thirtieth Regiment, and marched with Sheridan as a part of the old Fourth Army Corps into Texas.

Col. William S. Grose was commissioned as Brigadier-General of Volunteers July 30, 1864; this was a promotion that was well earned, and the honors conferred thereby were fully merited by General Grose by his long, active, faithful and efficient services. At the close of the war, in 1865, General Grose was breveted a Major-General of Volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. Oliver H. P. Carey was commissioned as Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Regiment July 31, 1864, but, by reason of the lack of strength in numbers of the regiment, was not mustered as Colonel, but at the expiration of his term was commissioned as Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Regiment.

THIRTY-SIXTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

On the Chickamauga campaign the Thirty-sixth was one of the five regiments composing the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Corps. This brigade was under the command of Col. William Grose (Colonel of this regiment), and the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Oliver H. P. Carey and Maj. Gilbert Trussler. This regiment, with its brigade, on the morning of September 19, 1863, was ordered on a reconnoisance below Lee & Gordon's Mill, on Chickamauga creek, and there found the enemy in strong force, and the brigade received orders to withdraw, rejoining its division, and with the division, Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer commanding, moved northward from Lee & Gordon's Mill on the Chattanooga road until Grose's Brigade reached the Brotherton house, about 11 a. m., when line of battle was formed and the brigade moved east on the south side of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road, the distance of about one-half mile or a little more, to the ridge overlooking the Brock field, where the enemy was met in strong force about 12 m., and the battle opened on that portion of the line in terrible force. In the opening of the battle here the Thirty-sixth Indiana was in the second line. Soon after the battle opened the Union troops on the right of Grose's Brigade were overpowered and the lines were broken, and the Thirty-sixth Indiana was immediately moved to the right and into position to protect the flank of its brigade. The enemy made a desperate attack upon this portion of the line, in which was this regiment, but the regiment stubbornly held its ground, fighting against great odds for two hours. On this line, while in command of his regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Carey was severely wounded, and the command fell upon Major Trussler, and he retained command until the close of the battle on Sunday evening, September 20th.

Colonel Grose, in his report of the battle by his regiment on this portion of the line on Saturday afternoon, says: "Here was the best fighting and the least falling out (except killed and wounded) that I have ever witnessed. Finally the ammunition gave out, and, there being none at hand (bad luck), they had to be retired." General Cruft took up the fight here, and with a full supply of ammunition drove the enemy back and held that portion of the field, and advancing beyond the Brock field. The Thirty-sixth Indiana, with its brigade, withdrew for ammunition, and, worn and weary from the struggles of the day, without water, lay upon its arms through the chilly air of the night, to take upon itself the struggle and carnage of the new day. The position occupied by the Thirty-sixth Regiment on Saturday evening and Saturday night was north of the Brotherton and

Reed's Bridge road about 200 yards, and east of the Poe field about 150 yards. On Sunday morning, September 20, 1863, the second day's battle of Chickamauga, Colonel Grose, with his brigade, was ordered to the left of General Baird's Division, then on the east Kelly field line. At the time of receiving this order Colonel Grose was on the extreme right of the Kelly field line. Between his position and the left of General Baird were the divisions of Palmer, Johnson and Baird. It was necessary, therefore, for him to pass to the rear of these troops and onto and across the Kelly field in order to reach Baird's left. Concerning this movement Colonel Grose says: "Before we arrived at the intended position in the line, the enemy came upon Baird's Division, and consequently upon my command in fearful numbers. I formed the four regiments under a destructive fire from the enemy in the woodland, covered with a heavy underbrush, forming nearly north and at right angles with the main line of battle, with the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Eighty-fourth Illinois in the front line. Thus formed, we met the enemy and held a desperate struggle, with fearful loss on both sides; the brigade advanced and was repulsed, advanced a second time and was again repulsed, and, with some forces that now came to our assistance, advanced the third time and held the woodland. In this contest for the mastery over the woodland fell many of my best and bravest officers and men. The dead and dying of both armies mingled together over this bloody field. Here I parted with many of my comrades forever, particularly old messmates of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, and whose remains I was unable to remove from the field. * * * After the fighting had ceased, and with seeming success to our arms, on this portion of the line, now about 1 or 2 p. m., I withdrew the Thirty-sixth Indiana, Twenty-fourth and Sixth Ohio, with that portion of the Eighty-fourth Illinois under the command of Captain Ervin, to near the position we had taken in the forenoon, near the right of General Hazen's Brigade, and put my men in position to rest and await further developments. * * * It was here, near by me, that Colonel King, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana, fell a victim to the aim of a sharpshooter." About 5 p. m. Colonel Grose received orders to retire his command from the field. At this time the enemy was again assaulting Baird's Division on the east of the Kelly field, and a heavy force advancing from the south "from towards Lee & Gordon's Mill" opened on the right and rear of Colonel Grose's command, with "the most terrific cannonading I had heard during these battles, and in a few moments completely enfilading our entire rear." (Colonel Grose's report.)

This sketch of the Thirty-sixth Indiana and its gallant Colonel and Brigade Commander would not be properly concluded without detailing an incident of the withdrawal from the field on the evening of September 20, 1863. Just where the right of Palmer's Division ended, the line, instead of continuing to the south, changed and ran to the northwest, to the southwest corner of the Kelly field. At the point of the angle at the right of Palmer's Division, when our troops began to retire, the enemy opened upon our men with great fury from the south and east, as reported by Colonel Grose and others. In withdrawing his troops, Colonel Grose moved to the northwest and across the south end of the Kelly field. In order to reassure his troops and to impress upon them the necessity for coolness and deliberateness, so that there should be no panic, Colonel Grose, with Lieutenant Boice, one of his aides-de-camp, carrying the brigade flag, rode on the left of the leading regiment of the brigade, that being the direction from which the enemy was making its attack. By the conduct of their heroic commander the men were reassured, and the withdrawal under the vigorous assault of the enemy was accomplished without confusion or panic. After crossing the Lafayette and Chattanooga road to the west of the Kelly field, Colonel Grose halted the Thirty-sixth Indiana, and, with the Sixth Ohio, formed a line faced toward the enemy, and prepared to defend and cover the retreat.

Colonel Grose concludes his reference to the Thirty-sixth Regiment at Chickamauga with these words: "Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, Thirty-sixth Indiana, brave to the last, received a severe wound during the battle of the 19th, and was succeeded by Major Trussler in command, who deserves a high meed of praise for continuing the good management of the regiment. Brave old regiment! Your country will remember you when these trying times are over." The entire strength of Grose's Brigade at the opening of the battle of Chickamauga, officers and men, including staff officers, was 1,687; the total loss of the brigade was 547, of which the Thirty-sixth Indiana's was 129. The State of Indiana has placed a monument to commemorate the spot where the Thirty-sixth Indiana did its hard fighting on the first day of the battle of Chickamauga, on the crest west of the Brock field, a little south of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road, and a half or three-quarters of a mile east of the Brotherton house. The tablet on the monument bears the following legend:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. Oliver H. P. Carey and Maj. Gilbert Trussler, Commanding.
Third Brigade (Grose).
Second Division (Palmer).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

At 12:30 p. m., September 19th, went into action at this point, suffering greatly in killed and wounded; held the position until 3 p. m., when ammunition gave out and it fell back in good order towards the Kelly field, and later bivouacked there. On Sunday, the 20th, went into action east of the Kelly field, holding its line from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., assisting in repulsing several charges. At night fell back in good order with the army to Rossville.

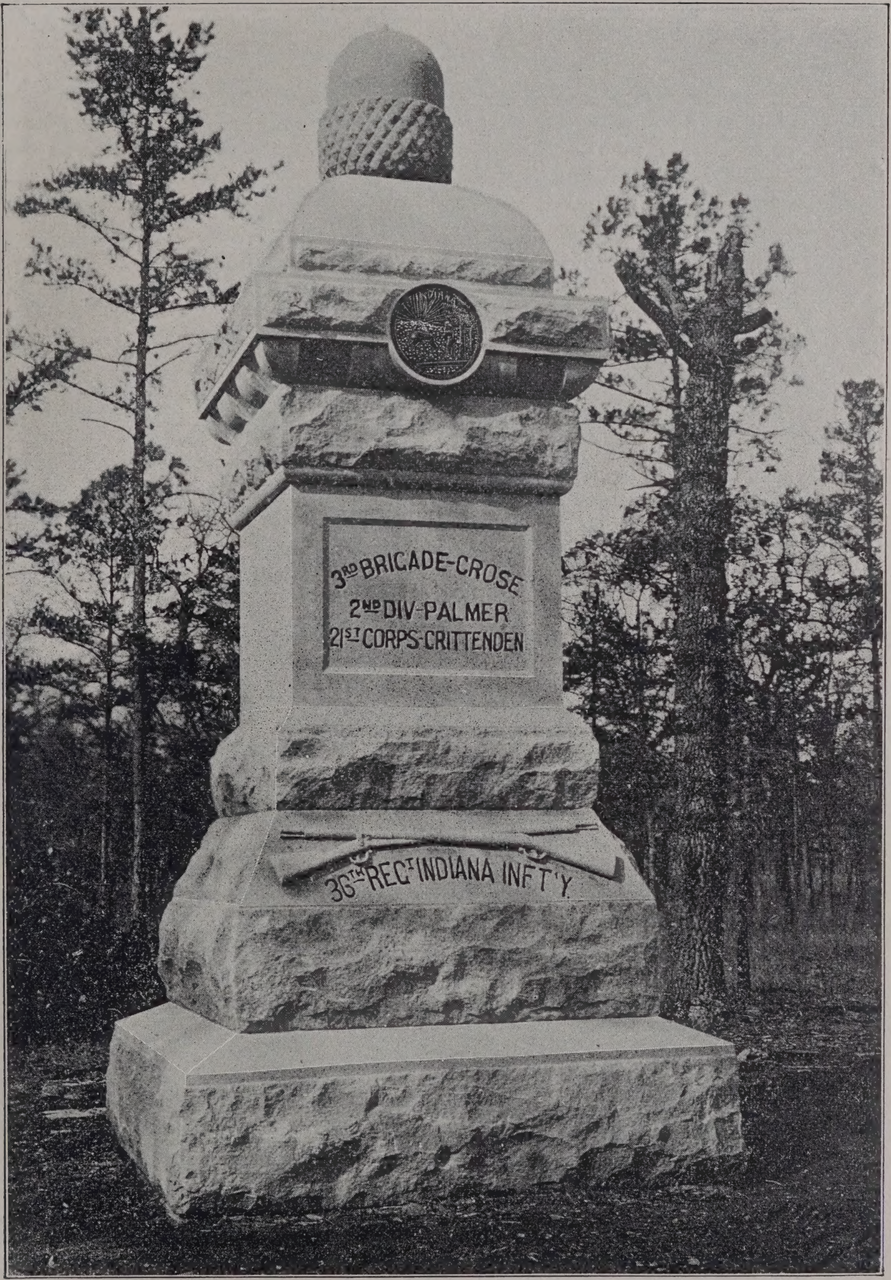
Killed, 13; wounded, 99; missing, 17; total, 129.

A marker is placed about 150 yards east of the Poe field line and about 200 yards north of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road to indicate the position of this regiment late on Saturday afternoon, September 19th. The inscription on the bronze tablet placed on the marker bears the following:

INDIANA.

Thirty-sixth Regiment Infantry (Carey).
Third Brigade (Grose).
Second Division (Palmer).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).
Saturday, September 19, 1863, until 3 p. m.

A marker of the same design is also placed near the southeast corner of the


3RD BRIGADE-CROSE
2ND DIV-PALMER
21ST CORPS-CRITTENDEN
36TH REGT INDIANA INFT'Y

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

In Brotherton Woods, East of Brotherton House.

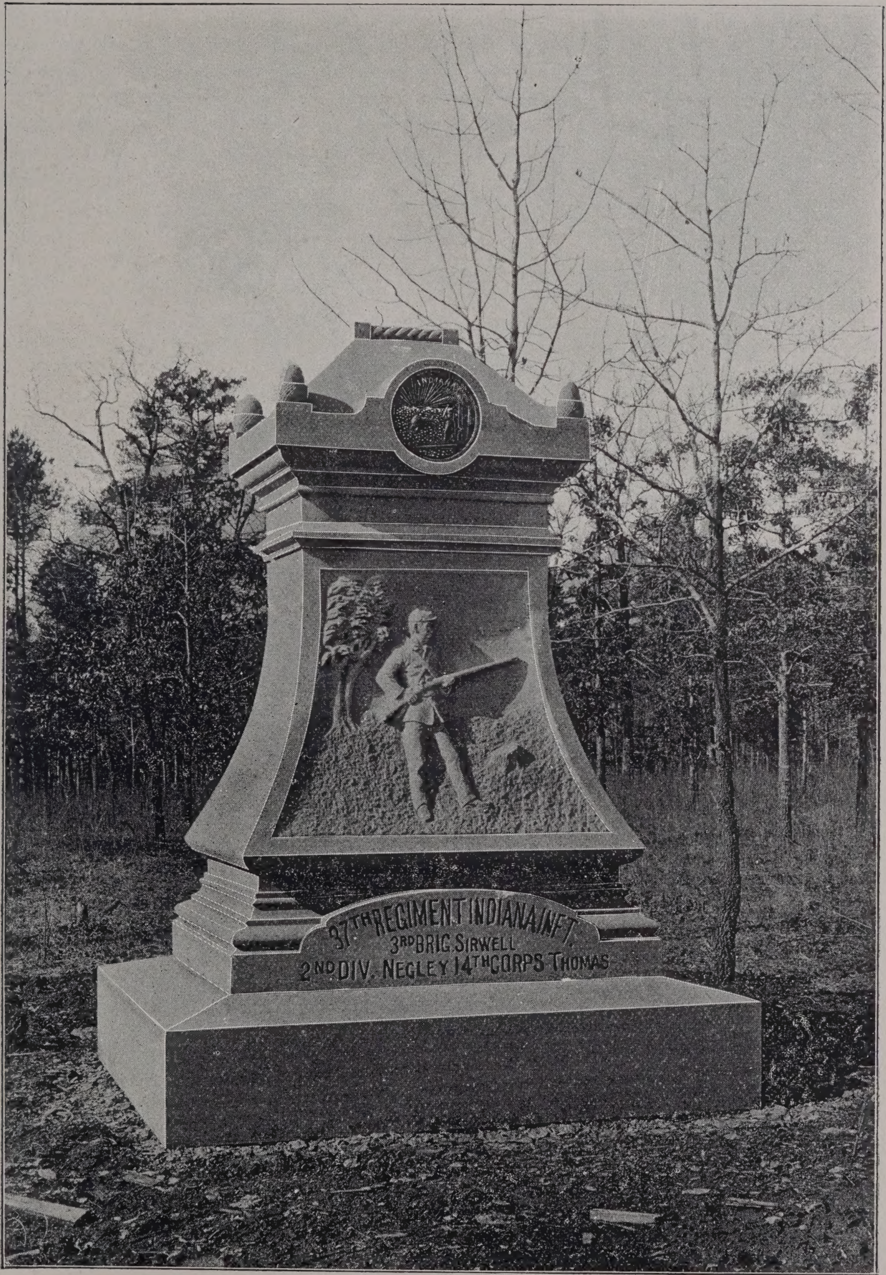
Kelly field, bearing the same inscription, except as to the time. The time on the tablet indicates the time at which the regiment took that position to be

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 9 a. m.

In the vicinity of this last marker the regiment remained fighting almost constantly throughout the entire day, until withdrawn with the army about 5 p. m. of Sunday, September 20, 1863.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on September 18, 1861, with George W. Hazzard as Colonel. In October, 1861, it was ordered to Kentucky, and was stationed for a few weeks at the mouth of Salt River, doing guard duty as its first service. From this position it was moved along the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, until it reached Bowling Green, Ky., and from there was sent to Nashville, Tenn., where it remained until March, 1862, at which time it was sent to Murfreesboro, and from there to Fayetteville, Tenn., and from thence to Huntsville, Tuscumbia and Athens, Ala., and from the latter place it was sent to Stevenson and Chattanooga, and was the first Union troops as far south in that portion of the Confederacy as Chattanooga. During the most of this time it was engaged in guarding bridges on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad. When Bragg commenced his march for the investment of Kentucky in the fall of 1862, this regiment was withdrawn from Chattanooga to Nashville, where it remained during all of the Buell-Bragg campaign in Kentucky. In December, 1862, it moved with Rosecrans' army in the campaign against Murfreesboro, and was engaged in the battle of Stone's River on December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, losing in that battle 25 killed and 106 wounded. It remained with the army in and about Murfreesboro until the campaign of Rosecrans through Middle Tennessee, in June, 1863, when it participated in that campaign. In the advance upon Chattanooga and prior to the battle of Chickamauga it had a severe engagement with the enemy on the 11th of September at Dug Gap, Ga., and sustained quite severe losses in killed and wounded. In the battle of Chickamauga the Thirty-seventh formed one of the regiments of the Third Brigade (Sirwell), Second Division (Negley), Fourteenth Corps (Thomas). It participated in the battle on September 19th on the Brotherton field, and on the 20th on the right of Harker's command in front of Snodgrass house, near General Thomas' headquarters on the afternoon of that memorable Sunday. It returned to Chattanooga with the army, and there remained until the spring of 1864. During the winter of 1863-4 five companies of the regiment, A, B, C, D and I, re-enlisted and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough, rejoining their regiment in the spring of 1864 at Graysville, Ga. On the Atlanta campaign this regiment was one of the regiments attached to the Third Brigade (Scribner), First Division (Johnson), Fourteenth Army Corps (Palmer), and participated with its command in the battle of Resacca, May 15, 1864, losing quite a number of its men in killed and wounded; it was also in the battle at Dallas, where its loss was very heavy in killed and wounded. It also took part in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie and Peach Tree Creek, losing heavily in killed and wounded. After the occupation of Atlanta, the non-veterans of the regiment were ordered to Indianapolis, where they were mustered out of the service in October, 1864. The five veteran companies and the remaining recruits, having been reduced by battle, sickness and death, were consolidated into two maximum companies, and were afterwards known as Companies A and B detachment of the Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Infantry, and marched with Sherman's army through Georgia to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, taking part with the army in all the engagements of that wonderful campaign under Sherman, until the surrender of the Confederate General Johnston, when the detachment moved with the army to Washington City, and, after the review by Grant, was sent to Louisville, Ky., and was there mustered out on the 25th of July, 1865. The severe service of this regiment can best be understood when we


INDIANA
37TH REGIMENT INDIANA INF'T.
3RD BRIG. SIRWELL
2ND DIV. NEGLEY 14TH CORPS THOMAS

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

On Brotherton Field, West.

find that out of the 1,300 men that were enlisted and mustered into the service with the regiment, on the day of its final discharge and disbanding of the regiment there were only 150 left to muster out. On the march, in camp, or on the battlefield, in whatever position or on whatever service engaged, this regiment discharged its full duty manfully, bravely, patriotically and well. The State of Indiana has erected in honor of this regiment a beautiful monument on the Brotherton field, southwest of the house, bearing a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Col. W. D. Ward, Commanding.
Third Brigade (Sirwell).
Second Division (Negley).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

On the morning of September 19th this regiment, with its brigade, occupied a position on the right of the army below Crawfish Springs, near Chickamauga Creek. At 2 p. m. the regiment, with the brigade, was ordered to the center, where the brigade became engaged near dark at this position. The regiment threw up breastworks, and held this position until 10:30 the next morning.

Sunday, September 20th, the regiment was moved to the left. About noon, took position near the Snodgrass house, from which point it was almost immediately ordered by General Negley toward Rossville, where it bivouacked.

There has also been a marker placed on the Harker Hill, just northeast of the Snodgrass house, with the following inscription:

INDIANA.

Thirty-seventh Regiment Infantry (Ward).
Third Brigade (Sirwell).
Second Division (Negley).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).
Sunday, September 20, 1863, 12:30 p. m.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized and mustered into the service of the United States for three years at New Albany on September 18, 1861, with Benjamin F. Scribner, of New Albany, as Colonel. In three days after it was mustered into service the regiment received orders and marched to Elizabethtown, Ky. The fall and winter of 1861 was spent in Camp Nevin, on Barren river, at Camp Wood, on Green river, and near Munfordville, Ky. In February, 1862, it moved with Buell's Army in its campaign against Bowling Green and Nashville, reaching Nashville on March 6, 1862. In the latter part of March it moved to Franklin, Tenn., thence to Columbia, and thence to Shelbyville, remaining in that portion of Tennessee until May of that year. During its service in Tennessee up to this date it was engaged in frequent and repeated marches and skirmishes with and against John Morgan's cavalry. On May 13, 1862, it had quite a severe engagement with the enemy at Rogersville. During the latter part of May and the first part of June, 1862, it had moved as far south as Chattanooga, after which it returned to Shelbyville, Tenn., and from thence to Stevenson, Ala. From Stevenson, Ala., it moved to Deckard, Tenn., where it remained until Bragg had crossed the Tennessee river, moving north on his campaign into Kentucky. On the 17th of August the regiment fell back towards Nashville, and from Nashville marched with Buell's army to Louisville. The regiment was engaged in Buell's campaign through Kentucky after Bragg, and took a conspicuous part in the battle of Perryville; its loss in this battle was 27 killed, 123 wounded and 7 prisoners, making a total of 157 officers and men. It made the march through Kentucky to Crab Orchard and Wild Cat, and from thence to Bowling Green, where it arrived on November 2, 1862. On its arrival at Bowling Green it was assigned to the First Brigade (Col. B. F. Scribner commanding), First Division (Brig.-Gen. L. H. Rousseau commanding), Fourteenth Army Corps (Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas commanding). Early in December, 1862, it was ordered to Nashville, and from thence it went with Rosecrans' army on the Murfreesboro campaign, taking its full share in the engagement at Stone's River, December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863. In the battle of Stone's River its loss in killed and wounded was 100 officers and men; after the battle the regiment was encamped with its division and corps in and about Murfreesboro until the beginning of Rosecrans' campaign through Middle Tennessee. In this campaign it was one of the five regiments attached to the First Brigade, commanded by Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, the Colonel of the regiment, then in command of the First Brigade, First Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird, Fourteenth Army Corps. The regiment was under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. Daniel F. Griffin. It was engaged in the battle of Hoover's Gap, Tenn., while on this campaign, losing in killed and wounded 16 officers and men. In Rosecrans' Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign it was with the Fourteenth Corps in all of the severe duty that fell upon that corps, bearing its full share of the hardships and dangers of that campaign. It was engaged on the 19th and 20th of September in the battle of Chickamauga and lost in killed and wounded in that engagement 110 officers and men. It went into Chattanooga when the army retired from Chickamauga and remained during the siege of Chattanooga until the 23d, 24th and 25th of November, when it took part in the engagement at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. During the winter of 1863 it had moved south as far as Rossville, Ga., and while here the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran regiment on the 28th of December, 1863. It returned

COLONEL BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER.

Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

Commander First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General August 8, 1864.

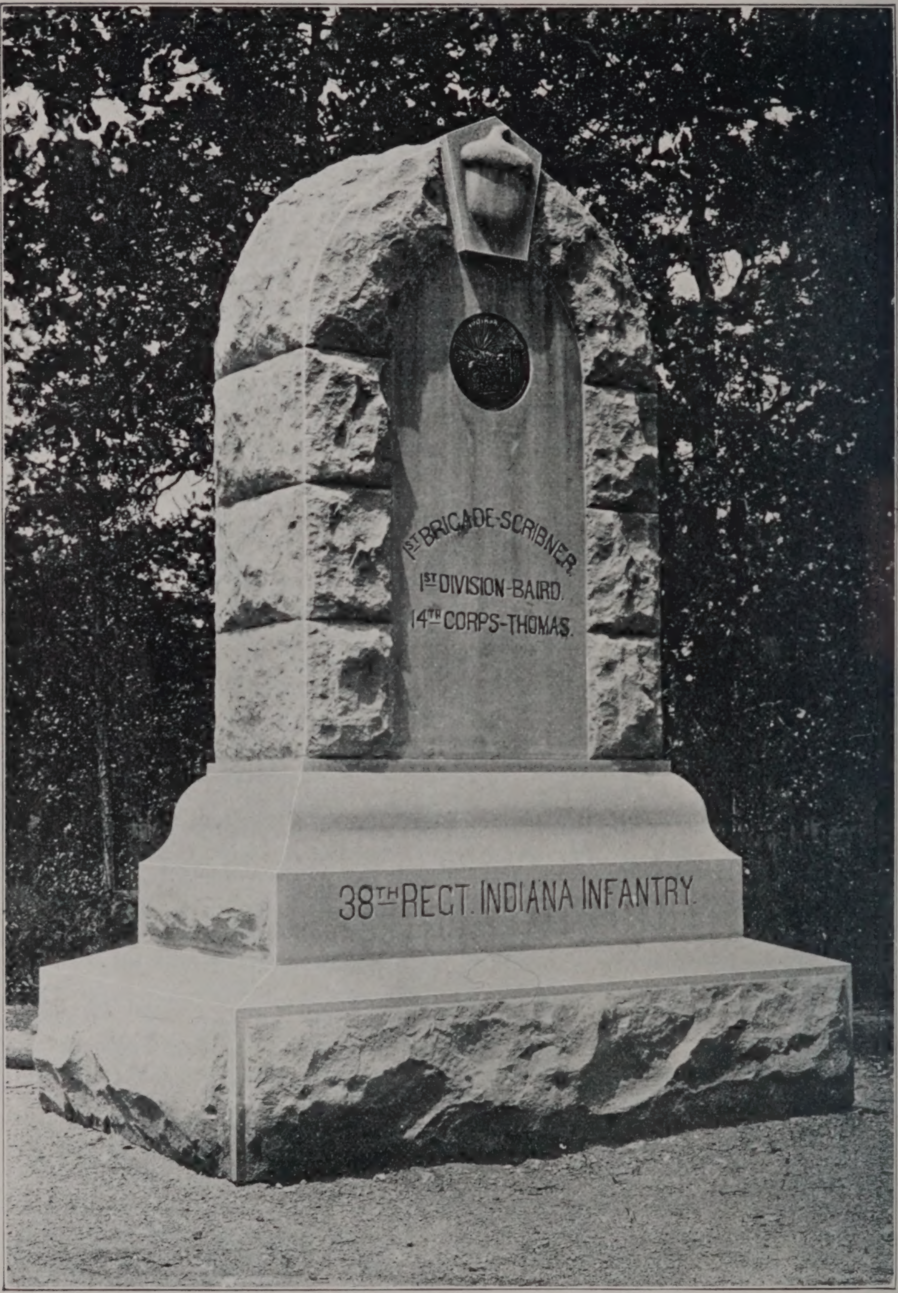
to Indianapolis on veteran furlough in January, 1864, with 360 officers and men. On February 26, 1864, the regiment reported at Chattanooga from veteran furlough and from Chattanooga was sent to Tyner's Station in March and to Graysville, Ga., in April. It had now again become one of the regiments of Scribner's Third Brigade, Johnson's First Division, Fourteenth Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer. At the opening of the Atlanta campaign, May 7, 1864, this regiment marched with Sherman's Army, and was engaged in all of the skirmishes and battles of that campaign, as follows: Buzzard Roost, Snake Creek Gap, New Hope Church (or Pickett's Mills), Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, and entered Atlanta with Sherman's Army.

In the battle of Jonesboro in the flank movement around Atlanta, the Thirty-eighth Indiana carried the enemy's works in a charge, the color bearer of the regiment being killed as he planted the colors of the regiment inside of the works, whereupon First Lieutenant Joseph Redding seized the colors and carried them throughout the day. In the Atlanta campaign the regiment lost in killed and wounded 103 officers and men. It marched with Sherman's Army in pursuit of Hood's Army in its flank movement around Atlanta until the Fourteenth Corps reached Gaylesville, Ala., and then returned with the Fourteenth Corps to Atlanta, and marched with Sherman in his campaign through Georgia to the sea. After the occupation of Savannah the regiment remained in Savannah until February 5, 1865, when it marched with Sherman through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, N. C., taking part in all of the skirmishes and battles of that campaign, including the battle of Bentonville. From Goldsboro it marched to Raleigh, and after the surrender of General Johnston and his Confederate Army it marched to Washington, a distance of 192 miles, making the distance in six days. From Washington the regiment was transferred to Louisville, Ky., where it remained until July 8, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

In the battde of Chickamauga the Thirty-eighth Regiment formed a part of the First Brigade (Scribner), First Division (Baird), Fourteenth Corps, (Thomas). and the regiment was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Daniel F. Griffin. Baird's Division had the advance of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and came on to the Chickamauga battlefield at the cross-roads south of the Kelly house at daylight on the morning of Saturday, September 19, 1863. The division first formed its lines across the Lafayette road facing to the south, but very soon changed front to the east; this change of front was made under orders for Baird's Division to go to the support of Brannan's Division. After Baird had arrived at the Kelly cross-roads in the morning, Brannan came up and passed north to the McDonald house. Here it was reported that a Confederate brigade had crossed the Chickamauga creek and was cut off, and Brannan was ordered to move out and if possible capture this lost (?) Confederate brigade. Brannan at once changed direction to the eastward and moved to the vicinity of Jay's Mill; here instead of finding a "stray" brigade, he met Forrests's Cavalry, supported by strong lines of the enemy's infantry advancing to the attack, and at this point was opened the battle of Chickamauga on the morning of September 19th. The enemy attacked Brannan in great force and in superior numbers. This attack on Brannan made it evident that the battle was on in deadly earnest, and at once the lines were formed with Brannan on the extreme left of Rosecrans' Army at Jay's Mill, and to be extended to his right to prevent the enemy getting through to seize and hold if possible the Chattanooga road, and thus cut off our army from Chattanooga.

Hence the necessity of Baird's Division facing to the east, and being pushed to the aid of Brannan, and formed on his right and rear. Moving in a southeasternly direction the Thirty-eighth came into the action north of the Winfrey field between 9 a. m. and 10 a. m. The battle soon became fierce in front of Scribner's Brigade, and for quite a distance Scribner's men drove the enemy before them. Soon, however, the enemy renewed the attack with increased numbers and with greater vehemence. The Thirty-eighth was, on reaching the battle line, supporting the battery attached to Scribner's Brigade, but the progress of the battery being impeded by the timber and undergrowth, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin left two companies with the battery and with the other eight companies of his regiment pushed forward and went into position on the right of his brigade and on the right of Baird's Division. It was found that there was a gap in the line between Baird's and Palmer's Divisions, and this gap furnished an opportunity for the enemy to flank Baird's line. The attack by the enemy was terrible in its force and in numbers engaged, overlapping Scribner's Brigade. Ascertaining the strength and numbers of the enemy, the Thirty-eighth Indiana changed front to rear under a heavy fire and thus met the enemy's flank movement. Colonel Scribner reports concerning this engagement: "The enemy came down upon me along my whole length, pouring in canister and shell. I had now dispatched every staff officer and orderly with information of my position, asking for support, expressing my intention to hold my place with desperation until assistance arrived, for I felt that the safety of the forces on my left depended upon my holding this position. Thus, contending with an overwhelming force in my front and on my flank, was fought one of the most stubborn and heroic fights that ever fell to my lot to witness. * * * Their augmenting force at length broke my lines, and forced me to fall back." The brigade did not come again into action until about 4 p. m., when Scribner's Brigade came again onto the field on about the same ground on which it had fought in the morning. About sundown the Thirty-eighth Indiana with its brigade was engaged in the severe charge made by the enemy along the Winfrey field, and here again as in the battle of the morning, the battle was on their front and flank. Darkness closed the battle of September 19th, and the Thirty-eighth bivouacked in the woods near the Winfrey field. Before daylight on the morning of September 20th, Scribner's Brigade was ordered into position along the east line of the Kelly field with Johnson's Division of the Twentieth Corps on its right, the Second Brigade of Baird's Division intervening, and on their left the Third Brigade, commonly known as "The Regular Brigade," of Baird's Division on the left. The story of the battle of Sunday at Chickamauga on the line where the Thirty-eighth Indiana was engaged is best told by Colonel Scribner. He says: "I formed two lines on the crest of a wooded slope. Between my front and the woods was a clear space, averaging seventy-five yards; this space was enfiladed by two guns of the Fourth Indiana Battery. Here we built temporary breastworks in front, of both lines, and got all things arranged, when the enemy advanced upon us in strong force, driving in our skirmishers and advancing to the edge of the clearing with their battle flag (a large white ball in a blue field). My men were cautioned to hold their fire. The second line closed up to the first, and at the opportune moment the first line fired, then the second, which caused the enemy to fall back in haste and disorder, leaving the ground strewn with their dead and wounded. Three times in succession the enemy made similiar attempts to drive us from our position, but were as often repulsed. Sometimes they would swing to the right in front of the Second Brigade, then to the left on the Regulars, but without success." Thus was the entire day occupied on this position of the line, assault after assault by the enemy, and each in turn


1ST BRIGADE-SCRIBNER.
1ST DIVISION-BAIRD.
14TH CORPS-THOMAS.
38TH REGT. INDIANA INFANTRY.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, INDIANA INFANTRY.

On East Kelly Field Line.

broken and driven back by these heroic men. About 5 p. m., the enemy as reported by Colonel Scribner, "With great zeal and force, seemed to attack simultaneously over the whole line. They had gotten a battery into position and rained upon us shot and shell. Everything assumed a discouraging aspect. Our ammunition was almost gone; staff officers and details that had been sent for it, returned without it. * * * At this juncture, Captain Carey, of the General's staff, came up and delivered General Baird's order to fall back firing." In obedience to this order the Thirty-eighth retired from the field after a day of continuous hard fighting. The severity of the fighting by Scribner's Brigade can best be understood when it is known that it went into the battle on September 19th with 120 officers, and 1,759 men, and came out on the evening on the 20th with 70 officers and only 872 men, a loss of 50 officers and 887 men. On the east line of the Kelly field stands the monument to the Thirty-eighth Indiana, and its bronze tablet bears the record of its heroism as follows:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. Daniel F. Griffin, Commanding.
First Brigade (Scribner).
First Division (Baird).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

This regiment, Lieut.-Col. Daniel F. Griffin, commanding, was one of the first in Baird's Division to engage the enemy Saturday morning, September 19, 1863. It also assisted in withstanding the attack of Cleburne's Division at night.

This monument marks the position held by the regiment from daylight Sunday morning, September 20, 1863, until ordered to retire at 5:30 p. m. During the day several assaults of the enemy were repulsed. Killed 13; wounded 57; missing 39.

On the Winfrey field near the monument of the gallant Colonel Baldwin of the Sixth Indiana is a marker to designate the line where this regiment received the terrible charges of the enemy in the fight of Saturday, September 19, 1863. The tablet bears the following:

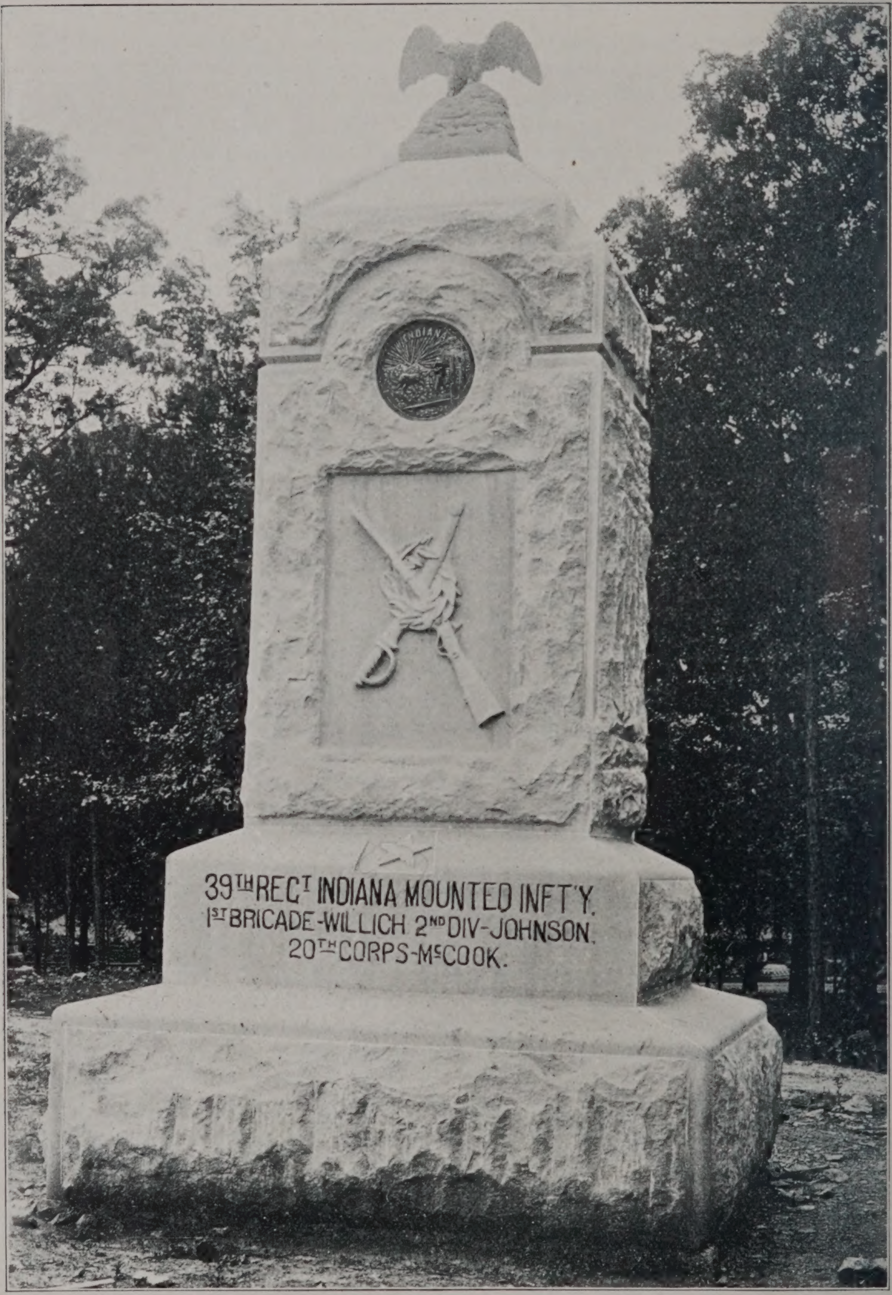
INDIANA.

Thirty-eighth Regiment Infantry (Griffin).
First Brigade (Scribner).
First Division (Baird).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Saturday, September 19, 1863.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry was organized at Indianapolis on August 29, 1861, and early in September was ordered to Kentucky, under command of Col. Thomas J. Harrison, its first Colonel. From Kentucky it marched with Buell's Army to Nashville, and from Nashville it moved with Buell's Army to the Tennessee River and was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, losing in that engagement 36 killed and wounded. It participated in the siege of Corinth, Miss., and when the siege was raised marched with Buell through Northern Alabama to Bridgeport and from there to Nashville, and from Nashville with Buell's Army to Louisville, and in pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, marching to Crab Orchard and Wild Cat Mountain. Then returning through Kentucky marched to Nashville, reaching that point in November. It was with Rosecrans in his campaign against Murfreesboro and participated in the battle of Stone's River, December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863. The loss of the regiment in the battle of Stone's River in killed and wounded was 149 officers and men. The Thirty-ninth Indiana remained in camp near Murfreesboro after the battle of Stone's River until the spring of 1863. In April of this year the regiment was mounted and served as mounted infantry throughout the campaign of Rosecrans of 1863. On June 6, 1863, together with the Second Indiana Cavalry, it was engaged in a battle with Wheeler's Cavalry (Confederate); subsequently in Rosecrans' Middle Tennessee campaign it took part in an engagement at Middleton and at Liberty Gap and afterwards at Winchester. On the 19th and 20th of September it participated in the battle of Chickamauga, after which it took part in the campaign in East Tennessee after Champ Ferguson. Authority having been given to change this regiment from an infantry to a cavalry regiment, two companies, L and M, were organized, and the regiment, on October 15, 1863, was organized as a cavalry regiment, and afterward was known as the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. In December, 1863, the regiment was placed on courier duty between Chattanooga and Ringgold, Ga., and on February 2, 1864, it re-enlisted as a veteran regiment and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough in April, 1864, and upon returning to the field participated in the raid into Alabama under the command of General Rousseau. One squadron of this regiment fought and routed a strong force of Confederates, much stronger in numbers than the squadron, on the Coosa River, taking many prisoners, and again in an engagement with the enemy at Chehaw Bridge, Ala., came off victorious. It formed a part of General McCook's forces in his raid around Atlanta. On this raid when General McCook's command was surrounded, this regiment made a charge forcing an outlet, routing the enemy and opening the way of escape for General McCook's command. After McCook's raid the regiment joined General Kilpatrick in his raid through Georgia and at the battle of Lovejoy Station led the charge on the left wing of the Union Army, severely punishing Ross' Confederate Cavalry, and capturing his artillery and four battle flags. It was also engaged in the battles of Jonesboro and Flint River, Ga. On Sherman's campaign through Georgia and his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, the greater portion of this regiment formed a part of Kilpatrick's command to Savannah and from thence to Goldsboro. In this campaign it was an active participant in the battles and skirmishes at Waynesboro, Buckhead Church, Browne's Cross-road, Reynolds' Farm, Aiken, Bentonville, Averysboro and Raleigh. A detachment of this regiment which was left in Tennessee when Sherman started on his Savannah campaign, fought the Confederate General Wheeler at Franklin, and also had a severe


INDIANA
39TH REGT INDIANA MOUNTED INFT'Y.
1ST BRIGADE-WILLICH. 2ND DIV-JOHNSON.
20TH CORPS-MCCOOK.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA MOUNTED INFANTRY.

On Glenn Hill.

engagement with Forrest at Pulaski, Tenn. After the occupation of a portion of North Carolina by General Sherman's Army, and just before negotiations were opened between General Johnston of the Confederate Army and General Sherman, this regiment had an engagement with Hampton's forces at Morrisville, and thus had the honor of fighting the last engagement on this campaign. The regiment remained on duty in North Carolina until in July, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service and returned to Indiana. This regiment during its term of service had borne on its rolls an aggregate of 2,500 men.

THIRTY-NINTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The part taken by this regiment in coming on the Chickamauga battlefield and in the battle after it reached the field, is best told by Col. Thomas J. Harrison, the Commander of the regiment. The starting point of the regiment for the battlefield was Bailey's cross-roads in McLemore's Cove; this was September 18, 1863. Colonel Harrison in his report says: "On the night of the 18th instant we were ordered to Pond Spring. On the morning of the 19th we were ordered to protect the right and rear of General Sheridan's Division. My regiment was delayed in its movements by demonstrations made by the enemy on the Lafayette and Ringgold roads, thereby throwing us in the rear of General Mitchell's Cavalry. About meridian the enemy attacked our right flank, and succeeded in cutting off the Second Indiana Cavalry, the cavalry train and my regiment from the main body of troops. But after considerable fighting we drove the enemy and rejoined our army; we reached Crawfish Springs at sunset. I learned that our soldiers on the field were suffering greatly for water. I directed my regiment to press all of the canteens that could be found, and with our own, we were able to deliver 1,000 canteens of water by midnight to our suffering soldiers on the battlefield. On Sunday, the 20th, we were again assigned to a position on the extreme right of the infantry. Dismounting we moved our horses to a secure position in the rear. At 11 a. m. we moved forward, meeting an advancing enemy. Colonel Laibolt's Brigade of General Sheridan's Division was on our left; Colonel Wilder's Mounted Infantry on our right. The enemy met us at the top of a high ridge, and neither party discovered the other until within thirty paces. The struggle was brief but desperate, yet the enemy was unable to withstand our Spencer rifles, and gave way, running in disorder before Colonel Wilder's and my commands. At the same moment Colonel Laibolt's command was driven back, entirely changing the direction of our line and bringing the enemy directly between us and our army, entirely cutting Colonel Wilder and myself off. At that juncture we were ordered to take a train, which was also cut off, and make our way to Chattanooga, which we did, reaching the neighborhood of Chattanooga at dark." The position occupied by this regiment in the battle of Sunday, September 20th, was on the high ridge west of the Widow Glenn's house. Starting from this ridge the regiment advanced eastward to the Widow Glenn's, where it opened on the advancing enemy at short range, following up the rapid volleys with the charge, sending the enemy back to the east toward the Lafayette and Chattanooga road.

General G. P. Thurston, who at the battle of Chickamauga was Assistant Adjutant-General, on the Staff of General McCook of the Twentieth Corps, tells of the part taken by this regiment under his observation. He says:

"At the time Bragg's left struck the right of our army, while the latter was in motion, on the morning of Sunday, September 20, 1863, I happened to be sent by General McCook, commanding Twentieth Army Corps (I was Adjutant of that Corps and Chief of Staff) with orders to General Mitchell, at Crawfish Springs, to close up toward 'Widow Glenn's house' and support our infantry on the right, which was moving toward our left. Rosecrans was transferring troops from right to left, and this left a gap between our right and our cavalry. During my brief absence, our troops were routed on the right, and on my return to the 'Widow Glenn house' I found our army gone, and the rebels in long lines extending across the open field in front of that house, and far to the south of it, showing that their infantry lines extended beyond or south of our right. As I knew nothing of the general situation of affairs, expecting that the rebel troops were in possession of the whole field occupied by our troops when I left, say a half hour before, I suggested to Col. T. J. Harrison, who came up on the Crawfish Springs road just behind me, and whose regiment, the Thirty-ninth Indiana, was mounted and armed with Spencer rifles, to attack the enemy, then but three or four hundred yards away, and advancing on us rapidly. His men dismounted, and under his lead and Major Evans', charged the enemy splendidly, and brought back to 'Widow Glenn's house,' where I waited, some two hundred prisoners, disarmed them and left them in charge of about a dozen guards only, and then the regiment turned upon the enemy again.

"This single regiment was too small to stay their progress, however, and it was with the utmost difficulty we got away with our prisoners. The latter cheered to the rebels to come on and retake them, and it was only by forcing the prisoners, at the point of the bayonet, to run, and running ourselves, that we got away with them. I took charge of the small guard in charge of the prisoners, and my orderlies assisted, all with drawn swords and pistols, and we ran nearly half a mile in this way (with the rebels in full sight trying to overtake us) before we got out of their sight, and finally felt that we had our prisoners safe."

It is at the hill where stood the Widow Glenn's house at the time of the battle, that the State of Indiana has erected a monument to mark the position where this regiment did its fighting in the battle of Chickamauga. The tablet on the monument of the Thirty-ninth Indiana bears the following legend:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT MOUNTED INFANTRY.

(Afterwards Eighth Indiana Cavalry).

Col. Thomas J. Harrison.
First Brigade (Willich).
Second Division (Johnson).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).

September 19, 1863, marched from McLemore's Cove to Crawfish Springs convoying trains, and engaged with a portion of Wheeler's Cavalry. From dusk until midnight, carried 1,000 canteens of water from Crawfish Springs road, to suffering soldiers on the battlefield.

September 20, 1863, armed with Spencer rifles, took position early, dismounted, in the line on ridge near Widow Glenn's, west of Crawfish Springs road. About 11:45 a. m., with the line, charged upon the enemy here, completely clearing its front. The enemy gave way in disorder, losing beside his killed and wounded, about 200 by capture. After holding this position until about 1 o'clock p. m., and no enemy being in its immediate front, the regiment retired leisurely to the Chattanooga Valley road, and thence escorted trains to Chattanooga.

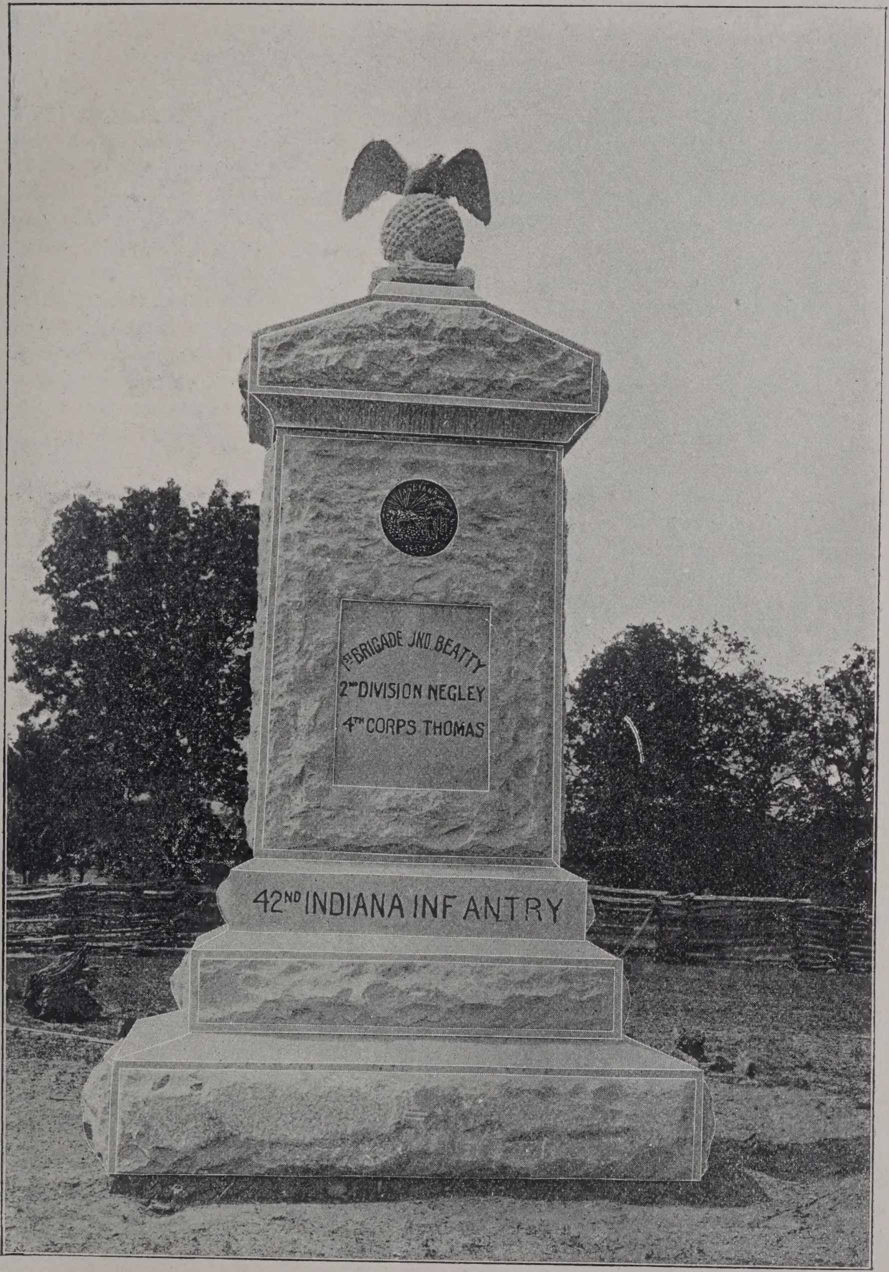
Casualties: Three commissioned officers wounded, five enlisted men killed and thirty-two wounded; *total, forty.*

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Forty-second Indiana Infantry was organized at Evansville on October 9, 1861, with James G. Jones as Colonel. Soon afterward it crossed over into Kentucky to Henderson and from thence marched to Calhoun and Owensboro, and from thence to Nashville, Tenn., arriving there on February 5, 1862. It passed the remainder of the winter in the interior of Tennessee and Alabama, finally returning to Nashville. From Nashville it marched with Rousseau's Division of Buell's Army to Louisville, Ky., and then took part under Buell in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, participating in the battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862, losing 166 officers and men in killed, wounded and missing. It was engaged in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky as far as the Wild Cat Mountains, then returning through Kentucky marched to Nashville. From Nashville it became a part of Rosecrans' Army in the Stone's River-Murfreesboro campaign, taking part in the battle of Stone's River on December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, losing in that engagement 104 officers and men in killed and wounded. After the battle of Stone's River this regiment camped with its division near Murfreesboro until June 24th, when it was assigned to the First Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John Beatty, Second Division (Negley), Fourteenth Corps (Thomas), and participated in the campaign through Middle Tennessee. It marched with the army on the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, and on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, losing in that engagement 109 killed, wounded and missing. It returned to Chattanooga with Rosecrans' Army, and on the reorganization of the army was attached to the First Brigade (Brig.-Gen. William P. Carlin), First Division (Brig.-Gen. Richard W. Johnson), Fourteenth Army Corps (Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer). This regiment was with Carlin's Brigade when it took part in the assault on Lookout Mountain with Hooker's Army on the evening of November 24, 1863, and advanced on the 25th of November from Lookout Mountain towards Missionary Ridge, and took part in the storming of Missionary Ridge, being one of the regiments on the extreme right of the Army of the Cumberland in that assault, losing heavily in these two engagements. On January 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran regiment at Chattanooga and soon afterwards returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. At the expiration of its veteran furlough this regiment returned to the field and joined Sherman's Army at Chattanooga in March, 1864. It marched with the Fourteenth Army Corps when Sherman started on his Atlanta campaign in May, 1864, participating in the engagements at Ringgold, Rocky Face Ridge, Resacca, Allatoona, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro. From Jonesboro it returned to Atlanta with Sherman's Army, where it remained until it marched with Sherman's Army in the pursuit of Hood when he flanked Atlanta and started northward after the capture of Atlanta. In this pursuit of Hood it marched to Kingston, Rome, Resacca, through Snake Creek Gap to the Chatuga Valley, and from thence to Gaylesville, Ala. When Sherman divided his army at Gaylesville, this regiment returned with the Fourteenth Corps to Atlanta, and in November marched with Sherman's Army from Atlanta through Georgia to the sea, participating in the siege and capture of Savannah. From Savannah it marched with the army through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, N. C., taking part in the battle of Averysboro and Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston's Confederate Army and the surrender of Lee, it marched by way of Richmond to Washington. It participated in the grand review in Washington, after which it was sent to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of the United States service on July 21, 1865, and returned to Indiana. During its term of service, the Forty-second lost in killed, wounded and missing, 629 officers and men.

FORTY-SECOND INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Forty-second Indiana reached Crawfish Springs in the afternoon of Friday, September 18, 1863, and went into bivouac with its brigade (First), commanded by Brig.-Gen. John Beatty, Second Division (Negley's), Fourteenth Corps (Thomas). About midnight of the 18th General Beatty was ordered to move to Glass' Mill, where there was a ford over the Chickamauga, about two miles in a southeasterly course from Crawfish Springs. This movement was made to relieve Colonel Grose's Brigade of the Second Division, Twenty-first Corps, then on duty guarding this ford, so that Grose's Brigade might rejoin its corps, then in position at Lee & Gordon's Mill, and extending northward along the Lafayette road as far as the Poe field, ready for the formation in line of battle on the morning of the 19th. Beatty's Brigade was in position in line on the higher ground on the west of Chickamauga Creek about 2 a. m. of the 19th, with a strong line of skirmishers in their front extending northward and southward along the creek. In this line when formed was the Forty-second Indiana and the Eighty-eighth Indiana. Early Saturday morning September 19th the enemy advanced in strong force, crossing his skirmishers to the west side of Chickamauga Creek and engaging the skirmishers of Beatty. This position was maintained until about 11 a. m., when the enemy opened with artillery, and a sharp artillery duel took place between two Confederate batteries and the battery attached to Beatty's Brigade. Although the enemy made numerous efforts to move their line of battle across the Chickamauga he was unable to do so, and the Union lines were held intact during the day. After 5 p. m. General Beatty was ordered to retire his brigade, and in obedience thereto he withdrew his command and moved northward to Crawfish Springs and from thence northward until it had reached a position on the road running north on the west of the woods between the Brotherton field and the Tan Yard; here the brigade bivouacked south of the Brotherton and Dyer road for the night. On the morning of Sunday, September 20th, at an early hour in the morning, Beatty's Brigade was again in motion, moving northward toward its corps, then on the left of Rosecrans' Army. General Beatty reported direct with his command to Gen. George H. Thomas, and was ordered by him to go into position on the left of Baird's Division, which at that time was on the extreme left of the Union lines. Beatty's orders were to form at right angles to Baird's left, so as to be in readiness to meet any force of the enemy attempting to turn General Baird's left. General Beatty formed as ordered, Baird's line being on the east Kelly field line, extending north and south and facing eastward, while General Beatty's line extended east and west across the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, facing north. The position on this first line of the Forty-second Indiana was near to and south of where the Kentucky monument now stands at the Lafayette road, south of the McDonald house and farm. General Beatty said in his report that this was a good position and a good line with connections with Baird's line complete. Skirmishers were thrown out and scarcely was the formation completed, but about fifteen minutes having elapsed, when orders were received by General Beatty to advance his line to the McDonald house, a distance of full a quarter of a mile. The order was imperative, and was obeyed. In making this change it left a gap between the left of Baird's Division and Beatty's Brigade. True it was stated to General Beatty that General Negley would close the gap, but Negley did not close it. The Eighty-eighth Indiana being on the left of the line and west


1ST BRIGADE JNO. BEATTY
2ND DIVISION NEGLEY
4TH CORPS THOMAS
42ND INDIANA INFANTRY

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

At McDonald House, North.

of the road, moved up into its new position without much difficulty; its hard work was to come later. The Forty-second Regiment met with strong opposition from the enemy in getting into its position. The enemy was now pushing his lines in the attempt to envelope the left of Rosecrans' Army and get possession of the Chattanooga road, and so cut off the Union Army from Chattanooga. The two regiments on the right of the Forty-second Indiana were attacked by such heavy lines that they were compelled to halt in their advance and were finally forced back by the heavy assaults of the enemy, but contesting the ground as they retired. When the right was forced back it left a gap on the right of the Forty-second Indiana then heavily engaged with a force in its front. The enemy at this critical time then attempted to press in behind the right of the Forty-second, and then with this force in front, on the right and in the rear to capture or destroy the Forty-second. General Beatty seeing the beginning of this movement and realizing what it meant, quickly got his artillery into position and opened on the enemy's lines with grape and canister with such vigor that their troops were driven back in disorder. When this was done it gave Colonel McIntire, commanding the Forty-second, an opportunity to fight his way to the left, which he did, joining his left with the Eighty-eighth Indiana. The battle now raged along the lines about the McDonald house with great fury. The men of this regiment were suffering terribly in the storm and many of their men were falling. It was at this critical moment, and in the midst of the hardest of the fight about the McDonald house that Capt. W. M. Cockrum, afterward Lieutenant-Colonel, of the Forty-second Regiment was most severely wounded, and from which wounds he lay where he fell until two days afterward, when he was taken in charge by the Confederate surgeons and finally was sent South a prisoner of war. Finally the lines being broken to the right and rear of the regiment, it was forced to make a detour and move backward, and they, with the Eighty-eighth Indiana, were soon engaged in supporting a battery, and were finally ordered to fall back toward Rossville. The regiment was placed on picket duty that night about a mile south of Rossville Gap. The next day (September 21st) the Forty-second Indiana with its brigade was formed in line of battle on Missionary Ridge, east of Rossville, and while holding this position were attacked by a brigade of Confederate Mounted Infantry, and after nearly an hour's hard fighting by the Forty-second Indiana and the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, the enemy were repulsed, and withdrew from the field leaving their dead and wounded. At 12 o'clock on the night of September 21st the Forty-second Indiana and the Fifteenth Kentucky were withdrawn and retired to Chattanooga. A monument is erected to commemorate the heroic and gallant service of this regiment on the east of the Lafayette road and just north of the McDonald house. The monument bears on the bronze tablet the following legend:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. W. T. B. McIntire.

First Brigade (John Beatty).
Second Division (Negley).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

On September 19th this regiment was at Owen's Ford below Crawfish Springs, skirmishing all day to keep a Confederate division from crossing the Chickamauga. At 5 p. m. went to the relief of troops that were pressed near the Brotherton house. Lay west of the Brotherton field that night.

Sunday, September 20th, at an early hour, with its brigade, moved north on the Lafayette road and reported to General Thomas; was ordered to a position on the left of General Baird; was then ordered to this position and was immediately attacked by troops of Breckinridge's Division with an overwhelming force. Having no support, fell back and re-formed on the hills west of this position, and thence withdrew to Rossville under orders from General Negley. Loss: Killed, 4; wounded, 52; missing, 53; total, 109.

A marker has been placed for the Forty-second Indiana, west of the Glenn and Kelly road, near the Tan Yard, and west of the Brotherton field. On the tablet is the following inscription:

INDIANA.

Forty-second Regiment Infantry (McIntire).

First Brigade (J. Beatty).

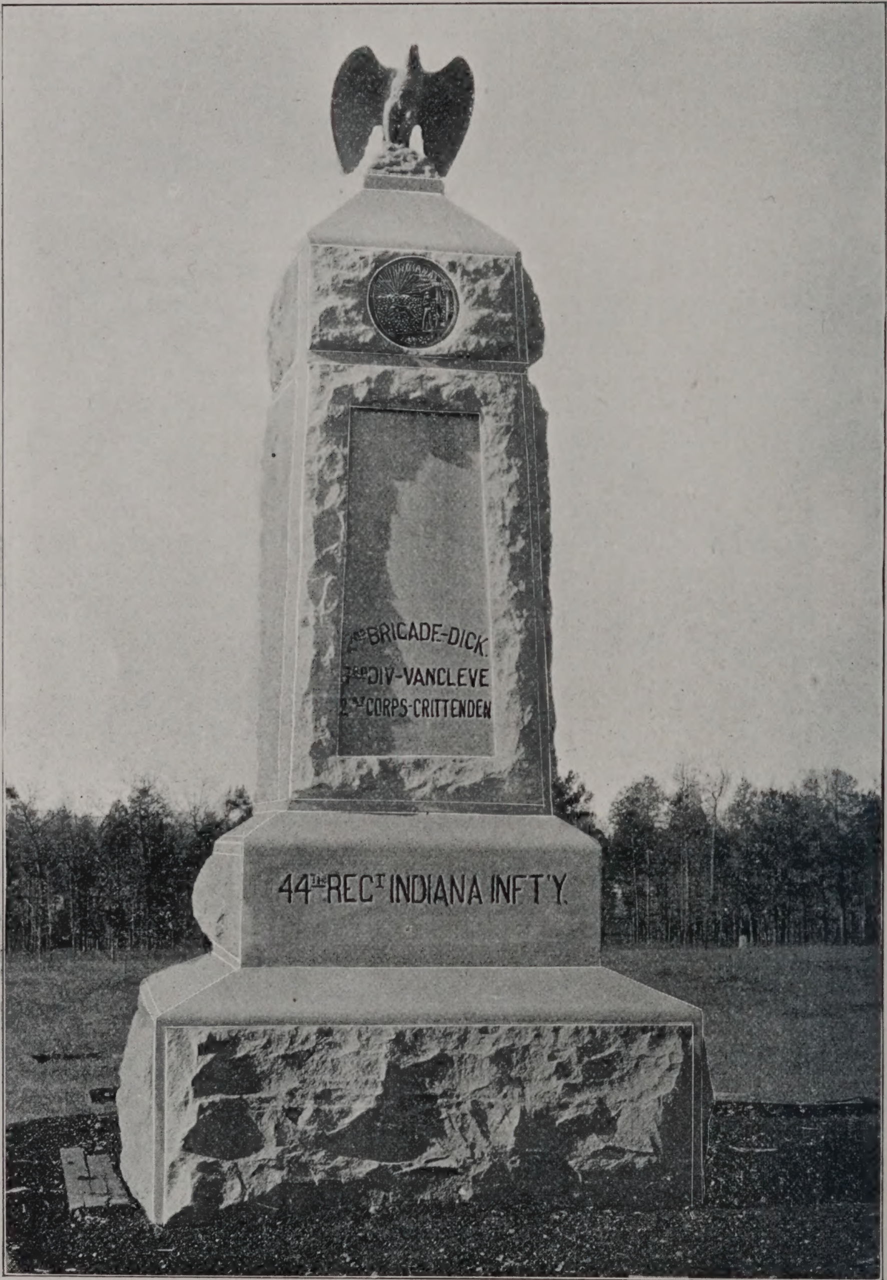
Second Division (Negley).

Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 6:30 p. m. until 7:30 a. m. Sunday,
September 20, 1863.

Also a marker east of the Lafayette road, Kelly field north, south of the McDonald house. Same form of tablet. The time—September 20, 1863, 8:45 a. m. to 9 a. m.

A marker has also been placed by the survivors of the Forty-second Indiana and authorized by the War Department, to mark the spot where Lieutenant-Colonel Cockrum fell, wounded on Sunday, September 20, 1863. This marker is south of the monument erected by the State to the regiment, between the monument and the McDonald house.


INDIANA
2ND BRIGADE-DICK
3RD DIV-VANCLEVE
21ST CORPS-CRITTENDEN
44TH REGT INDIANA INFT'Y

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

Brotherton Field.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized at Fort Wayne and was mustered into the service of the United States on October 24, 1861, with Hugh B. Reed as Colonel. In December it was sent to Henderson, Ky., and reported to Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, and by him was assigned to General Cruft's Brigade, and went into camp at Calhoun, on Green River, Ky. Here it remained until in February, 1862, when it was sent to Ft. Henry, and from thence to Ft. Donaldson, and participated in the siege and battle of Ft. Donaldson suffering a heavy loss in killed and wounded. After the surrender of Ft. Donaldson the regiment was returned to Fort Henry and from thence was transported on steamer to Pittsburg Landing. It was engaged both days in the battle of Shiloh, losing 33 killed and 177 wounded, making a total loss of 210. The Confederate General, Albert Sidney Johnston was killed in front of this regiment at Shiloh. After this it marched with the army to Corinth taking part in several skirmishes about that place, and upon the evacuation of Corinth joined in the pursuit of the enemy, going as far as Booneville, Miss. Returning from this expedition it marched with Buell's Army into Southern Tennessee and when Bragg with his army moved northward this regiment with its brigade, marched across the Cumberland Mountains to Louisville, Ky., reaching that city on September 26, 1862. In Buell's campaign through Kentucky against Bragg it was actively engaged, participating in the battle of Perryville and taking part in the pursuit of Bragg as far as Wild Cat. Returning with the army through Kentucky it again marched into Tennessee and was engaged in the battle of Silver Spring; about the 1st of December it reached Nashville and went into camp. When the Army of the Cumberland entered upon the Murfreesboro campaign under Rosecrans, this regiment participated in the battle of Stone's River on December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863, losing heavily in killed and wounded. It remained in camp near Murfreesboro until Rosecrans started on his Middle Tennessee campaign towards Chattanooga, when this regiment moved with Van Cleve's Division, Crittenden's Corps to Chattanooga, going by way of McMinnville, Dunlap, Jasper, Bridgeport, Shell Mound and Whiteside. It participated in the battle of Chickamauga on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September, and on the 22d of that month was one of the regiments that was engaged with the enemy at Missionary Ridge while Rosecrans threw his lines around Chattanooga. About the middle of October, 1863, it was assigned to provost duty at Chattanooga and while on this duty the regiment reenlisted in January, 1864, and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. Returning to the field it was again placed on provost duty at Chattanooga where it remained until September 14, 1865, when it was mustered out of the United States service. The Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry during its term of service lost 350 men in killed and wounded, and by death from disease 58, making a total of 408.

FORTY-FOURTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

This regiment in the battle of Chickamauga was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Simeon C. Aldrich, and was attached to the Second Brigade (Dick), Third Division (Van Cleve), Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden). This regiment with its brigade had perhaps as much active work upon and near what is now known as the Chickamauga battlefield as any other troops of Rosecrans' Army. On September 10, 1863, the Second Brigade of Van Cleve's Division reached Rossville about 6 p. m. and was going into bivouac for the night, when a courier reported to Colonel Dick, commanding the brigade, that the Confederate Cavalry had attacked

Gen. Thomas John Wood's Division wagon train on the road between Rossville and Lee & Gordon's Mill. Colonel Dick at once ordered the Forty-fourth Indiana and two other regiments forward to the rescue of the train. After double quicking for two miles they came up with the enemy and drove him away after a hot skirmish, saving the train. The entire brigade then moved forward to Chickamauga Creek and bivouacked for the night. On the 11th of September it joined in the pursuit of General Bragg's retreating army and marched two and one-half miles south of Ringgold on the Dalton road, where the brigade bivouacked for the night. On September 12th Van Cleve's Division was sent to Lee & Gordon's Mill, the Forty-fourth with this division. On Sunday, September 13th, the First and Second Brigades (Beatty's and Dick's) of Van Cleve's Division were ordered on a reconnaissance from Lee & Gordon's Mill toward Lafayette. These troops had advanced only about one and one-half miles when they encountered Wheeler's Cavalry (Confederate), and at once a severe action began. General Wheeler was repulsed and driven for over two miles, when the enemy was found in force, intrenched. The purpose of the reconnaissance having been accomplished, our forces returned to Lee & Gordon's Mill. On September 14th Dick's Brigade was sent on a reconnaissance down the Chattanooga Valley six miles, and finding no enemy returned on September 15th and went into bivouac around Crawfish Springs, where it remained until September 18th, when General Bragg commenced his forward movement and attempted to force a crossing of Chickamauga Creek, at the Alexander Bridge and at the Reed Bridge. At this time Gen. Thomas J. Wood, First Division, Twenty-first Corps, was at Lee & Gordon's Mill, and had become engaged by the enemy with both infantry and artillery. Just after the noon hour, September 18th, Colonel Dick was ordered to move his brigade from Crawfish Springs to Lee & Gordon's Mill to the support of General Wood. Colonel Dick obeyed the order promptly, and on reaching Lee & Gordon's Mill at once went into position on the extreme left of Wood's Division, facing to the southeast, the entire brigade being in line. After being in position about an hour, Colonel Dick was ordered to take two of his regiments and go to the support of Colonel Wilder's Brigade of mounted infantry. On this duty the Forty-fourth Indiana and one other regiment was taken. On reporting to Colonel Wilder, Colonel Dick was ordered to place his two regiments on the right of the line, the position being on a line with the east line of the Viniard farm extending south into the woods; time, about dark. This line had been formed about an hour when the enemy appeared in force, but were repulsed and driven back. An interval of nearly an hour then passed in quiet, when the enemy again attacked, but were again repulsed, and our troops held their position undisturbed for the remainder of the night. The importance of this position maintained that night by these troops will be understood when the fact is stated that the purpose of the Confederate General Bragg was to get possession of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, cut Rosecrans' Army in two, and prevent Thomas' and McCook's Corps from joining Crittenden, and to have an open road into Chattanooga. The stubborn resistance of the troops of Colonels Wilder and Dick, both Indiana brigade commanders, prevented the capture of the road, and let Thomas march over the roads to their rear to his position on the Union left, at the opening of the battle of September 19th. So important was the position occupied by the Forty-fourth and the other regiments with them on Friday night, September 18th, they were ordered to "hold the line at all hazards," and they held it. About 4 a. m. of September 19th, Colonel Dick's regiments were relieved and the brigade was again united for the fearful struggle in which it was destined to take an important part on that day. The Forty-fourth, with its brigade, rested within the sound of the terrific battle that was raging in its front and to its right and left during the forenoon of Saturday, September 19, 1863. About 1 p. m. Colonel Dick was ordered to move to the left on the double quick to the support of Gen. Samuel Beatty's Brigade, on the right of General Palmer's Second Division, Twenty-first Corps, then being hard pressed. Double quicking for the distance of about a mile and a half, the brigade went into position in the south end of the Brotherton woods on the east of the Lafayette road, the Forty-fourth being in the front line. The lines were scarcely formed until they were attacked with great fury by Maj.-Gen. Alexander P. Stewart's Division. The contest was a severe and stubborn one, but resulted in our troops breaking the lines of the enemy and driving them some distance to the rear, when reenforcements were received by the enemy, and the assault was renewed. The Union troops held their position until flanked by a heavy force, and were then compelled to fall back on the second line. Here the battle was again renewed and the enemy was checked and the battle raged most fearfully, our men holding their position. Again the enemy reenforced, and again a strong force reached and overlapped our flank; again by force of vastly superior numbers our lines were forced back, being under fire in front, on the right and in the rear. By this movement the Union lines, crossing to the west of the Lafayette road, re-formed on the ridge running in a southwesternly direction through the Brotherton field. Again the lines were hastily formed with the Forty-fourth on the right of its brigade, on its immediate left the Seventh Indiana Battery, and on the left of the battery the Eighty-sixth Indiana Regiment, with the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery and the remainder of the brigade to the left of the Eighty-sixth. Here again the contest was renewed with greater fury, if possible, than when in the woods. The enemy made several determined charges, reaching within a few yards of our line, but were as often repulsed and driven from the field and into the woods on the east of the road. Evidently despairing of breaking our lines by a direct charge, again came the massing of the enemy on our front and right, and again a united attack on our front and right flank and rear, and again are the lines broken, but they move back stubbornly to the northwest, taking our artillery with them without the loss of a gun; time, sunset. The brigade moved to the ridge west of the Dyer house and north of what is now known as the Battlefield Station, where it bivouacked for the night. Sunday morning, September 20th, Colonel Dick's Brigade was ordered to the left in support of Thomas' right, the entire army having moved to the left. Here again the Forty-fourth came into the front line in the opening of the battle. Soon orders were received for the brigade to move yet farther to the left, northward to the relief of Colonel Stanley's Brigade, where it was soon hotly engaged. On this line Captain Gunsenhouser, of the Forty-fourth, was killed, while in the thick of the fight, encouraging the men to hold their position. In front of this line the Confederate General Adams was wounded and taken prisoner. The position is west of the Lafayette road and west of the north end of the Kelly field. From this position the Forty-fourth went into position on what is now known as Harker's Hill, and fought during the remainder of Sunday afternoon, the enemy being repulsed at this point with great slaughter three times, then finally abandoning any further attack on this portion of the line. At night the regiment fell back with the army to Rossville, and on September 21st moved into Chattanooga. Soon after reaching Chattanooga the regiment was ordered to proceed to Missionary Ridge and dispute the passage of the enemy at a gap north and east of Chattanooga. This order was obeyed, and in company with the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, the Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry and the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry, held the position through the night of the 21st and until the afternoon of the 22d, the enemy making three severe attacks on their lines. Near dark the enemy having advanced in such superior numbers, the Forty-fourth, with the other regiments, were retired, fighting until the main lines about Chattanooga were reached. So ended the work of the Forty-fourth Indiana in the battle of Chickamauga, after four days' actual fighting with as brave a foe as ever stood in front of the armies of the United States. In this engagement the regiment received nothing but the highest praise from its brigade, division and corps commanders. The State of Indiana has erected a monument to the heroism of this regiment on the Brotherton field, where, on the bronze tablet, is the following legend:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY,

Lieut.-Col. Simeon C. Aldrich, Commanding.
Second Brigade (Dick).
Third Division (Van Cleve).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

September 18, 1863, this regiment supported Wilder's Brigade in the afternoon and night.

September 19th, after having assisted in successfully meeting one of the severest charges of Stewart's Division 300 yards east of this position, the regiment retired and held this part of the line against a determined attack of the enemy until about 4:30 p. m., when the line being flanked on the right, it was compelled to retire.

September 20th, fought in line with its division until the break in the center of Union lines, when Colonel Aldrich led it to General Thomas' line and went into action with Harker's Brigade, and fought until ordered from the field, about 5 p. m.

Markers have also been placed to indicate the several other positions held by this regiment during the battle of Chickamauga. A marker is on the east of the Lafayette road, on the east side of the Viniard farm line extending into the woods, which bears on the bronze tablet the words:

INDIANA.

Forty-fourth Regiment (Aldrich).
Second Brigade (Dick).
Third Division (Van Cleve).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Friday, September 18, 1863, 8 p. m., to Saturday, September 19th, 4 a. m.

Also in the Brotherton woods, east of the Lafayette road, almost due east of the monument in the Brotherton field, a marker of the same design, with the time,

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 2 p. m. to 3:30 p. m.

Also a similar marker on the west of the Lafayette road, near the north line of the Kelly field, with the time,

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Also on Harker's Hill, east of Snodgrass house, a similar marker, with the time,

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

VANDERCOOK ENG. CO. CHI.

COLONEL GEORGE P. BUELL.

Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

Commander First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-first Corps.

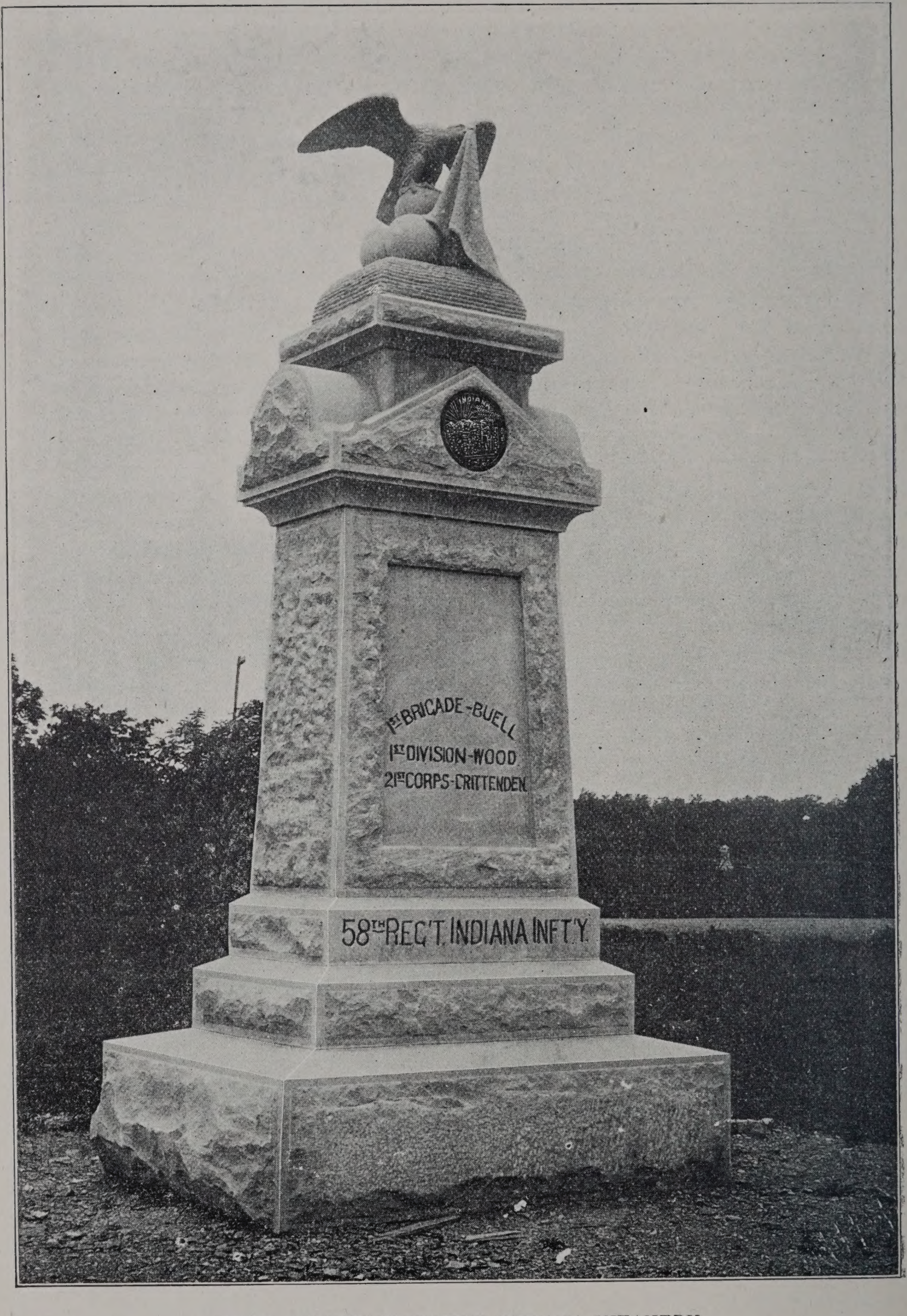
FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized at Princeton, Ind., in October and November, 1861, with Henry M. Carr as Colonel. Shortly after the regiment was organized and mustered in, it was sent to Louisville, Ky., and was assigned to Wood's Division of Buell's Army, and during the winter of 1861-62 campaigned in Central Kentucky, going as far south as Bowling Green. On March 1, 1862, it went to Nashville and remained there until the movement of the army towards Pittsburg Landing began, in April. It reached Shiloh on the evening of the second day's battle and took no active part in that engagement. It moved with the army to Corinth, Miss., and after the evacuation of that place moved into Northern Alabama, and from thence to Shelbyville, Tenn.; from there it moved to Decherd, and when Buell's Army marched in the pursuit of Bragg it joined that army, reaching Louisville on the 1st of October, 1862. Colonel Carr resigned the commandership of the regiment June 17, 1862, and Lieut.-Col. George P. Buell was appointed and commissioned as the Colonel, June 24, 1862. It was with Buell's Army in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, at Perryville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Wild Cat Mountain, and from thence back through Kentucky into Tennessee, reaching Nashville the latter part of November. When Rosecrans moved out with the army in the campaign of Stone's River and Murfreesboro, this regiment moved with its old division under General Wood. On the 27th of December it was severely engaged with the army at Lavergne, making a most brilliant and successful charge upon the enemy's line. On December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863, it participated in the battle of Stone's River, with Haskell's Brigade, Wood's Division, Twenty-first Army Corps. In this engagement it lost 105 in killed and wounded and 5 missing, making a total of 110. After the battle of Stone's River the regiment went into camp with the army in and about Murfreesboro, and remained there until Rosecrans started on his Tullahoma, or Middle Tennessee, campaign, when it moved with its brigade on that campaign. When the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign was inaugurated it marched with its brigade, then commanded by George P. Buell, the Colonel of this regiment, in Wood's Division (First), Crittenden's Corps (Twenty-first), and was the first brigade of the Union Army to enter Chattanooga. It took part, with its brigade, in the march to Lee & Gordon's Mill, reaching that point on the 11th of September, 1863, and remained at Lee & Gordon's Mill until the battle of Chickamauga, on September 19th, and was then, with its brigade, hotly engaged during both days (the 19th and 20th of September) in the battle of Chickamauga. It moved back towards Chattanooga on the night of September 20th, and went into Chattanooga with the army on September 21st. It was engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge on the 23d of November, 1863, and in this engagement was one of the regiments of Wagner's Brigade, Sheridan's Division. In this battle its loss was sixty-six. Immediately after the battle of Missionary Ridge it went with the Fourth Army Corps to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. During the entire winter of 1863-64 the regiment campaigned with the Fourth Army Corps through east Tennessee. This campaign was an open winter campaign, for the most part without tents and in a great measure subsisting off the country. On June 24, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran regiment and returned to Indianapolis on veteran furlough, arriving in that city on March 4, 1864. Upon its return to Chattanooga after its veteran furlough, in April, it was assigned to the Engineer Corps, and immediately took charge of the pontoon train of Sherman's Army. This regiment did all of the bridging over streams for Sherman's Army from Chattanooga to Atlanta, bridging some of the streams as often as sixteen times, ofter under fire of the enemy. In October, 1864, 170 veterans and returned recruits of the Tenth Indiana Infantry were transferred to this regiment, increasing the strength of this regiment to that extent and serving with this regiment until its final discharge. When General Sherman's Army started on its campaign to Savannah, or "March to the Sea," as it is usually termed, the Fifty-eighth Indiana was assigned to duty with the Army of Georgia, which was composed of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps, under command of Major-General Slocum. On this campaign this regiment did all of the bridging and repairing of roads from Atlanta to Savannah, including the bridge across the Savannah river to the city, this bridge being over 3,000 feet in length. On December 31, 1864, the non-veterans of the regiment were mustered out and returned home. In the campaign through South Carolina to Goldsboro, N. C., the Fifty-eighth did all of the bridging for the Army of Georgia, including a second bridge over the Savannah river at Sister's Ferry. While attached to the Engineer Department, though in no heavy engagements, the regiment was exposed to the fire of the enemy almost constantly, this regiment being the first to reach a stream and the last to leave, the greater part of the time its work being done at night with the enemy on the opposite bank. After the surrender of Johnston's Army, this regiment marched to Washington City, bridging all of the streams on the route except the James River. After the final review at Washington, it was transferred to Louisville, Ky., where, on July 25, 1865, it was mustered out of the United States service.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

On the Chickamauga campaign and during the battle of Chickamauga the Colonel of the Fifty-eighth Indiana, Col. George P. Buell, was in command of the First Brigade of Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood's Division, of the Twenty-first Corps; the regiment was in command of Lieut.-Col. James T. Embree, during the time that Colonel Buell was in command of the brigade. Wood's Division for the battle of Chickamauga consisted of two brigades, Buell's (the First) and Harker's (the Third), the Second Brigade (Brig.-Gen. George D. Wagner) having been left at Chattanooga under orders. General Wood, with the two brigades, reached Lee & Gordon's Mill, Ga., about 8:30 p. m. September 11, 1863, in pursuit of General Bragg's retreating army from Chattanooga. There was fighting during the entire day with the retreating enemy. On the night of the arrival at Lee & Gordon's Mill, General Wood reported "the enemy's camp fires could be distinctly seen on the other side of the creek. Their light reflected over a wide section of the horizon and extended upward to the heavens, told the foe was present in considerable force." The army of General Rosecrans was now in such a widely seperated condition that nothing could be done except watch the movements of the enemy, and General Wood left with his two brigades at Lee & Gordon's Mill were the only Union force between Bragg's Army and Chattanooga along the line of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road. In this perilous condition General Wood was left from September 13th to the 17th. The Twenty-first Army Corps (Crittenden's) had been concentrated at Crawfish Springs, about a mile and a half southwest of Lee & Gordon's Mill and northward along the line of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road as far as the Poe field. About 11 a. m. on Friday, September

18, 1863, the Confederates having ceased to retreat, again took the aggressive, and their advance appeared before General Wood on the opposite side of the Chickamauga Creek and drove in Wood's pickets, but did not attempt to push their troops to the north side of the creek. Thus Wood's lines remained facing the enemy until Saturday, the 19th, when the battle opened in deadly earnestness on the extreme left of Rosecrans' lines. About 2:30 p. m. of Saturday Wood was relieved by a division from McCook's Twentieth Corps, and Wood, with his division, was hurried on double quick northward along the Lafayette and Chattanooga road to the Viniard field, where the division of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, of the Twentieth Corps, was hotly engaged. On arrival at this position the lines were formed east of the road, and facing eastward. Colonel Buell reports that while his "troops were being formed the enemy's balls were whistling about our ears, and the battle raging more fiercely, seemed approaching nearer and nearer." The Fifty-eighth Indiana in the first formation of the line at the Viniard field was in the second line, but this second line was maintained only for a short time until the rear line was ordered forward, and a charge was made on the advancing enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Embree reports the part taken by the Fifty-eighth as follows: "To the rear of the line was a large open field; on the front of the left wing, about fifty paces distant, was a dense wood, while the right wing was covered by an open field. * * * At ten minutes before 3 p. m. our forces who were engaged in front of this position fell back in disorder before the enemy and rushed through the line thus formed, and the enemy advanced near the edge of the wood above mentioned and poured a disastrous fire upon the whole brigade. At this moment the brigade was ordered to charge the enemy. While the regiment was attempting to execute this order the horses of the caissons of the Eighth Indiana Battery became unmanageable and were directed towards this regiment and were driven nearly through this regiment, crushing several men and utterly destroying all line or order in the regiment and cutting off three companies on the left of the regiment. In this condition the regiment undertook to execute the order to charge. No enemy could be seen, they being concealed by the fence, brush, horses, men and dust in front. Having advanced on this charge to the open field in front, the regiment was ordered to halt, lie upon the ground and fire upon the enemy then in the wood. Within ten minutes after this position was taken the regiment on the right, left and front, gave way, and so far as could be seen there was no friendly force within supporting distance of the regiment, except the Sixth Ohio Battery, then posted about 150 paces to the rear. The enemy were then moving without opposition around the left flank of the regiment, and pouring a destructive enfilading fire into the ranks. Seeing that the position was untenable and that there was a certainty of being overpowered if the attempt was made to remain longer, the order was given to retreat and support Bradley's (Sixth Ohio) Battery, which was done, and the regiment found this battery in rear of a small defense made of rails. Here again, fire was opened on the enemy, who were advancing over the field from which the regiment had retreated. In this position the regiment, together with a part of the One Hundredth Illinois Regiment, which had joined them, were hotly engaged with the enemy for about one hour, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the field back into the woods. During this time Colonel Buell, commanding the brigade, was busily engaged in bringing together the other regiments of the brigade, which seemed to have formed in some other part of the field not far distant. At the close of about one hour's fighting at this point, Colonel Buell gave orders to this force to charge the enemy with bayonet, which was attempted with good will, but with no other result than driving the enemy back from view in the woods. Having advanced into the field about 50 paces beyond and a short distance to the right of the point from which the regiment had retreated, a halt was called, and the men ordered to lie down. About this time a small force was collected and formed on the left of the regiment. Soon after reaching this point the enemy opened a heavy fire upon the regiment and the forces on the left, above spoken of, gave way in disorder. Soon the panic reached this regiment, and they, too, broke from their lines and retreated about seventy-five paces to the rear. At this time Joseph Moore, Major of the regiment, gallantly seized the colors, planted them in the ground, and called upon the men to rally around them, and thus succeeded in forming the nucleus about which the whole regiment was in a short time rallied, and from thence advanced to the point just abandoned. Here, also, at the same time, Brigadier-General Wood, commanding the division, came upon this part of the field, urged the troops forward to the work and gave renewed confidence to all. From this time until 7 p. m. the regiment was engaged during the greater part of the time. While in this position two of the guns of the Eighth Indiana Battery were recovered by the men of this regiment, they having been abandoned from loss of horses a few hours before, and also the colors of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment were recovered by Lieutenant Behm, of this regiment. * * *" The regiment retained its position on the field where it had fought so heroically until about 2 a. m. Sunday, September 20th, when it was withdrawn from the Viniard field and moved to the high ground west of Crawfish Springs road, near to what is now Lytle Station. About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, September 20th, Wood's two brigades were sent forward to relieve General Negley on the front line near to the Brotherton house, and soon after getting into position were ordered to move to the left and close on General Reynolds' lines through which poured Longstreet's Corps, which caused the terrible disaster to the right of the Union Army. Lieutenant-Colonel Embree reports that this regiment moved, with its brigade, about 9 a. m. of that day, "and took position behind some defenses built of logs in the front line of battle. * * * Skirmishers were sent forward and were warmly engaged with the enemy, when orders were received to vacate this position, leaving the skirmishers still in the front, and follow the rest of the second line of Colonel Harker's Brigade. * * * This order was obeyed. Colonel Harker's Brigade moved to the left, followed by Colonel Buell's Brigade. About the time that this regiment had moved to the left, say 500 paces, the skirmishers left behind were overpowered, Company "B" of this regiment there losing twelve men, having lost on the previous day twenty-eight men. Thus the flanks and rear of the brigade were wholly uncovered, and the enemy rushed through the opening thus made in great force. The remaining regiments of the brigade gave way, indeed all of the Federal forces in view of this regiment fell back before this host, a part rushing through the lines of this regiment." The regiment now fell back to the west and north through the Dyer field, and from thence fighting towards the north along the ridge until it had reached Snodgrass Hill, where it gathered with it the scattered men of other regiments of Buell's Brigade, and with Harker's Brigade on its left fought during the remainder of the day, with the same valor that it had fought in the Viniard field during the afternoon of the previous day. The position of the regiment was held until dark on Sunday evening, when the regiment fell back to Rossville with the balance of the army. The loss sustained by this regiment shows how gallant it fought at Chickamauga. The Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment went into the battle with a total effective force of 400 officers and men and lost in killed, wounded and missing 171. The State of Indiana has erected a monument to commemorate the valor of this regiment on the Viniard field, east of the Lafayette and Chattanooga


1st BRICADE-BUELL
1st DIVISION-WOOD
21st CORPS-CRITTENDEN
58th REG'T. INDIANA INFT'Y.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

On Viniard Field, East.

road, on the line where it did such hard fighting on the afternoon of Saturday, September 19, 1863, and the legend on the tablet reads:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. James T. Embree, Commanding.
First Brigade (Buell).
First Division (Wood).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

This regiment formed line of battle about 2:40 p. m. September 19th, charged the enemy, driving him from Viniard house across and east of Lafayette road, and re-formed on line with this monument, where a severe engagement ensued, with a heavy loss, during the afternoon. Morning of September 20th went into position at Brotherton farm and was soon hotly engaged. Moved at 11 a. m., with its brigade, to the left and became involved in the break at the center. A considerable portion of the regiment rallied on Snodgrass Hill and remained till the close of the battle.

Loss in battle: Killed, 16; wounded and missing, 155.

On Snodgrass Hill on the east side, south of Snodgrass house, a marker stands to designate the spot where it helped "to save the day," with this inscription on the tablet:

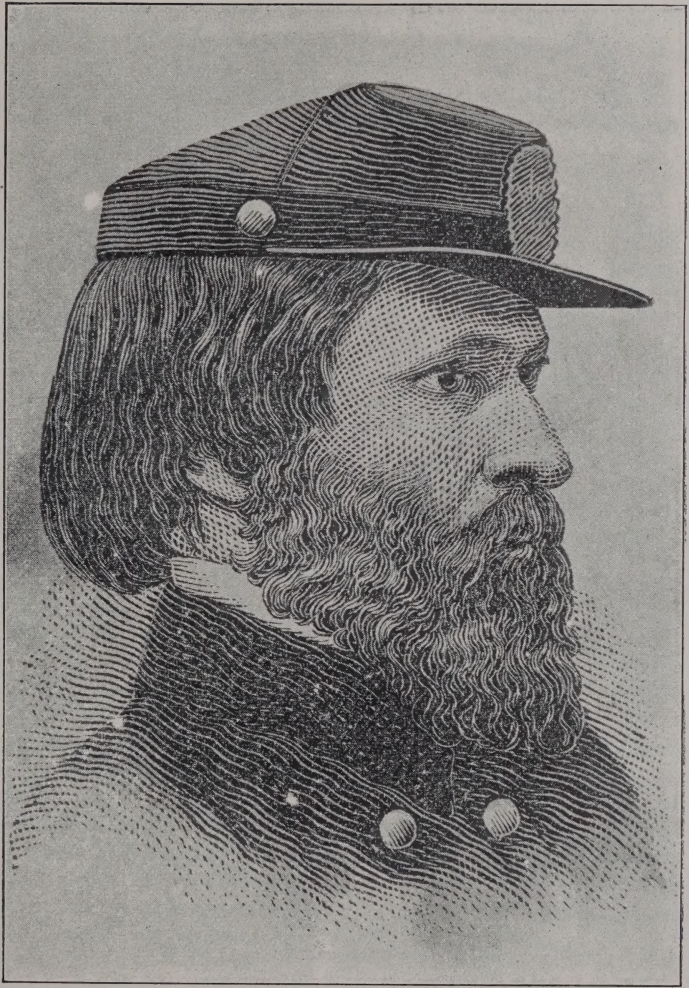
INDIANA.

Fifty-eighth Regiment Infantry (Embree).
First Brigade (Buell).
First Division (Wood).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 2 p. m. to 7 p. m.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry was raised in what was then known as the Fourth Congressional district, and was organized at Greensburg, under the superintendence of Benjamin C. Shaw, formerly Major of the Seventh Indiana, who upon the muster-in of the regiment was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel on the 19th of August, 1862. This regiment was mustered into the United States service at Indianapolis with Edward A. King, then Lieutenant-Colonel of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, as Colonel, and at midnight on the same day the regiment started for Louisville, Ky., where it remained until August 25th, when it reported to General Dumont, at Lebanon, September 1, 1862. From Lebanon it moved to Munfordville, where it was engaged in a battle with a portion of Bragg's forces for two days, when it was compelled to surrender with other troops at that place. This regiment, with other captured troops, was paroled after the battle, and was returned to Indianapolis to await exchange. In the latter part of December the regiment was assembled at Louisville, Ky., and on the 31st of that month was sent to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. In June it moved with the Fourteenth Army Corps in Rosecrans' campaign through Middle Tennessee, and was engaged with the enemy at Hoover's Gap on June 24, 25 and 26, 1863, losing quite a number of its men in killed and wounded. When Rosecrans started on his Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, the regiment moved with its corps in that campaign. It crossed the Tennessee river at Shell Mound, in September, 1863, and marched over Lookout Mountain. After crossing Lookout Mountain it was engaged with the enemy at Pond Spring, Ga., and remained with the Fourteenth Corps in that vicinity until the 18th of September, when it made the night march with Thomas' Corps, arriving from Pond Spring on the Chickamauga battlefield on the morning of September 19, 1863, and was engaged with its brigade, then commanded by Col. Edward A. King (Second), Fourth Division (Reynolds), Fourteenth Army Corps (Thomas). It took an active part in that battle on the 19th and 20th of September. This regiment, with the One Hundredth and First Indiana, was the last two regiments to leave the battlefield of Chickamauga on the night of the 20th of September, and on the 21st and 22d repelled an attack of the enemy near Chattanooga. In the organization of the Army of the Cumberland, after the battle of Chickamauga, this regiment was transferred to the First Brigade, Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps. On the 25th of November, 1863, it took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, losing in the assault eighty-two officers and men in killed and wounded. On November 28, 1863, it marched with the Fourth Corps to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., and spent the winter of 1863-64 in an open winter campaign through East Tennessee. It returned with the Fourth Corps and joined Sherman's Army at McDonald's Station, in April, 1864, and on the 28th of April it was sent to Chattanooga and assigned to garrison duty until August 14th, when it was sent to the relief of the post at Dalton, Ga., and on the 15th of August participated in a severe skirmish with Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry, in which engagement it routed Wheeler's forces and drove them from the town. It did much duty in guarding and defending different positions in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, going as far north



COLONEL EDWARD A. KING.

Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

Commander Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Corps.

Killed September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga.

as Tullahoma, after each expedition returning to Chattanooga. It was sent to Decatur, Ala., when Hood made his flank movement around Atlanta and started on his campaign for Nashville. It arrived at Decatur, Ala., on the 29th of October, and was engaged with the garrison of that place in fighting Hood's Army until October 31st, when it was again returned to Chattanooga, and from there was sent to Resacca to guard the men engaged in tearing up the railroad tracks, and on the 29th of November, 1864, was sent to Nashville, Tenn., to reenforce General Thomas. At Nashville this regiment took part in the battle on the 15th and 16th of December, and after this engagement it joined in the pursuit of Hood's retreating army as far as Murfreesboro and Decatur, when it was then sent to Chattanooga, reaching that place on January 11, 1865. It remained at Chattanooga until June, when it was sent to Nashville and mustered out of the United States service on June 20, 1865.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

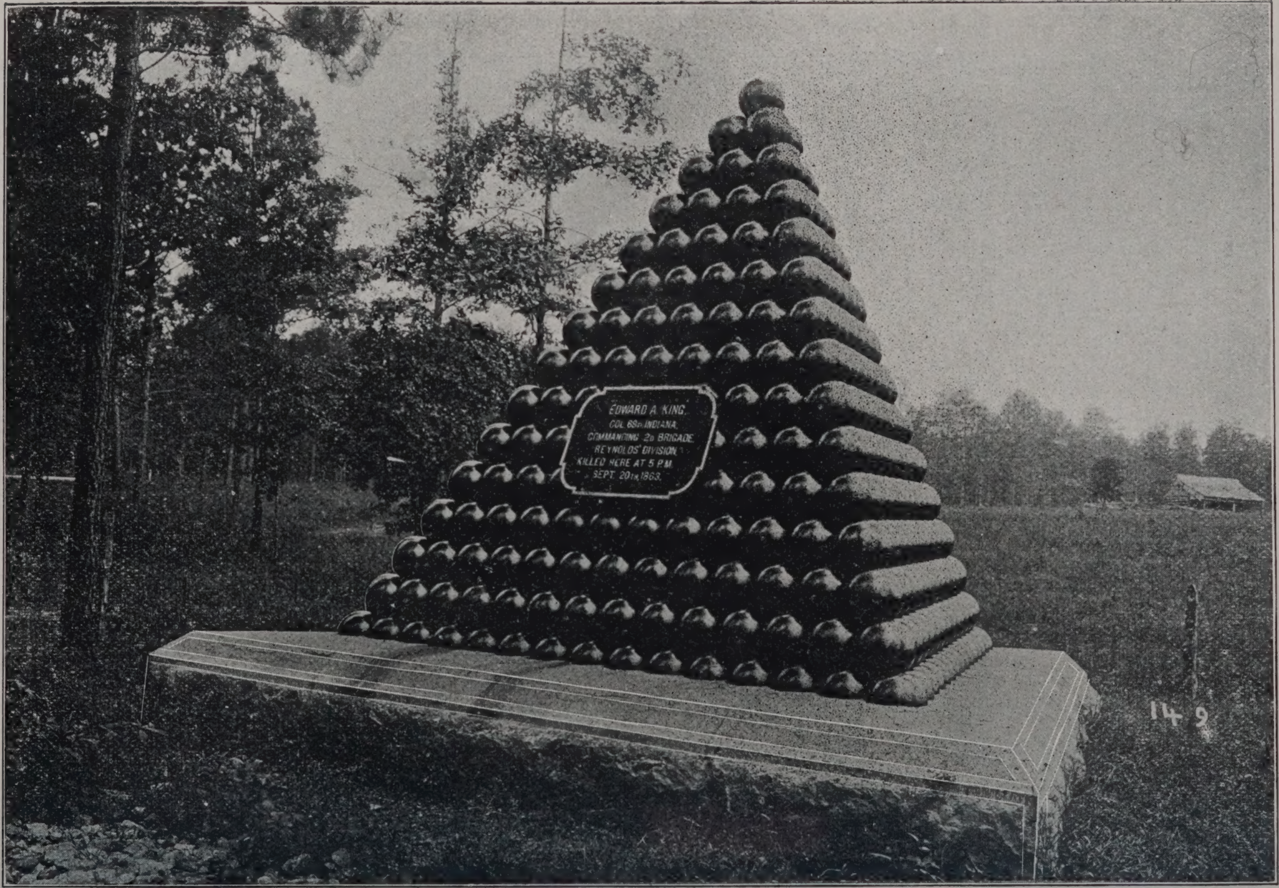
On August 2, 1863, just at the opening of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, Col. Edward A. King, of this regiment, was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division (Reynolds), Fourteenth Corps (Thomas). On this campaign, and during the battle of Chickamauga, the command of the regiment devolved on Capt. Harvey J. Espy, and he was in command until about 3 p. m. of the 19th, when he was wounded, and was succeeded by Capt. Edmund Finn. On Sunday afternoon, September 20th, during the battle at the Kelly field, Col. Edward A. King was killed, and the command of the brigade fell upon Col. Milton S. Robinson, of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment. The death of Colonel King prevented him from making any report, and Colonel Robinson made none of the part that was taken by the brigade in the battle of Chickamauga, and Captain Espy was wounded, and he made no report of the part taken by the Sixty-eighth Regiment at Chickamauga. We must therefore depend chiefly upon the report of General Reynolds for the history of this regiment during the memorable days of September 19 and 20, 1863. We also have the statement of Capt. Charles H. Bryant, of the Sixty-eighth, and of E. W. High, the historian of the regiment, as to the part taken by this regiment at Chickamauga.

Reynolds' Division came onto the battlefield of Chickamauga on the morning of Saturday, September 19th, having marched from Pond Spring during the night of Friday, the 18th. This division was first ordered into position in line of battle northeast of the Glenn house; while the line was being formed, however, these orders were countermanded and General Reynolds was ordered to advance immediately northward towards McDonald's and enter into the action then progressing on the left. This last order was obeyed promptly and General Reynolds, with the First, Second and Third Brigades of his division, moved towards the McDonald house. The fighting at this time had grown exceedingly fierce and hard from Croxton's Brigade on the left near Jay's Mill, and so along the line to Thomas' right, and onto Johnson's Division (Second), of the Twentieth Corps, extending to the right and crossing to the south of the Brotherton and Alexander Bridge road and onto Palmer's Division of Crittenden's Corps in the Brotherton woods. General Reynolds, on the arrival of his division, was ordered to put Turchin's Brigade into the line south and east of the Kelly field and King's Brigade was to follow on the right of Turchin's.

General Reynolds, in his report of the part taken by his division in the battle of Chickamauga, says that in obedience to his orders to move towards the McDonald house, he "at once reported in person to the Corps Commander (General

Thomas) and in accordance with his instructions, directed the Third Brigade (Turchin's) to take position southeast of Kelly's cross-road. The Second Brigade (King's) was about leaving the main road (Chattanooga and Lafayette road) to take place on the right of the Third, when I met General Palmer in the road, who represented that his command had gained upon the enemy, but was nearly out of ammunition and in great need of assistance to enable him to hold what he had gained, at least until they could replenish ammunition. This, although not the precise position indicated to me for the Second Brigade, was close to it, and appeared to be a place that it was essential to fill at once, and no other troops were in sight to take the position. Three regiments, under Col. E. A. King, were therefore ordered in at this point, leaving in my hands one regiment, the Seventy-fifth Indiana, and Harris' Battery."

The three regiments of King's Brigade that were sent south along the Lafayette and Chattanooga road to a point about six hundred yards south of the Brotherton house, were the Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and First Indiana and the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio. By this order the Sixty-eighth Indiana was destined to get into the thickest of the battle of September 19th. Following the orders the Sixty-eighth, together with the other two regiments of King's Brigade, moved at once to the southeast until it had reached the right of the line beyond, or south of, Palmer's Division and Beatty and Dick's Brigades of Van Cleve's Division, south of the Brotherton and Alexander Bridge road and east of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road. At this time the fighting had grown most desperate along the front of Grose's Brigade and from that had extended to the right. The time of day was now 2 p. m. The battle on Grose's line had opened about 12 m. After the attack, to show the severe test of strength and courage to which the Sixty-eighth Indiana and the other two regiments of King's Brigade were to be put on that memorable day, it is only necessary to read Colonel Grose's report. He says: "We met the enemy about 12 m. On meeting the enemy with the front line the troops on my right gave way, and the Thirty-sixth Indiana was immediately changed to the right to defend the flank, and in a very few minutes the enemy passed so far to my right and rear that the Sixth Ohio, as well as the Thirty-sixth Indiana, Twenty-fourth Ohio and Twenty-third Kentucky, were all desperately engaged, and so continued for two long hours. Here was the best fighting and the least falling out (except the killed and wounded) that I ever witnessed. Finally the ammunition of these four regiments gave out, and there being none at hand (bad luck), they had to be retired." It was to meet this crisis in the afternoon's battle that Beatty's and Dick's Brigades were sent to the aid of Palmer, and King's Brigade, with the Sixty-eighth, was hurried into the contest, just as Stewart's Division was making the desperate effort to reach the Lafayette road. Colonel King evidently found that there was danger of his lines being broken, and called for the remaining regiment of his brigade, the Seventy-fifth Indiana, to be sent to his reenforcing. But this regiment had been put into position in another part of the line and could not be taken out. Again General Reynolds speaks of this work that was being done by King's Brigade. He says: "Calls for support had been made from the right, to which it was impossible for one to respond. * * * Finally a call came from Col. E. A. King, who had drifted farther to the right, that he was hard pressed and wanted his own regiment, the Seventy-fifth Indiana. This regiment was gone, but I ordered to him the Ninety-second Illinois." Finally, by the massing of the enemy on the Union right, King's line was forced back to the southwest of the Chattanooga and Lafayette road, toward the Widow Glenn's, and was then re-formed by Colonel King, while the remaining forces of Reynolds, Palmer and Van Cleve and the artil-


EDWARD A. KING.
COL. 68TH INDIANA.
COMMANDING 2D BRIGADE
REYNOLDS' DIVISION,
KILLED HERE AT 5 P.M.
SEPT. 20TH, 1863.
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MONUMENT TO COL. E. A. KING, SIXTY-EIGHTH INDIANA. South Side of Kelly Field.

lery were massed in the Brotherton field and north of the Brotherton and Dyer road, and by hard fighting succeeded, about dark, in stopping the enemy's advance, and the battle of Saturday at Chickamauga closed on this portion of the field.

The day had been a very severe one for all the troops of Reynolds', Palmer's and Van Cleve's Divisions; they had fought against overwhelming numbers, without breastworks or protection of any kind. Charge after charge had been met, and in each direct assault the enemy had been repulsed and driven back. At no time during the terrific fighting on Saturday, September 19th, were the enemy able to break the lines of these divisions by direct assault. It was only when to the attack in front they were able, by reason of superior numbers, to flank the Union right, and thus could, and did, attack on the flank and in the rear in addition to the fire from the front. In all of this desperate fighting the Sixty-eighth Indiana bore a most honorable and conspicuous part. On Saturday night King's Brigade rejoined Reynolds' Division and the Sixty-eighth Indiana, with King's reunited brigade, on Saturday night slept on their arms just southwest of the Kelly field, on the Poe field line, west of the Chattanooga and Lafayette road, and facing the road. In this position King's Brigade was found on Sunday morning, when the battle again opened with the brigades of Croxton and Connell, of Brannan's Division, on their right. During the night and early morning of this day, September 20th, the troops on the Poe field line built with logs and such material as could be found, a light breastwork for their protection. The attack on this portion of the line began about 10 a. m., immediately developing into a most desperate battle, equalling the hardest fighting of the previous day. Assault after assault was made upon these troops by Stewart's and part of Cleburne's Divisions. For more than an hour the enemy made most desperate efforts to break and destroy this line, but at each assault the enemy was forced back, broken and shattered. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the break in the lines to the right of Brannan's Division occurred, owing to the withdrawal of Wood's Division under orders. Longstreet's troops forced Brannan and Wood from this portion of the field and Reynolds was changed from the Poe field line to the south Kelly field line. King's Brigade changed front in this movement and went into position on the south of the Kelly field, faced south, joining Turchin's right. Before this movement was made, however, the punishment of the Confederates was so great that they could not renew the attack. So for a time there was no enemy attacking the troops of King's Brigade.

On the Poe field line on Sunday morning the Sixty-eighth Indiana did itself honor and added to the renown the Indiana troops had so nobly earned thus far during the battle of Chickamauga. On this line, where this regiment so bravely fought on Sunday forenoon, September 20th, the State of Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment to commemorate the heroism and patriotism of those who fought and of those who died as true and brave soldiers.

It was after the position on the South Kelly field line had been taken, during the afternoon, that Col. Edward A. King, of this regiment, then commanding the brigade, was killed by a ball from the gun of one of the enemy's sharpshooters. In this position the brigade remained after the death of Colonel King, the command of the brigade falling upon Col. Milton S. Robinson. Capt. Harvey J. Espy, commanding the Sixty-eighth Indiana, was wounded about 3 p. m. in the battle of Sunday, and Capt. Edmund Finn, of Company "H," succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The wife of Gen. Thomas J. Wood was a niece of Colonel King, and in a letter to her, written from Chattanooga, under date of September 23, 1863, General Wood wrote her: "It is with great grief I have to give you the sad intelligence of the death of your uncle, Edward. He was killed in the great battle of Sunday. I met Gen. J. J. Reynolds on Monday, and learned from him the circumstances of his death. Your uncle walked to the front to look out for movements of the enemy, when he was shot by a sharpshooter. The ball struck him just above the right eye, passed through his brain, and, of course, killed him instantly. General Reynolds had his body brought away in the retreat Sunday night, and buried at Rossville, six miles from Chattanooga. The General told me that he had the grave distinctly marked, so that when there is an opportunity the body can be removed."

The body of Colonel King was brought off the battlefield on a caisson of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery.

About 5:30 p. m. Reynolds was ordered to retire his command from the field, through McFarland's Gap. In making this withdrawal, Liddell's Confederate Division appeared from the direction of the McDonald house, and by order of General Thomas, in person, Turchin's and King's Brigades charged Liddell and drove him from the field, opening the way to McFarland's Gap. The Sixty-eighth took part in this charge.

When the movement through McFarland's Gap toward Rossville was in progress, the Sixty-eighth Indiana and the One Hundred and First Indiana, in passing a broken-down ammunition wagon, filled their boxes, and were, by order of General Thomas, sent to the support of the troops that were so gallantly fighting on Snodgrass Hill. Here these two regiments that had been so closely allied during all of the battle of Chickamauga, remained until the last shot of the battle was fired. and then, in the final withdrawal of the troops from Snodgrass Hill, were assigned to the post of honor, that of covering the retreat of the army, and consequently were the last organized troops of Rosecrans' Army to leave the battlefield, the Sixty-eighth being in the rear, then the front, as it was the nearest the enemy.

The loss of the Sixty-eighth Indiana at Chickamauga is full and sufficient proof of the gallant and patriotic service of this regiment at the battle of Chickamauga, and is shown in the legend on the tablet of the monument erected by the State of Indiana, to this regiment, on the Poe field: The inscription reads:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

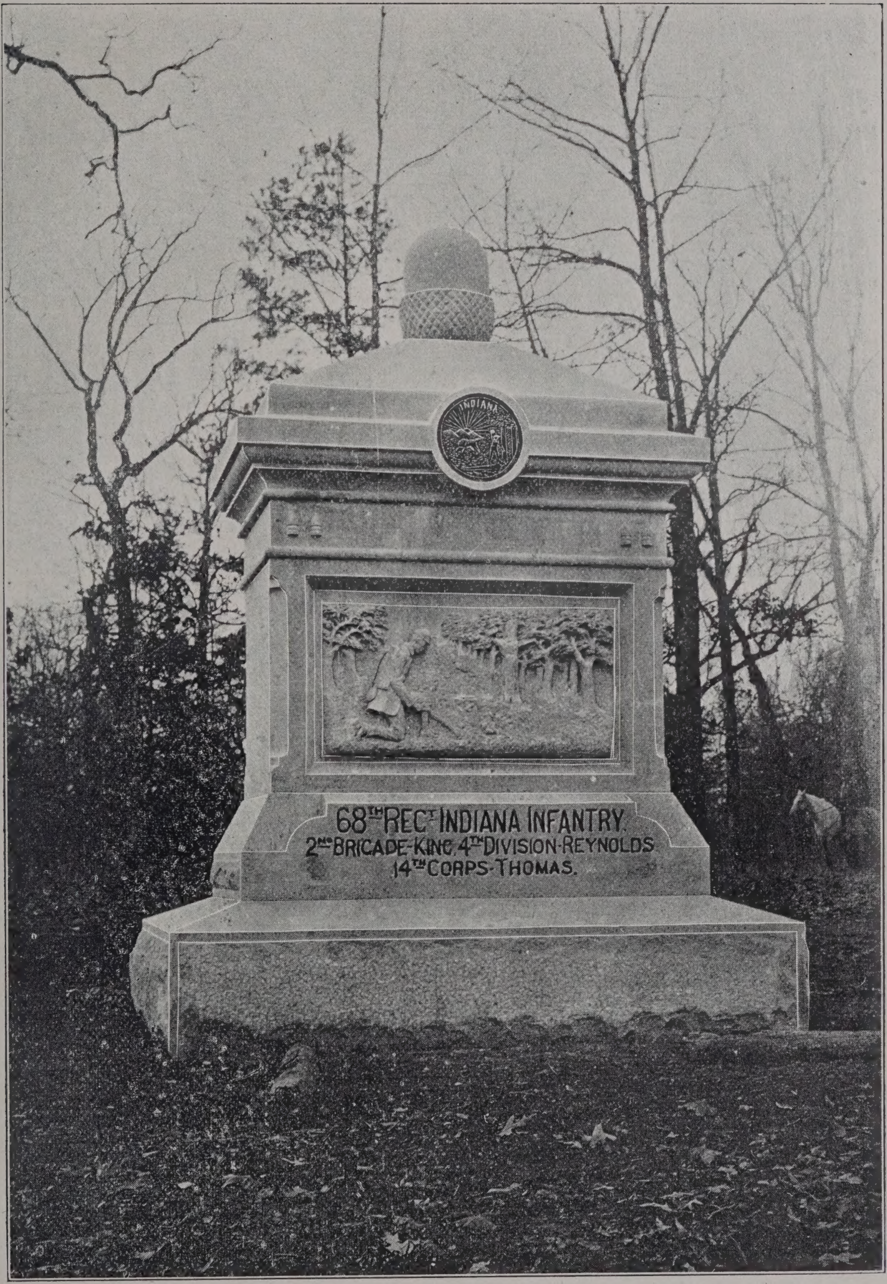
SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY,

Capt. Harvey J. Espy, Commanding.
Second Brigade (King).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Near noon September 19th, this regiment was severely engaged 200 yards east of Lafayette road, southeast of Brotherton house.

Sunday, September 20th, the regiment was engaged at 10 a. m. on the line where this monument stands, repulsing a prolonged attack. After the withdrawal of the brigade it was ordered soon after sundown to Snodgrass Hill, where it remained until the Union troops were withdrawn.

Engaged, 346; killed, 17; wounded, 108; missing, 12. Total loss, 137.


INDIANA
68TH REGT INDIANA INFANTRY
2ND BRIGADE-KING, 4TH DIVISION-REYNOLDS
14TH CORPS-THOMAS.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

Poe Field Line, West of Lafayette Road.

A marker to this regiment is placed in the Brotherton woods, southeast of the Brotherton house and east of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, south of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiment, with this inscription:

INDIANA.

Sixty-eighth Regiment Infantry (Espy).
Second Brigade (King).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 3 p. m.

A marker is placed south of the Kelly field and about thirty yards east of the Chattanooga and Lafayette road, with the same inscription as on above marker, except as to time, this reads:

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 12 m to 5 p. m.

Another marker on Snodgrass Hill, northwest of the tower, marks the position of this regiment on

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 6 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.

SEVENTY-SECOND INDIANA REGIMENT, MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The Seventy-second Regiment was recruited in the counties of Tippecanoe, Carroll, Clinton, Boone, Montgomery and Warren, and was organized as an infantry regiment at Lafayette. This regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, August 16, 1862, with Abram O. Miller as the Colonel, and on the following day was sent to Louisville, Ky., to report to General Dumont. From Louisville the regiment went to Lebanon, Ky., under General Dumont as brigade commander. It remained at Lebanon until Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, when it moved with Buell's Army to Louisville, September 22d, having been assigned to a brigade under the command of General Granger, General Dumont having been assigned to the command of a division, both the brigade and division forming a part of the Army of the Ohio.

On October 6th the regiment marched out of Louisville and spent the autumn campaign in Kentucky, mostly in pursuit of the Confederate raider, John Morgan.

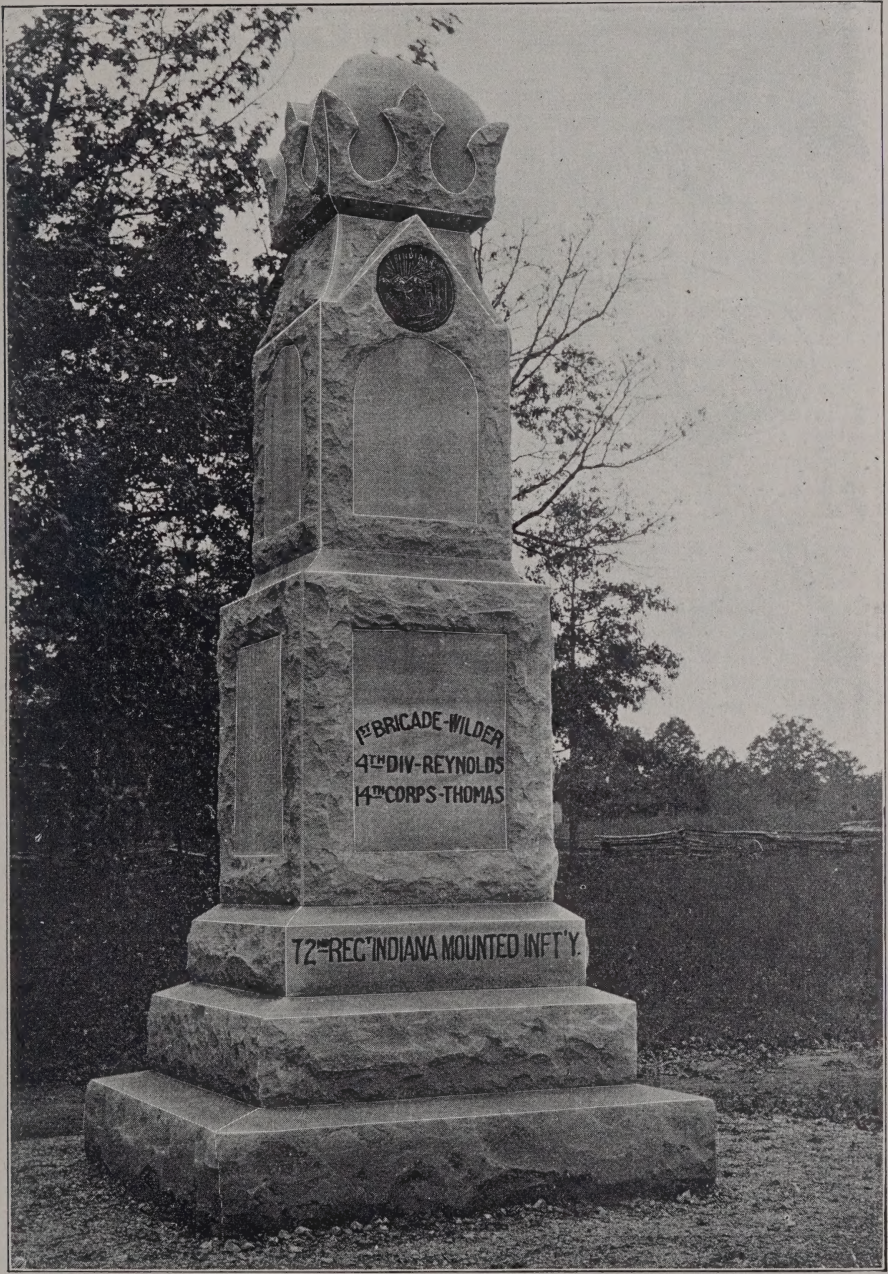
In November, 1862, it marched to Castalian Springs, Tenn., and was on duty in that portion of Tennessee until the first part of January, 1863, when it was sent to Murfreesboro, arriving at that point and joining Rosecrans' Army January 8th. While at Castalian Springs General Dumont, having been elected to Congress, was relieved from command and General Joseph J. Reynolds was assigned to the command of the division and took command December 10th.

Soon after this regiment reached Murfreesboro it was selected as one of the regiments to be equipped and fitted out as "Mounted Infantry" and attached to a brigade of that arm of the service then being formed by Col. John T. Wilder, of the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry.

In the organization of this mounted infantry brigade it was provided that each regiment should supply itself with horses. The regiment made several scouts out from Murfreesboro and succeeded in securing, by capture and otherwise, sufficient horses to mount the entire regiment. Having secured their horses, the regiment was equipped by the United States with the Spencer breech-loading repeating rifles. The brigade when fully equipped and organized was composed of the Seventeenth and Seventy-second Indiana Regiments, the Ninety-second, the Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Regiments and Capt. Eli Lilly's Eighteenth Indiana Light Battery, and the brigade was known throughout the remainder of the war, and since, as Wilder's Brigade Mounted Infantry, and was assigned to the command of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, Fourteenth Army Corps, and was the First Brigade of Reynolds' Division, of that corps. In Rosecrans' campaign through Middle Tennessee, on June 24, 1863, this regiment, with its brigade, attacked and drove the enemy from his position, sustaining considerable loss in killed and wounded In all of the campaign of the summer of 1863 the Seventy-second Regiment bore a conspicuous part.

When the Army of the Cumberland entered upon the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign this regiment, with its brigade, participated. It took part in the battle of Chickamauga, as appears hereafter in this sketch.

After the battle of Chickamauga the Seventy-second, with Wilder's Brigade, crossed the Tennessee river in pursuit of General Wheeler, and assisted in driving his Confederate Cavalry out of Middle Tennessee. It was in the battle against the Confederate forces at Mooresville, Ala., November 30, 1863, losing quite a number of its men killed and wounded. The regiment was then sent to Memphis, Tenn.


1st BRIGADE-WILDER
4th DIV-REYNOLDS
14th CORPS-THOMAS
72nd REG'T INDIANA MOUNTED INFT'Y.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA MOUNTED INFANTRY.

West Viniard Field Line.

In January, 1864, the Seventy-second Indiana was transferred from Wilder's Brigade and sent to the Army of the Mississippi and attached to McCrillis' Brigade, Grierson's Cavalry Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and with this command took part in the raid into Mississippi towards Meridian. On this expedition this regiment covered the retreat of General Smith from Okalona. From the Mississippi raid the regiment returned to Memphis. From Memphis the Seventy-second returned to Nashville. From Nashville it was sent to rejoin the Army of the Cumberland for the Atlanta campaign. In the organization of the army for the campaign through Georgia to Atlanta the Seventy-second was again joined with the regiments that had constituted the Wilder Brigade, but now known as the Third Brigade, under command of Col. Abram O. Miller, Second Division Cavalry Corps. From the opening of the Atlanta campaign until its close, in September, 1864, this regiment was continuously on duty with the cavalry of Sherman's Army. When Sherman started on the march from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga., the Seventy-second was ordered to turn over its horses to Kilpatrick's Division and the regiment was then sent to Louisville, Ky., for a new outfit. Having been remounted with fresh horses and new equipments, it marched away from Louisville, December 28, 1864, going to Gravelly Springs, Ala., where it was attached to General Wilson's Cavalry Division, and joining with him in what proved to be the last and crowning campaign of the regiment. In this campaign General Wilson's troopers captured Selma and Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus and Macon, Ga., with over eight thousand prisoners, a large amount of ordnance and ordnance stores and an immense quantity of other army supplies. There was scarcely a day of this campaign during which, at some portion of the day, the regiment was not under fire. At the battle of Selma, on the 2d of April, 1865, Colonel Miller, of this regiment, at that time commanding the brigade, was severely wounded. After the capture of Richmond, Va., and surrender of Lee, the regiment was sent out to aid in intercepting and capturing the President of the so-called Southern Confederacy, Jeff. Davis.

On May 23, 1865, the regiment started on its return from Macon, Ga., to Nashville, Tenn. Arriving at Nashville it was mustered out of the United States service at that city on June 26, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis, where, on July 6, 1865, the men received their discharges and their final pay as United States soldiers and returned to civil life.

The Seventy-second Indiana went into the field originally with 978 officers and men; during its term of service it received 335 recruits, making a grand total of 1,313 officers and men during its term of service.

On the return and muster-out of the regiment there were 546 officers and men for muster out of the original number that went out at the original muster of the regiment, a total loss of 767, or 58 per cent. Of the 335 recruits, 245 were transferred to the Forty-fourth Indiana Veteran Infantry, a loss of 90 of the recruits, or about 29 per cent. The surviving recruits of this regiment were finally mustered out of the service September 14, 1865.

THE SEVENTY-SECOND INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Before and during the battle of Chickamauga the Seventy-second Regiment was attached to Wilder's Brigade, Reynolds' Division, though the brigade acted independent of either General Reynolds, commanding the division, or General Thomas, commanding the corps, being more especially under the command of General Rosecrans. Crossing the Tennessee River on the 9th day of September, 1863, about eight miles above Chattanooga at Friar's Island, the regiment immediately encountered the enemy and driving him back a short distance, went into bivouac for the night. Early on the morning of the 10th the regiment moved with the brigade directly south several miles, when Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick, with four companies of the regiment, advanced as far as Ringgold, and, not finding the enemy, returned and went into camp with the command at Taylor's Gap. The next morning at daylight the brigade moved in the direction of Ringgold and when within two miles of that town encountered Scott's Brigade of Confederate Cavalry, drawn up in line of battle, their left resting on Chickamauga Creek and their right on a range of hills. The regiment, with the rest of the brigade, attacked them at once; they soon fell back, leaving thirteen dead on the field. Hoping to cut them off from returning through the gap at Ringgold, Wilder's command pressed them vigorously, but General Van Cleve coming up from the direction of Rossville, drove them in confusion through the gap before the mounted infantry could intercept them. The regiment immediately passed Van Cleve's Division and about three miles from Ringgold found the enemy again in line of battle, occupying a strong position with a battery of artillery. Here they made a stubborn resistance, but soon gave way and fell back to Tunnel Hill, where they were reenforced by Armstrong's Brigade, all under command of General Forrest. After a spirited fight the Confederate Cavalry again retreated to within four miles of Dalton. In this engagement General Forrest was wounded. Night coming on, the brigade went into camp in line of battle, finding a secure position near Tunnel Hill, expecting the fight to be renewed in the morning. During the night Colonel Wilder received orders from General Crittenden to return to Ringgold at daylight, and he was then ordered to report to General Reynolds, his division commander, then supposed to be at Lafayette, by way of Leet's Tan Yard, or Rock Spring. After going a few miles out on that route Colonel Wilder encountered the pickets of General Pegram's Cavalry Division, which fell back slowly before the Union troopers. About this time the rear of Wilder's Brigade was attacked by the forces it had been fighting the day before. Driving Pegram's pickets steadily back, his entire command was found occupying a high wooded hill to the south of Leet's Tan Yard. Four companies from the right of the Seventy-second regiment were ordered to attack the left flank of the enemy. Riding to the front in a gallop, the four companies dismounted and leaving their horses with the "number fours," furiously attacked the enemy's left. The Confederates contested the ground stubbornly and poured volley after volley into the faces of our men, who steadily advanced against this heavy fire until the opposing lines were within a few feet of each other, when the enemy broke and fled down the other side of the ridge, leaving their dead and wounded in the field. In this engagement the battalion lost Captain McMurtry and eight men killed and ten men desperately wounded. The companies then fell back to the regiment, carrying their dead and wounded to a house near the tan yard. It was now learned that the attack on the right flank of the enemy had been repulsed and the whole brigade was entirely surrounded. Pegram's Division was in line on the south, Armstrong on Wilder's left on the east, and Strahl's Brigade of infantry to the right on the road to Lee & Gordon's Mill. The brigade was soon hotly engaged; General Wilder finding his further progress toward Lafayette effectually checked, determined to cut his way through Strahl's Brigade and join Crittenden at Lee & Gordon's Mill. Darkness having come in the meantime, Wilder succeeded in making his way through the enemy's lines, passing through Napier's Gap in Pea Vine Ridge, and joining Crittenden about midnight.

On the 17th the brigade received orders to move to Alexander's Bridge, on the Chickamauga, three miles below Lee & Gordon's Mill, it having been learned that the whole Confederate Army was advancing toward Chattanooga, aiming to gain possession of Rossville Gap and get between Rosecrans and that city.

On the 18th the regiment was placed on the east side of the road crossing the bridge on the north of the Chickamauga, where it was heavily attacked about noon by the advance of Walker's Corps. Realizing the necessity of prompt action, the men of this regiment and the Seventeenth Indiana that were on the right of the regiment west of the road quickly tore up the flooring of the bridge and out of the heavy planks constructed a lunette, or fort, determined to prevent the enemy's crossing at that point. In the meantime General Minty, with his brigade, was holding Reed's Bridge, two miles further down the river, and, being heavily pressed by Forrest's command, was calling loudly for help. General Wilder ordered Colonel Miller, of the Seventy-second Indiana, to take the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois and the left wing of his own regiment and move to the assistance of Minty, which Colonel Miller did, but ordering the right wing of the regiment to hold the lunette at the crossing at Alexander's Bridge at all hazards. How well they did their work is told by General Liddell, commanding Liddell's and Lowrey's Brigades of Cheatham's Division. In his report he says:

"I was ordered to take Alexander's Bridge across the Chickamauga river. The forces in our front consisted of Wilder's Mounted Infantry; our loss was one hundred and five killed and wounded, and I can only account for this disproportion from the efficiency of this new weapon." (The "new weapon" referred to was the Spencer rifles, with which the Seventy-second and Wilder's Brigade were armed.)

Notwithstanding the large force making the attack on this regiment, the men held their fort and the crossing until near 4 o'clock, when they were notified of the crossing of the enemy below them, and that they were in danger of being cut off from the rest of the command. Finding it impossible to bring off their horses, which they had secured in the thicket below the bridge, they turned their guns on them rather than have them fall into the hands of the enemy, and, falling back, soon joined the rest of their regiment and the brigade, west of the Alexander house. Falling back slowly to a point about five hundred yards east of the Lafayette road and Viniard house, the brigade went into line of battle, with the Seventy-second Indiana on the left, here hastily constructing a line of breastworks out of logs and rails, which they had scarcely completed by vigorous work when they were heavily attacked by the advance of Hood's Corps under Bushrod Johnson, which attempted to drive them back and get possession of the main road leading from Lafayette to Chattanooga; but they held their ground successfully, resisting every attack until about 9 o'clock, when Dick's Brigade of infantry, in which were the Eighty-sixth and Forty-fourth Indiana Regiments, having been ordered to Wilder's assistance, came up and attacked vigorously on the right and closed the fighting for the day.

At daylight on the morning of the 19th the regiment, with the brigade, was ordered to move to a position on the right flank of the army and keep the department commander posted on events in that vicinity. The brigade immediately occupied the field in the edge of the woods on the west side of the Lafayette road, about two hundred yards west and south of the Viniard house, the Seventy-second on the right flank of the brigade and faced east, and here was built a line of works. About 1 p. m. heavy firing began in front of the position occupied by Wilder's Brigade, and, seeing a column of the enemy about to flank a battery of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis' Division, General Wilder sent the Seventy-second Indiana and One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois to the right to repel the threatened attack, and these two regiments, charging down upon the enemy with a cheer, sent the enemy from the field, saving the Union battery. At this time a heavy force of the enemy was reported as advancing and about to attack Wilder's left flank under cover of the woods. The entire brigade was ordered back to their original position, meeting this new force of the enemy on the left with a vigorous attack, and driving it back.

A few moments after this the division of General Davis was seen falling back slowly in our front and right, being pursued by a heavy force of the enemy, pushing Davis down the road toward Lee & Gordon's Mill. The Confederate right flank was soon in range of Wilder's lines, when Wilder's men again renewed the fight and poured a most destructive fire into the Confederate ranks. The enemy immediately changed front and charged the Union lines. The fighting was hotly contested by both sides, but the destructive fire of the Spencer guns of Wilder's Brigade was too destructive for them, and they retreated. At this point, but for a company of the Seventy-second, which had been advanced to the point of woods near Viniard house, General Crittenden would have been captured while rallying his men. Again General Davis, with his men, gallantly advanced under a galling fire and drove the enemy back across the road, but in turn was soon driven back by overwhelming numbers to Wilder's right. The enemy pursued Davis' men onto the west Viniard field, when, coming in line of the fire of Wilder, with the assistance of Captain Lilly's Eighteenth Indiana Battery, the battle waxed hotter than ever. The enemy was literally mowed down by the concentrated fire of Wilder's Spencer rifles and Lilly's guns as they advanced to a ditch in the center of the field in front of this brigade; no troops could stand up under such a merciless storm of lead and iron as was hurled into the Confederate lines, and the enemy soon began to waver, but rallied again and made another desperate effort to drive the Western men out of their works; failing in this, they began to fall back. As soon as the break began, the whole of Wilder's Brigade went out of their works and with a yell drove the Confederates across the road, holding the ground east of the road until, darkness coming on, ended the fighting for that day on that part of the field.

On the morning of the 20th Wilder was ordered by General Rosecrans in person to take a position on the right of McCook's Corps, about a quarter of a mile south and west of the Glenn house, which was then occupied as his (Rosecrans') headquarters. This position placed the Seventy-second Indiana Regiment at that time on the extreme right of the Union lines. Work was at once commenced on breastworks for protection, and, after occupying them until near noon, the brigade was ordered to leave them and move to the left and close up on McCook, who had already moved his corps further north. At this time desperate fighting was heard down the line to the left, and in a few minutes a strong force of the left wing of Longstreet's Army came up in Wilder's front. The whole brigade faced to the front and went at them "with their usual yell," forcing Manigault's Brigade, consisting of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Alabama and the Tenth and Twelfth South Carolina Regiments, three-quarters of a mile back across the Lafayette road, near the Viniard house, capturing two of their guns en route. Finding that the Union lines to the left had been driven back, the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, fell back to their starting point south of the Glenn house. At this time a large force of the enemy was discovered advancing around Wilder's left, and evidently intending to reoccupy the hill at the Glenn house; at this time the house had been set on fire, and, with the barn, was rapidly burning to the ground. The three regiments on the right of the line, with four guns of Lilly's Battery, were ordered to attack them. The Ninety-eighth Illinois, first meeting them at the burning house, the Seventy-second Indiana, making a half-wheel to the left, charged the enemy, driving them northeast across the road north of the Glenn house. Learning that the divisions of Sheridan and Davis had both been driven back and had crossed over Missionary Ridge and moved down the Dry Valley road, the regiment, with the brigade, advanced down the valley to the Bloody Pond and formed in line to resist any attack that might be made. They were soon informed that Longstreet had advanced and occupied a position between them and the left of the army under General Thomas, and they fell back to the Glenn Hill, where the horses were brought up, and about 4 o'clock mounted and moved down the road some distance, crossing over into Chattanooga Valley, where the hospital trains from Crawfish Springs were rushing toward Chattanooga, expecting to be attacked every minute by General Wheeler. The regiment, with the brigade, was at once formed in lines across the valley, ready to attack any force that might be following. Here Wilder's Brigade remained until dark, then moved down the road to within eight miles of Chattanooga and bivouacked for the night.

On September 21st this regiment, with Wilder's Brigade, marched through Chattanooga and crossed the river.

The monument of this regiment is placed on the right of Wilder's Brigade line in the west Viniard field, and bears on the tablet the following history of the regiment at Chickamauga, September 18, 19 and 20, 1863:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Col. Abram O. Miller, Commanding.
First Brigade (Wilder).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

This regiment first engaged the enemy at Alexander's and Reed's Bridges, Friday morning, September 18, 1863, holding them until 4 p. m., and then took position half mile east of Viniard house and was engaged until 10 p. m.

At daylight on Saturday morning took this position, holding it the entire day, twice charging and driving the enemy beyond the Lafayette road.

Sunday morning, formed line to south and west of Widow Glenn's house, became heavily engaged, and about noon, after severe fighting, took position on Glenn's Hill, holding it until 4 p. m.

Markers have also been erected by the State of Indiana to designate the other positions occupied by this regiment on those memorable days.

On the east side of the Alexander Bridge road, near the bridge, south of Alexander house, a marker with the inscription in bronze:

INDIANA.

Seventy-second Regiment Mounted Infantry (Miller).
First Brigade (Wilder).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).
Friday, September 18, 1863, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

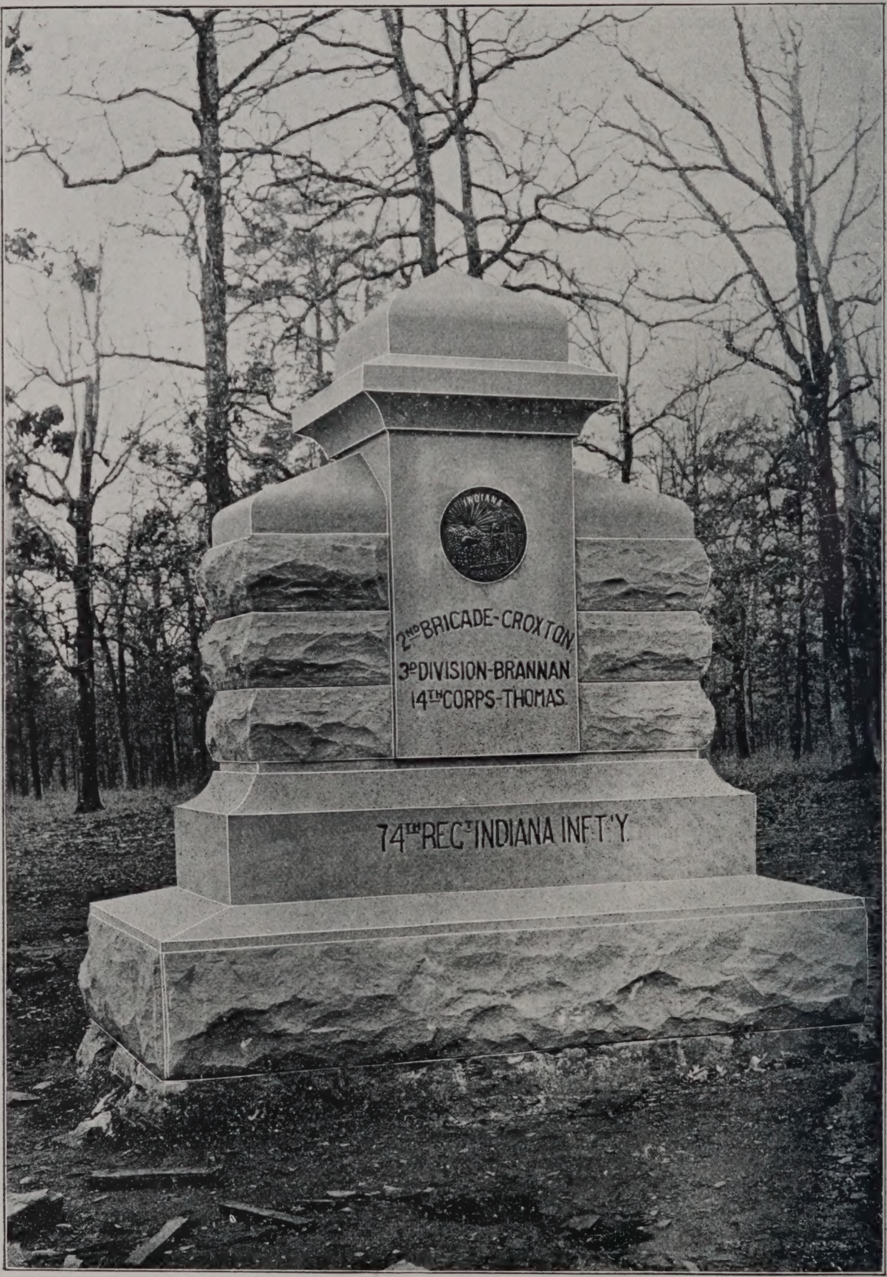
Also a similar marker on the Viniard and Alexander Bridge road, at the old earthworks east of the Viniard field; time:

Friday, September 18, 1863, 5 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Also on the east line of the Viniard field a similar marker; time:
Friday, September 18, 1863, 7 p. m. to 4 a. m. September 19, 1863.

Marker northeast of Viniard house, east of Lafayette road; time:
Saturday, September 19, 1863, 3 p. m.

A marker near north side of Widow Glenn Hill; time:
Sunday, September 20, 1863, 12 m. to 3 p. m.


INDIANA
2ND BRIGADE-CROXTON
3D DIVISION-BRANNAN
14TH CORPS-THOMAS
74TH REGT INDIANA INFT'Y

SEVENTY-FOURTH INDIANA INFANTRY.

West of and near Jay's Mill.

This was first battle line on Saturday morning, September 19, 1863.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry was partially organized at Fort Wayne. Eight companies having joined for the organization, they were mustered into service at Indianapolis on August 21, 1862, and were at once sent to Louisville, Ky., under the command of Col. Charles W. Chapman. The regiment was then sent to Bowling Green, where it remained a few days, and then returned to Louisville. On October 1, 1862, it marched out of Louisville with the Second Brigade, First Division of the Army of the Ohio in pursuit of Bragg, and participated in all of the campaign of Buell against Bragg through Kentucky. It reached Gallatin, Tenn., with Rosecrans' Army on November 10th, and afterwards moved to Castalian Springs, Tenn., where, on December 4, 1862, Companies C and K, newly organized, joined the regiment, making the regimental organization complete. On December 7, 1862, the regiment aided in driving Morgan's Raiders across the Cumberland river at Hartsville, and on December 25th marched northward from Gallatin with its brigade in pursuit of Morgan's command. which was overtaken on December 30, 1862, and was driven across Rolling Fork of Salt river. Upon the organization of the Army of the Cumberland the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and on January 13, 1863, it moved from Gallatin to Nashville, and from thence to Lavergne, thence to Triune, where it remained until ordered to join Rosecrans' army in the campaign through Middle Tennessee. It took part in the attack on Tullahoma, and entered that place on July 6th, after having been engaged with the enemy at Hoover's Gap on June 26th. On August 11th the regiment moved from Tullahoma, entering upon the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, and on the 1st of September it crossed the Tennessee river and on the 12th of that month was engaged with the enemy at Dug Gap, Ga. The Seventy-fourth and Tenth Indiana were the two first regiments engaged in the battle of Chickamauga near Jay's Mill on the morning of September 19, 1863, and took an active part in the battle of that day and the day following. On the 22d of September the Seventy-fourth Indiana reached Chattanooga and was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy in front of that city until Rosecrans had established his lines about the city. It was in the charge at Missionary Ridge on November 25th, and joined in the pursuit of Bragg's army as far as Ringgold, Ga., returning to Chattanooga on the 27th of November. Upon the re-organization of the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas the regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. It participated in the battles of Buzzard Roost, Ringgold, Dallas, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, and in the engagements around Atlanta. It aided in carrying the enemy's works at Jonesboro, Ga., capturing four pieces of artillery and 700 men. The regiment was with its corps in the pursuit of Hood northward from Atlanta from the 3d to the 24th of November, 1864. It marched with the Fourteenth Army Corps in Sherman's campaign through Georgia, from Atlanta to Milledgeville, from Milledgeville to Savannah, reaching that place on December 22, 1864. On the march to Savannah it was engaged in a fight with Wheeler's Cavalry at Rocky Creek Church, on December 2, 1864. It marched through the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Goldsboro and Raleigh. After the surrender of Johnston it marched with its command to Washington, where it took part in the final review, after which, on June 9, 1865, it was mustered out of the United States service in that city.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. George H. Thomas, on Friday night, September 18, 1863, marched from the vicinity of Pond Spring to Crawfish Springs. On arriving at Crawfish Springs, General Thomas received orders from General Rosecrans to march to the cross-roads leading by the Widow Glenn's to the Chattanooga and Lafayette road, and take position near Kelly's farm, and connect with his right on Crittenden's Corps. General Thomas, with the head of his column, reached the Kelly field about daylight on Saturday morning, September 19th. Soon after this General Thomas was informed that a brigade of Confederates had crossed Chickamauga Creek; that the bridge over which they had crossed had been destroyed, and so it was separated from the main body of the Confederate army, and that it could be cut off and captured. General Thomas at once ordered General Brannan to post a brigade within supporting distance of General Baird's Division that had gone into position on the road leading to Alexander's Bridge, and that he, with the other two brigades, should reconnoiter the road leading to Reed's Bridge, to see if he could locate the Confederate brigade reported as being so separated from the Confederate army, and, "if a favorable opportunity occurred, to capture it." Immediately on receipt of this order the troops of General Brannan were placed in position, and the movement began, while the brigade of General Croxton took the advance in the search for the lost Confederate brigade. The enemy was soon found, but his capture was not an easy task. Instead of one brigade of Confederates, they met, as will be seen, the advance of Bragg's entire army. Up to this time there had been no firing that morning on either side, but when Croxton's Brigade of Brannan's Division came onto the "lost Confederate brigade" at Jay's Mill, the battle of Saturday, September 19th, at Chickamauga was opened in deadly earnest, and with this brigade was the Seventy-fourth and Tenth Indiana Regiments. Lieut.-Col. Myron Baker was in command of the Seventy-fourth after Colonel Chapman took command of the brigade, and reports the opening of the battle of Chickamauga and the part borne by his regiment. He says: "The line of battle formed in the woods, facing nearly east. The Seventy-fourth held the right of the first line, the Tenth Indiana being on its immediate left. At about 10 a. m. the line was advanced, changing direction slightly to the right. When the line had advanced about half a mile in the direction indicated, the skirmishers thrown forward in our front became engaged, and in a short time were driven in by the Confederate Cavalry, which in turn was repulsed by a volley from the Fourth Kentucky, Tenth Indiana and Seventy-fourth Indiana. The skirmishers again being thrown forward, the men were ordered to lie down to screen themselves from shells which were being thrown into the line by a rebel battery. In a few minutes after the attack by the rebel cavalry in front, it was discovered that the enemy was attempting to turn our right, and the lines were immediately changed, fronting in that direction and almost at right angles with the original line of battle. The Seventy-fourth Indiana executed the movement under a sharp fire from the rebels, the skirmishers in front having changed direction parallel with the line, were soon driven back, and the whole line became engaged with the line of the enemy. In a short time it became apparent that the right wing of the Seventy-fourth Indiana was thrown too far forward, being exposed in its new position to a terrible fire on the right flank, and in consequence of which Colonel Chapman ordered that flank to be thrown further back. Up to this time, although exposed to a severe fire, under which the loss in killed and wounded had been considerable, the regiment held its postiion unwaveringly and returned the enemy's fire with commendable coolness and alacrity. When the order to retire the right flank was given it was misunderstood for a command to retire the whole line, and the regiment was momentarily thrown into confusion, but immediately rallied and took position on the right of the Tenth Kentucky, where it fought unflinchingly until sixty rounds of cartridges had been expended, when it was relieved and went to the rear for ammunition. Being replenished with sixty additional rounds of cartridges, the regiment was moved to the right along the Ringgold road about 500 yards, where it was formed in line of battle, the Fourteenth Ohio on the right, the Fourth Kentucky in the center and the Seventy-fourth Indiana on the left, the command of the three regiments being assigned to Colonel Chapman, devolving the command of this regiment on me. This line was advanced about 2 p. m., steadily driving the enemy before it for over half a mile, when our advance was checked by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, who concentrated a destructive artillery and infantry fire upon our single line, which was at the time wholly unsupported. Up to this time no artillery had been employed to assist us, owing to the nature of the ground and the density of the woods through which the battle raged. It was in this contest that Lieut. Thomas Bodley fell mortally wounded as Lieut. Richard H. Hall had fallen in the first encounter. Both of these officers died the same day, having discharged their duties faithfully and well. It was here that eight others of the line officers of the regiment were wounded, and the loss of enlisted men was very heavy. It was at this time that Colonel Chapman was seriously injured and disabled for command by the fall of his horse, which had been killed under him. It was here that we charged the rebel lines, but being overpowered after a desperate struggle for the mastery of the ground, I ordered the regiment to fall back, and took a position on a ridge about 300 yards in rear of where our advance was checked. This was the last struggle in which the Seventy-fourth Indiana was engaged on that day." The Seventy-fourth Indiana went into the battle on September 19, 1863, with 24 officers, and of this number lost that day in killed and wounded 11, and of enlisted men in killed and wounded a loss of 130. In the severe fighting on Saturday, September 19th, Colonel Chapman, of the Seventy-fourth Indiana, was ordered by the brigade commander, Colonel Croxton, to take command of the right wing of the brigade, composed of the Fourteenth Ohio, the Tenth Kentucky and the Seventy-fourth Indiana, while he, Colonel Croxton, took command of the left wing of the brigade, composed of the Tenth Indiana and the Thirty-first Ohio, the entire brigade being on the front line. Colonel Chapman, in his report of the last charge made by his line on that afternoon, says: "The enemy was now approaching *en masse* of not less than three columns, and was giving us a heavy fire of grape and canister. The order was given the brigade to charge, which was done in fine style, and with the determination to drive the enemy, which they did some 300 yards, capturing their battery of five guns and bringing them off the field. In this charge the brigade retook seven pieces of artillery, five guns belonging to the Indiana Cavalry and two Parrotts of the First Michigan, and brought them off the field." It was in the last charge that Colonel Chapman's horse was killed and fell heavily on the Colonel, breaking the Colonel's arm and otherwise injuring him severely, but notwithstanding all of these injuries he remained with his command until the close of the day. The regiment retired from the field about 4 p. m., having been relieved, and moved in the vicinity of the Dyer field and bivouacked for the night. On Sunday morning, September 20th, this regiment and the Tenth Indiana were in the front line of the brigade on the right of Reynolds' Division, on the west side of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, south of the Kelly field, and in this position spent the forenoon of that day, taking part in all of the severe fighting on that portion of the line. The regiment held its position here until the break in the lines on the right, when it was forced to retire—this about 11 a. m. At this point the Seventy-fourth Indiana and the Tenth Indiana were separated by some means from the balance of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, of the Tenth Indiana, being the senior officer, took command of the two regiments. These two regiments, without any orders from any superior officer, found their way under the guidance of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor to the line of the southeast of the Kelly field, where was the hard fighting of Sunday afternoon, and occupied the breastworks from which Hazen's Brigade had been withdrawn. When the retreat began on Sunday evening the Seventy-fourth Indiana and the Tenth Indiana were the last regiments to leave that portion of the field, taking with them two pieces of artillery. Moving westward, the Seventy-fourth and Tenth Indiana found their way to Snodgrass Hill, where Brannan and Steedman had been making such a gallant fight and defense, and at this position they again joined issue with the enemy in the last fighting of the battle of Chickamauga, finally withdrawing from the field about 8 o'clock that night. The State of Indiana has erected a fine monument to the Seventy-fourth Indiana near Jay's Mill, where the battle was opened on Saturday morning, September 19, 1863. On the bronze tablet of the monument is recorded the part taken by this regiment at Chickamauga, as follows:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Col. Charles W. Chapman, Lieut-Col. Myron Baker, Commanding.

Second Brigade (Croxton).
Third Division (Brannan).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Here on the morning of September 19, 1863, this regiment, with its brigade, opened the battle of Chickamauga. After five hours fighting the enemy was repulsed on this part of the field.

On Sunday, September 20th, this regiment, with another, was separated from its command and fought independently throughout the afternoon.

Casualties: Officers killed and wounded, 13; enlisted men killed, 20; wounded, 114; missing, 10. Total, 157.

Northwest of the monument on the second line of Saturday, near to where Colonel Carroll, of the Tenth Indiana, was killed, stands the marker to indicate the second position in the battle. This marker bears the inscription:

INDIANA.

Seventy-fourth Regiment Infantry (Chapman).

Second Brigade (Croxton).
Third Division (Brannan).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

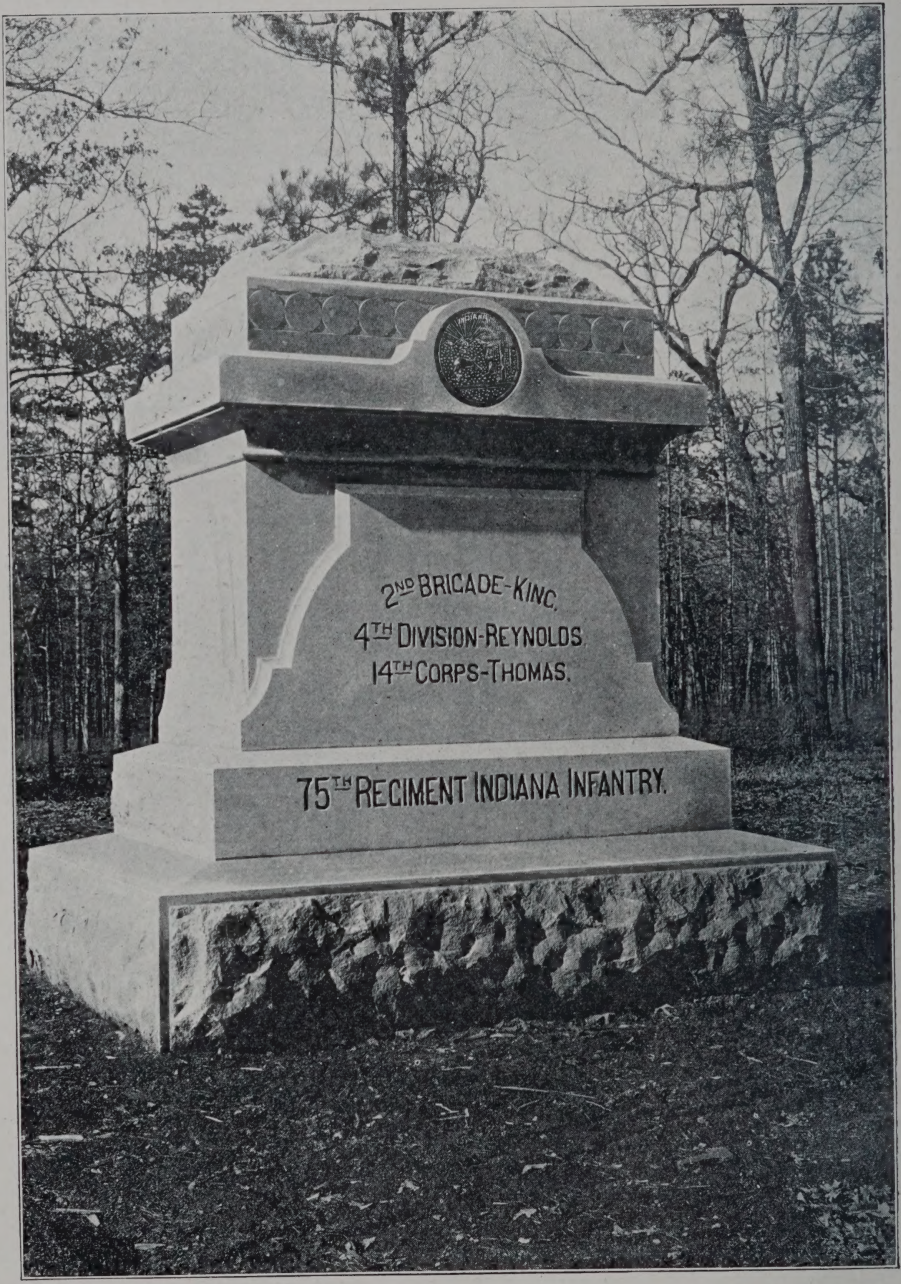
Saturday, September 19, 1863, 10 a. m.

A marker on the Poe field line, west of the Lafayette road, same design. Time:

"Saturday, September 19, 1863, 3:30 p. m."

Another marker on Snodgrass Hill, same design. Time:

"Sunday, September 20, 1863, 6 p. m. to 7:30 p. m."


INDIANA
2ND BRIGADE-KING.
4TH DIVISION-REYNOLDS.
14TH CORPS-THOMAS.
75TH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

On Poe Field Line, Northeast.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry Regiment, in its organization, was rendezvoued at Wabash. On the 19th of August, 1862, this regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, with John U. Petitt as Colonel, and on the 21st was moved to Louisville, Ky., 1,036 officers and men in line. From Louisville, Ky., it was sent to Lebanon, Ky., and, upon the advance of Bragg's Army against Buell's, returned to Louisville. In the campaign of Buell against Bragg through Kentucky this regiment took an active part in all of the campaign until the return of the troops to Gallatin, Tenn. From this it was sent back to Cave City, Ky., in pursuit of Gen. John Morgan's troops.

Most of the winter of 1862 was passed in camp near Gallatin, Tenn., and in January, 1863, the regiment was sent to join Rosecrans' Army at Murfreesboro, where it remained until June 24th, having been assigned to duty with Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds' Division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps. During its service with the Fourteenth Army Corps, until after the battle of Chickamauga, it served with the Second Brigade, Fourth Division of this corps. In this brigade were also other Indiana troops, the Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry, the One Hundred and First Indiana Infantry and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, the brigade being under the command of Col. Edward A. King, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana.

In Rosecrans' campaign through Middle Tennessee this regiment, with its brigade, took part and on this campaign was engaged in the battle at Hoover's Gap. It was the first regiment to enter the Confederate works at Tullahoma; it marched with Rosecrans' Army in the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, sustaining a total loss of officers and men in that engagement of 114. After the battle of Chickamauga the regiment returned to Chattanooga with the army, and in the reorganization of the army became a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. It took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge on the 25th of November. It spent the winter of 1863 in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and the spring of 1864, when Sherman entered upon the Atlanta campaign, it marched with Sherman's Army on that campaign, having been assigned to the Second Brigade (Van Derveer), Third Division (Baird), Fourteenth Corps (Palmer). It was in the battle at Resacca; took part in the engagement at Adairsville, and was engaged in the assault at Dallas, Ga. On the 27th of June, 1864, it joined in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain; it was in the battle of Peach Tree Creek and afterwards in the engagement in front of Atlanta, on July 22d, at the time of the death of General McPherson. It was with Sherman in his flank movement around Atlanta, and took part in the battle of Jonesboro. It was with the army in the pursuit of Hood in October, 1864, when the Confederate General flanked Atlanta and got into Sherman's rear. It remained with Sherman's Army, Fourteenth Corps, until it reached Gaylesville, Ala., when it returned to Atlanta, and on the 16th of November, with Sherman's Army, took part in the campaign through Georgia, to Savannah and the sea.

In January, 1865, the regiment marched, with its corps, through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, N. C., participated in the battles of Bentonville and Fayetteville. From Goldsboro it moved to Raleigh, N. C., and was engaged in the battle of Smithfield, which was the last action had with the enemy in North Carolina.

After the surrender of Johnston's Confederate Army it marched to Richmond, Va.; from thence to Washington, D. C., and participated in the final review of the army before Grant and Sherman. Was mustered out of the service June, 1865, and returned to Indiana, with 430 men and 20 officers.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Seventy-fifth Indiana at Chickamauga was commanded by Col. Milton S. Robinson, until the afternoon of Sunday, September 20, 1863, at which time Col. Edward A. King, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana, who was in command of the brigade, was killed, when Colonel Robinson succeeded to the command of the brigade and Lieut.-Col. William O'Brien, having been wounded in the battle on Saturday, and Major McCole being absent sick, Capt. Samuel Steele took command of the regiment and remained in command throughout the remainder of the battle.

The regiment was one of the regiments composing the Second Brigade, Fourth Division (Reynolds), Fourteenth Corps (Thomas). In addition to this regiment the brigade was composed of the Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and First Indiana Infantry, the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Infantry and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery.

It is to be regretted that owing to the fact that Colonel King was killed before the close of the battle, there is no specific official report made of the part taken by either of the regiments of the brigade, each of the regimental commanders having failed to make a report. The lack of these reports is a great historical loss. The chief official report as to the movements of this brigade is that of General Reynolds, the Division Commander, and that does not cover the work done by the regiments during the hard fighting of Saturday, as they were separated from his command; the only portion of the Second Brigade that remained under his sight during the entire day was the Nineteenth Indiana Battery.

The reports of officers under whom the regiment fought are brief as to this regiment. We must rely, in a great measure, for the account of the Seventy-fifth Indiana upon a history of the regiment written by Rev. David B. Floyd, who was a Sergeant of the regiment and a participant with the regiment in the battle. General Reynolds reports that his division left Pond Spring, Ga., about 4 p. m., September 18, 1863, for Chickamauga; that after marching all night he reached the Widow Glenn's sometime during the forenoon of Saturday, the 19th—the exact time he does not state; that he was to go into position northeast of the Widow Glenn's. "While taking this position," he says, "the division was ordered to advance immediately *toward* McDonald's and enter into the action then progressing on our left." McDonald's is about three miles northeast from the Widow Glenn's; about midway between the Widow Glenn's and McDonald's is the Dyer house and farm. About noon the division was at Dyer's. About 1:30 p. m. somewhere near the Kelly field, General Thomas directed General Reynolds to take position southeast of Kelly's Cross Roads. The Third Brigade (Turchin's) was first put into position and General Reynolds was about to put the Second Brigade (King's) into position on its right, when General Palmer, commanding the Second Division of the Twenty-first Corps, met him (Reynolds) on the road (the Chattanooga and Lafayette) and reported that his troops were about out of ammunition and asked for aid, as he was greatly in need of assistance. General Reynolds reports that his Second Brigade was the only troops that were in sight to take the position and relieve General Palmer's exhausted troops, and "three regiments under Col. E. A. King were therefore ordered in at this point, leaving in my hands one regiment, the Seventy-fifth Indiana, and Harris Battery." He adds further: "General Palmer soon called also for the Seventy-fifth Indiana temporarily."

General Reynolds reports further: "The Seventy-fifth Indiana returned late in the day and in some disorder, having relieved an entire brigade and done efficient service." The place at which this special service was rendered was east of the Brotherton house about one-half mile, and just north of the Brotherton and Alexander Bridge road.

The regiment had started, in pursuance of General Palmer's request to General Reynolds, to fill the gap in Grose's Brigade caused by the withdrawal of the Sixth Ohio for ammunition, but before it had reached the position a new danger to the Federal lines arose, and the course of this regiment was again changed. General Palmer says: "I had hardly reached the road when some troops driven out of the woods crossed the road, pressed to the edge of the woods. * * * I requested Colonel Robinson, of the Seventy-fifth Indiana, to meet the advancing enemy. He did so in fine style and drove him back for considerable distance. The officers and men of that regiment deserve great credit for their gallantry in this affair." This charge of the Seventy-fifth Indiana and the repulse of the enemy occupied but a few minutes, after which this regiment, with the Eighty-fourth Illinois, took the places in the line of Grose's Brigade that had been occupied by the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Ohio, the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Twenty-third Kentucky, but had been withdrawn for the reason, as General Grose reported, that "the ammunition of these four regiments gave out, and there being none at hand (bad luck) they had to be retired."

In this position these two regiments fought most gallantly until the troops of Palmer and Van Cleve, on their right, were broken by the heavy masses of Stewart's Confederate Division and the flank movement of the enemy that forced the Union lines back from the Brotherton woods and the Brotherton Ridge, to the lines of the Poe field and north of the Brothertons. Here it was that Reynolds had gathered several batteries of artillery, and as the troops of Palmer and Van Cleve came out of the woods they formed in support of the batteries. It was to this point that Reynolds reports the Seventy-fifth Indiana returned, and it was here that the troops under Reynolds checked and then stopped the red tide of battle on that portion of the field on Saturday, September 19, 1863.

The troops of Reynolds rested as best they could along the Poe field line during the night of Saturday, September 19th, and practically upon the same line on which they were destined to fight on the following morning, September 20th. On the opening of the battle Sunday morning, 20th, on this line, Brannan's Division was on the right and Reynolds' on the left of Brannan. King's Brigade, of which the Seventy-fifth Indiana was a part, was west of the Chattanooga and Lafayette road, with this regiment in the front line on the right, and joining the left of Brannan. It was here, at the Poe field line, that the three above-named divisions did most gallant fighting during the forenoon of Sunday at Chattanooga. The Confederate troops under Cleburne and Stewart charged most gallantly from the east across' the Poe field, only to be broken and to leave only a remnant of their commands unscathed by the fierce heat of the battle as they fled back over the field across which they had swept in their reckless charge.

The charge on the Union lines at the Poe field was met with that firmness and heroism that can only be shown by men who "dare all things" in the discharge of patriotic duty. The first charge of the enemy was a disastrous failure. Again the Confederate lines were formed, new troops were brought in, the attack was renewed under the immediate supervision of Longstreet. This movement began about 11 a. m. General Stewart, with four brigades, made the attack on two of Reynolds' and two of Brannan's brigades. Stewart's charge was as fierce and determined as ever was made by troops, but it was successfully met and repulsed. In this line, to receive the assault, there was of King's Brigade the following Indiana regiments: The Seventy-fifth, the Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and First and the Nineteenth Battery.

After the second assault Gen. Thomas J. Wood was ordered out of his position farther to the Federal right, leaving an opening in the lines through which Longstreet's troops poured in a flood tide, and here is where the "historic break in the Union lines" occurred in the battle of Sunday. By this break and our lines being now under fire in front, flank and rear, about 12 m. the troops to the right or south of the south side of the Kelly field, extending south on the west side of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, were forced back until Brannan's Division, with part of Wood's Division at Snodgrass Hill, and on the hill or ridge now known as Harker's Hill, running to the east toward the Lafayette and Chattanooga road from the Snodgrass house, while King's Brigade, in which were the Seventy-fifth, Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and First Indiana and Nineteenth Indiana Battery, was moved to the east side of the Chattanooga and Lafayette road, near to the south line of the Kelly field, and formed facing to the south or southwest to meet the Confederate lines that had swept away the Union right. In this position King's Brigade remained until the movement to the rear was begun, about 5 p. m., and it was while in this position that Colonel King, commanding the brigade, was killed.

When the movement to the rear began it was discovered that the Confederate forces of Liddell's Division had passed around the left at the McDonald house and were now in position to prevent the withdrawal of the Union troops. General Thomas, who came onto this portion of the field, directed General Reynolds to form his lines perpendicular to the road; this being done, General Reynolds pointed in the direction of Rossville and said: "There they are; clear them out." The troops of Reynolds were faced about and at once charged the enemy's line, routing them, capturing many prisoners and opening the way for the withdrawal of the Union troops about the Kelly field. In this last charge by the troops on this portion of the field, Col. Milton S. Robinson, of the Seventy-fifth Indiana, had command of the Second Brigade, by reason of Colonel King's death. The charge on Liddell was also the last of the contest for this regiment, and it moved back with its brigade to Chattanooga.

The monument erected by the State of Indiana for the Seventy-fifth regiment stands on the west side of the Chattanooga and Lafayette road, on the Poe field, where the regiment did its hardest fighting during the forenoon of Sunday, September 20, 1863. The tablet on the monument has the following honorable record:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Col. Milton S. Robinson, Lieut.-Col. William O'Brien, Commanding.

Second Brigade (Edward A. King).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

September 19th about noon was posted as reserve in rear of the brigade; at 2 p. m. successfully charged the enemy between Brotherton's and Poe's; afterwards relieved Grose's Brigade, which withdrew for ammunition, and near sundown supported collected batteries north of Poe's.

September 20th engaged from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. on extreme right of division north of Poe's and withstood enemy's repeated assaults under Cleburne and Stewart; thence took position on south side of Kelly field. At 5 p. m. was in charging column of Reynolds in the vicinity of McDonald's.

Number engaged, 360; killed, 17; wounded, 108; captured, 13. Total, 138.

A marker on the north side of the Brotherton and Alexander Bridge road, east of the Brotherton house, shows the position at which the regiment, alone and unaided, charged and drove back the Confederate line. The inscription on the tablet reads:

INDIANA.

Seventy-fifth Regiment Infantry (Robinson).

Second Brigade (King).

Fourth Division (Reynolds).

Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 3 p. m.

Another marker, of same design, except as to time, stands on the south of the Kelly field, for the position of:

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

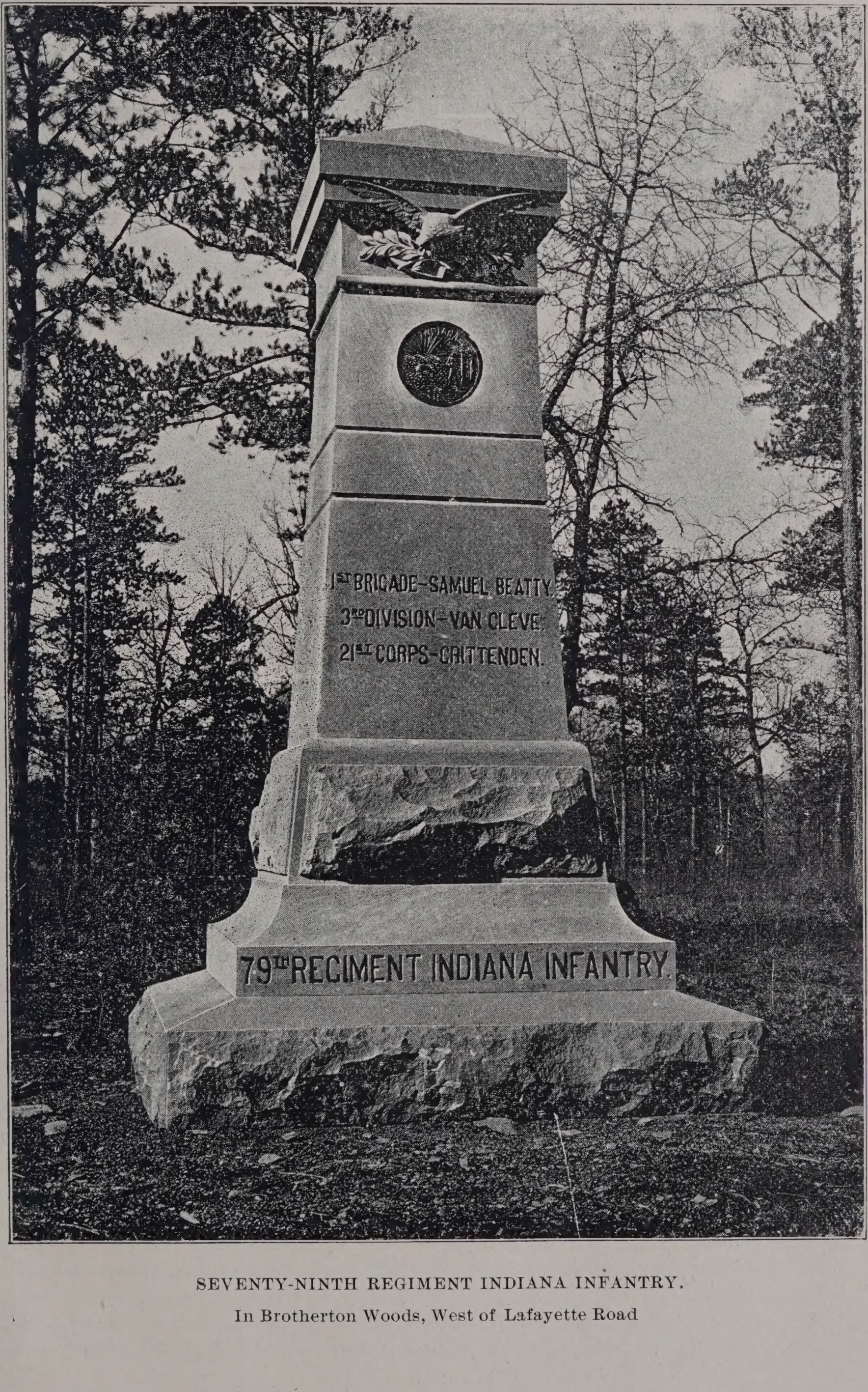
SEVENTY-NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized at Indianapolis during the month of August, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service on the 2d of September, 1862, with Frederick Knefler as Colonel. Immediately upon its muster into the service it was sent hurriedly to Louisville, Ky., on September 3d, to reenforce Buell's Army, then on its way from Louisville to the South. It was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, and on the 1st of October left Louisville, with Buell's Army, joining in the pursuit of Bragg, and was present at the battle of Perryville. After the battle of Perryville this regiment joined in the further pursuit of the enemy and at Crab Orchard, Ky., had a skirmish with the Confederate rear guard. The regiment then moved to Logan's Cross Roads, Ky., and from thence to Gallatin, Tenn.; from Gallatin to Nashville, where it went into camp until Rosecrans' advance upon Murfreesboro. It was with Rosecrans' Army in the battle of Stone's River, on the 31st of December, 1862, and on the 1st and 2d of January, 1863, losing in killed and wounded 51 officers and men. It marched into Murfreesboro with Rosecrans' Army and remained in camp at that place until the 24th of June, 1863, when it marched with the army to Tullahoma, thence to Manchester, McMinnville and Pikeville.

The regiment moved with the army toward Chattanooga, in the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign. It was engaged in the skirmish near Lee & Gordon's Mill, Sunday, September 13, 1863. It was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, suffering a loss of fifty-four officers and men. It fell back with the army to Chattanooga and was on duty in Chattanooga during the siege.

In the reorganization of the army, after the battle of Chickamauga, the Seventy-ninth was assigned to the Third Brigade (Brig.-Gen. Samuel Beatty), Third Division (Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood), Fourth Army Corps (Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger). It moved with the army on the 23d of November, in the attack upon Bragg's forces about Chattanooga; it took part in the assault on Missionary Ridge, November 25th, in which engagement it was consolidated with the Eighty-sixth Indiana, both regiments being under command of Col. Frederick Knefler. This consolidated force, the Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth, led the lines which stormed and captured Missionary Ridge, these two regiments planting the first Union colors on the Confederate works. The two regiments captured eleven pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners.

On the 27th of November the regiment moved, with its corps, toward Knoxville, to the relief of General Burnsides, then closely besieged by the Confederate troops under Longstreet. It made an open winter campaign in East Tennessee, suffering much from exposure and lack of food and clothing. It was engaged in skirmishes during this East Tennessee campaign at Strawberry Plains, New Market, Mossy Creek and Clinch River. In the month of April, 1864, it returned from East Tennessee and rejoined Sherman's Army at McDonald's Station, Tenn. It went with Sherman's Army, retaining its place in the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps, on the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged at Katoosa Springs, Ga.; Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton and Resacca; was engaged at Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston and Cassville; was in the battles at New Hope Church and Picket's Mill, Pine Top Mountain and Kenesaw, and it made the first crossing of Peach Tree Creek, capturing the Confederate works, in its front, taking


1ST BRIGADE–SAMUEL BEATTY.
3RD DIVISION–VAN CLEVE.
21ST CORPS–CRITTENDEN.
79TH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

In Brotherton Woods, West of Lafayette Road

many prisoners. It was present, in active duty, in the siege of Atlanta, from July 2d until August 24th, when it moved with the main army of Sherman to the south of Atlanta and was engaged in the battles at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 1st and 2d. It marched into Atlanta with Sherman's victorious army on September 7th, and remained in camp at that place until the 3d of October, when it marched with Sherman's Army in pursuit of Hood, who had moved around Atlanta to the rear of Sherman. It remained with Sherman's Army until that army reached Gaylesville, Ala., and when Sherman divided his army it was detached, with the Fourth Corps, to join General Thomas, who had been sent to Nashville to organize a force against Hood. It took part, en route to Nashville, in the battles at Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin. It reached Nashville on December 1st and aided in the fortification and defense of that city, taking part in Thomas' advance against Hood, in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, being one of the regiments that were engaged in the storming of Overton Hill. It then joined in the pursuit of Hood's fleeing Army as far as Huntsville, Ala., where it went into camp on January 6, 1865. It remained at Huntsville, Ala., until March 17th, when it was sent, with its corps, to Eastern Tennessee to participate in the intended advance upon Richmond, Va., under General Thomas, through East Tennessee. The fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee found Thomas' Army at Jonesboro, East Tennessee, and here the advance rested.

The Seventy-ninth then returned to Nashville, arriving in that city on the 26th of April, taking part in the final review of Thomas' Army, and on the 5th of June, 1865, was ordered to Indianapolis for muster-out and was finally mustered out of the United States service at Indianapolis, June 11, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

During the battle of Chickamauga the Seventy-ninth Indiana was one of the regiments composing the First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Samuel Beatty commanding, Third Division (Van Cleve), Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

This regiment, with its brigade and division, took part not only in the battle of Chickamauga, but participated in all the preliminary movements that were made to harrass the rear column of General Bragg's Army after it retired from Chattanooga, and aided in maintaining the lines and holding the road between Lee & Gordon's Mill and Chattanooga until General Rosecrans could concentrate his army for battle. The Seventy-ninth, with Beatty's Brigade, crossed the Tennessee River at Shellmound on the morning of September 4, 1863, and from this point advanced by easy stages, reached Lookout Valley, on the west side of Lookout Mountain, on September 8th. At this time Rosecrans was disposing his army in anticipation of either meeting the army of Bragg in and about Chattanooga, or else to force the Confederates out of that city, and drive him southward. On the morning of September 9th (3 a. m.), under orders, the brigade of Beatty started on a reconnaissance to the top of Lookout Mountain by way of Nickajack Trace, to discover, if possible, the situation of the Confederate forces on the east of the mountain. The reconnaissance resulted in ascertaining the fact that Bragg and his army had evacuated Chattanooga on the previous day and night, and had moved south. This regiment, with its brigade, was then ordered to march to Chattanooga, but before reaching the city was met with an order that changed their course toward Ringgold, Ga., and on the night of the 9th it reached Rossville, Ga., and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 10th the brigade again moved toward Ringgold, and rested at night at Pea Vine Creek, and during the night lost one man, wounded on outpost duty. On the 11th, Van Cleve's Division, of which Beatty's Brigade formed a part, was all united and moved in pursuit of the retreating enemy through Ringgold and south a distance of three miles toward Dalton. On this march there was skirmishing from Ringgold over the entire three miles with Forrest's Cavalry. On the 12th, Van Cleve's Division returned to Ringgold, having been relieved by Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, and from Ringgold marched to Lee & Gordon's Mill, where it joined Wood's Division of Crittenden's Corps. On Sunday, September 13th, Beatty's Brigade, supported by Dick's Brigade, was ordered on a reconnaissance towards Pigeon Mountain. General Beatty, as soon as he had crossed the Chickamauga, formed his lines for the advance with the Seventy-ninth Indiana as one of the regiments of the line, and with a strong line of skirmishers in front, moved forward. The line had advanced only a little more than a mile when it met the enemy in considerable force, consisting of cavalry and artillery. The line was moved forward quickly and attacked the enemy with spirit and drove the enemy back about three miles to what seemed a strong line of works. The purposes of the reconnaissance having been accomplished and the enemy not making any attempt to renew the engagement, the Union troops returned to Lee & Gordon's Mill. Owing to the close proximity of the Confederate Army, and to the further fact that Crittenden's Corps was isolated from the balance of Rosecrans' Army, and therefore in a very dangerous position, it was of the utmost importance that the greatest precautions should be taken to guard against a surprise and to be ready to meet any emergency that might arise. Crittenden's Corps was required to guard and keep open the road from Crawfish Springs and Lee & Gordon's Mill to Chattanooga. Not only this, but a watch must be kept to prevent the enemy moving south of Crawfish Springs and entering Chattanooga Valley, and thus cutting off Crittenden from Chattanooga. On September 14th the Seventy-ninth, with its brigade, was sent to Chattanooga Valley, and on the 15th was returned to Crawfish Springs, where Beatty's and Dick's Brigades did heavy and continuous picket duty, until the 18th. On the morning of September the 18th the movements of the enemy were developed, and it was ascertained that it was his purpose to undertake to move his troops across the Chickamauga at Reed's Bridge and Alexander's Bridge, and, if possible, at Lee & Gordon's Mill. To meet this proposed movement there was at once commenced a concentration of the troops of Crittenden to hold the enemy in check, if possible, until Rosecrans could concentrate his entire army for battle in a general engagement. Wood with his division was at Lee & Gordon's Mill and extending along the Chickamauga, northward and eastward, Wilder, with his brigade of mounted Infantry, had been hurried to the Alexander Bridge. and Minty, with his cavalry brigade, was at Reed's Bridge, to dispute the passage.

On the morning of the 18th Beatty's Brigade was ordered from Crawfish Springs to Lee & Gordon's Mill and immediately marched to that locality and was put in position on the left of Wood's Division for the purpose of strengthening the line in case the Confederates should attempt, as was then threatened, to force a crossing of the Chickamauga at that point. The stubborn resistance that was made by Wilder's and Minty's Brigades at the Alexander and Reed bridges disarranged all of the plans of General Bragg, and aside from some slight skirmish fighting in front of Wood, no advance was made on that day by the Confederates at Lee & Gordon's Mill.

Beatty's Brigade remained on the left of Wood's Division at Lee & Gordon's Mill until about 1 p. m. of Saturday, the 19th, when Beatty, with his brigade, was ordered by General Van Cleve, commanding the Third Division of Crittenden's Corps, to march at double quick to the support of General Palmer, commanding the Second Division of Crittenden's Corps, then severely engaged with the enemy in the Brotherton woods east of the Lafayette road and east of the Brotherton house, two and one-half miles north of Lee & Gordon's Mill. Beatty's Brigade obeyed this order with great promptness, and on arriving at the Brotherton woods was, under the immediate direction of General Crittenden, formed in two lines on the right of General Palmer's Division, with the Ninteenth Ohio Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Henry G. Stratton, and the Seventy-ninth Indiana, under command of Col. Fred. Knefler, in the front line: the Seventy-ninth being on the left of the Nineteenth Ohio. The situation at the time of the arrival of Beatty's Brigade was a very critical one. Contrary to the expectations and intentions of the Confederate General Bragg, the battle of Chickamauga had opened two miles north of the position at which he had planned it. Minty, Wilder and Dick's Brigades on Friday and Friday night, the 18th, so impeded and defeated the Confederate advance that Bragg had lost twenty-four hours of time, and in that twenty-four hours Gen. George H. Thomas, by an all-night's march, had succeeded in bringing the Fourteenth Corps on to the field, and at daylight of the 19th was able to put Brannan's Division on to the line at Jay's Mill, and at 7:30 on that morning had attacked Forrest's Cavalry that had been ordered to take possession of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, northeast of and to the left of Crittenden's Corps. Bragg's orders, prior to this, contemplated an attack upon and the destruction of Crittenden at Lee & Gordon's Mill before Thomas or McCook, with their corps, could reach Crittenden. When Croxton's Brigade of Brannan's Division struck Forrest's Cavalry it forced Bragg to a rearrangement of his plans of attack, and he was compelled to abandon the contemplated attack at Lee & Gordon's, then the right of Rosecrans at Chickamauga, and hurry his troops to the extreme left of Rosecrans' Army, at Jay's Mill. So it came to pass that the battle line extended to the right in a southwesterly direction from Jay's Mill to the Brotherton woods. From the opening of the battle, in the morning, the storm had gradually extended to the right with increasing force, as the enemy gathered additional strength from his troops as they came rapidly into line toward Rosecrans' right. The Fourteenth Corps had gotten its full fighting force onto the line and before noon had been engaged in the most stubborn charges and counter-charges from Jay's Mill to the right, to the Winfrey field, over and across the Winfrey field to the Brock field, and from the Brock field had broken in great fury onto Palmer's Division of Crittenden's Corps at the Brotherton woods. The Union troops had met every assault with a counter-charge and had been able to hold its ground, but the constant increase of the Confederates' forces made an ever lengthening of the line that had to be met by Rosecrans. The advance of Bragg's men was made with most desperate determination, and in the full belief of success. Beatty's Brigade was sorely needed just at the time it reached Palmer's right, for Palmer's right was threatened by the oncoming hosts. The storm of battle along Palmer's front and stretching away to the left was terrific; only those who heard it can realize how terrific it was. Such was the situation at the time and at the place when and where the Seventy-ninth Indiana found itself in line of battle about 2 p. m. in the Brotherton woods that day. Stewart's Confederate Division had just reached the field, and was advancing when Beatty's Brigade, after forming its lines, was ordered to move forward. The front line, in which it will be remembered was the Seventy-ninth Indiana, had moved forward about two hundred yards when it met the oncoming lines of Stewart. There were no breastworks, no protection of any kind, to shield or screen either friend or foe. It was a fight to the death. Volley after volley was sent into the advancing foe, when a charge was ordered and the lines of the enemy were broken and driven for some distance to the rear. Shortly after this first charge the enemy again advanced, and as the firing again commenced Colonel Knefler's attention was called to a Confederate battery that had just gone into position in front of and covering the left wing of his regiment. Colonel Knefler, in his report of his action after the discovery of the battery, says: "The order was given to disable the men and horses; the battery was covered with a heavy fire; the order to charge was given, which was promptly obeyed, and the battery was captured. It consisted of four guns and caissons. The artillery officer commanding it surrendered to me, and, together with the men that were not killed or wounded, were sent to the rear as prisoners. The horses, with but few exceptions, were killed or wounded, lying in the traces perfectly unmanageable. The regiment here suffered considerable loss, but not what it might have been had opportunity been given to the enemy to discharge the pieces, as upon examination by our artillery officers they proved to be double-shotted with canister. Before we had time to move the guns the regiment was flanked on the right and was compelled to give way. The regiment fell back on a line with the Nineteenth Ohio, which was on the right, but immediately making a stand, I sent men to haul out the guns to prevent the enemy, who was rapidly approaching, from taking possession and using them. We succeeded in bringing them out by hand, with the assistance of a few men from the Ninth and Seventeenth Kentucky, and placing them on the road in rear of the brigade. After a short time the enemy attacked the whole line in force and drove it back upon the road."

The battery captured by the Seventy-ninth Indiana in the Brotherton woods on Saturday afternoon was Carnes' Tennessee Battery, commanded by Capt. William H. Carnes, and was, before its capture, attached to Wright's Brigade of Cheatham's Division. Soon after the capture of the battery the enemy continued to mass his troops in front of this portion of the line and extended his lines beyond the right of Beatty's Brigade and that of Dick's, and King's Brigade, which had come into position on the right of Beatty, until the right was turned and the line was forced back to the Brotherton and Poe fields, and there the battle was continued until night, when darkness closed the contest. Beatty's Brigade that night bivouacked on the crest of the hill overlooking the Dry Valley road west of the Dyer field.

On Sunday morning, September 20th, Beatty's Brigade, after being ordered to several different positions, was finally moved to the rear of General Brannan's Division on the Poe field line west of the Lafayette road. Brannan's Division at that time was in line on the right of Reynolds' Division, extending to the road running from the Brotherton house to Dyer's. Having arrived in rear of Brannan, General Beatty found the troops only a few yards in his front heavily engaged, and he was ordered by General Van Cleve to halt and deploy his men from double column and order them to lie down. Soon after this was done General Wood, commanding the First Division of Crittenden's Corps, then in continuation of the line joining Brannan's right, was ordered out of the line and in doing so opened the way for Longstreet to rush through the Union lines at the Brotherton field, and thus to throw the entire Union lines in confusion and Brannan's troops, together with those of Wood and Van Cleve, of which Beatty was a part, were swept from the field. Driven thus from the field, one portion of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, under Colonel Knefler, remained with General Beatty and attempted to reorganize the brigade, until late in the afternoon, when they were withdrawn from the field. The other portion of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Oyler, found its way to Snodgrass Hill, where the men joined the troops under General Brannan and fought in all of the battle that raged around, against and on that now memorable and historic hill. This wing of the Seventy-ninth Indiana remained fighting on Snodgrass Hill until the last charge of Longstreet's men had been met and repulsed, and after the final shots had been made that evening fell back with the troops, about 8 o'clock, through McFarland's Gap. The part borne by the Seventy-ninth Indiana in all of the campaign that led up to and including the battle of Chickamauga was replete with hardships and dangers, but through it all the officers and men of this regiment discharged every duty and met every danger without complaint, and with a courage that has added honor to the name of the American citizen soldier. The State of Indiana has recognized the services of this regiment in the erection of a monument on the line occupied by it on Saturday afternoon, September 19, 1863, in the Brotherton woods, south of east from the Brotherton house and about four hundred yards east of the Lafayette road.

The record of the service of the regiment at Chickamauga is set forth on the tablet of the monument as follows:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Col. Frederick Knefler, Commanding.

First Brigade (Samuel Beatty).
Third Division (Van Cleve).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, this regiment became engaged with the enemy about 2 p. m. southeast of Brotherton house and east of Lafayette road, and from the place where this monument stands went into the charge by which Carnes' Confederate Battery was captured.

Sunday, September 20th, the regiment, with its brigade, was involved in the break at the center and soon withdrew from the field.

East of the monument and a little south thereof, in view from the monument, a "marker" sets between the guns indicating the position of Carnes' Battery when captured by the Seventy-ninth Indiana, and bears the following:

INDIANA.

Seventy-ninth Regiment Infantry (Knefler).

First Brigade (S. Beatty).
Third Division (Van Cleve).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 2:30 p. m.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Eighty-first Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized at New Albany and mustered into the service of the United States on the 29th of August, 1862, with William W. Caldwell as Colonel. As soon as the organization was completed it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it remained until the 1st of October, when it joined Buell's Army, and marched with it in pursuit of Bragg, reaching Perryville, Ky., on the 8th, and was present at the battle of Perryville. From Perryville it marched with Buell's Army through Kentucky, and then to Nashville, Tenn.

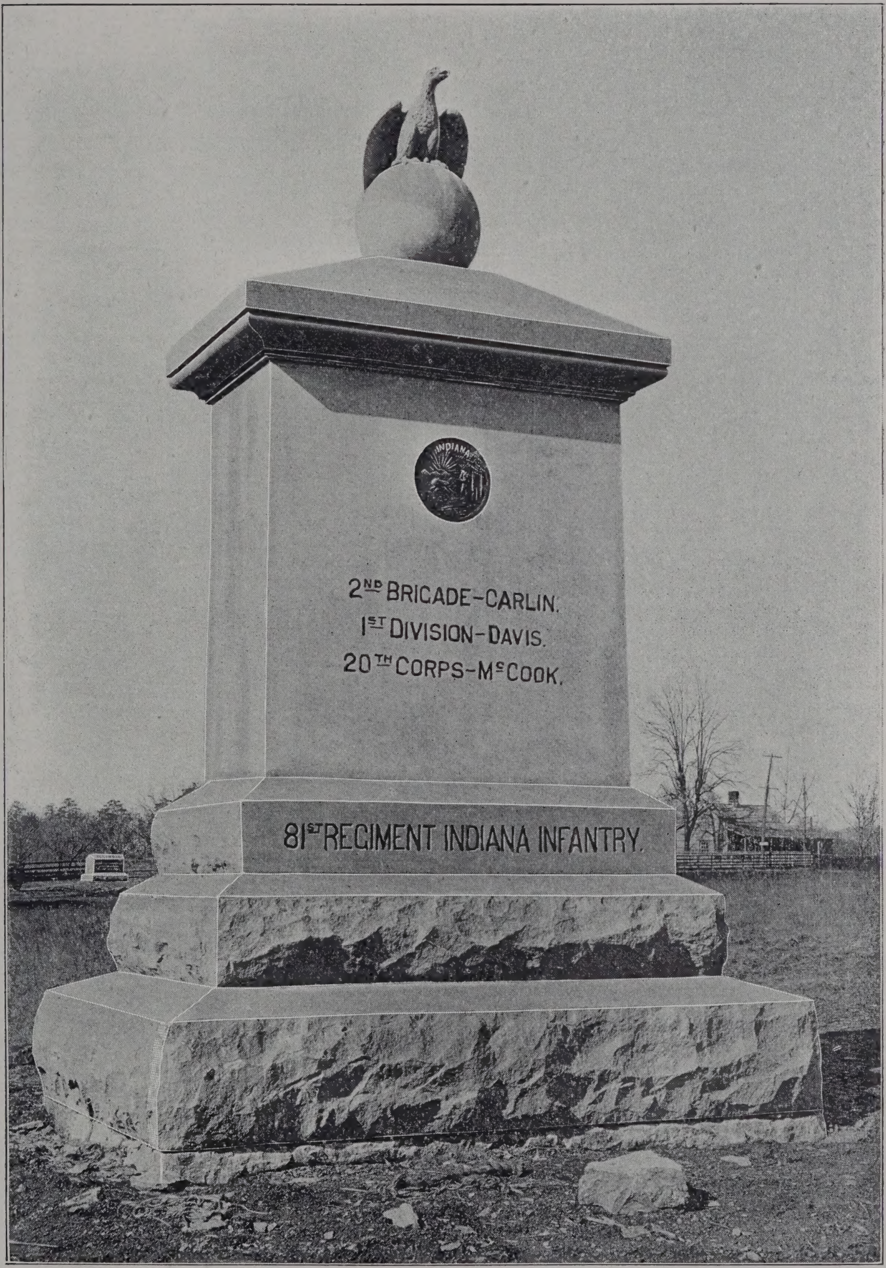
When General Rosecrans took command of the Army of the Cumberland this regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, commanded by Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, Twentieth Corps. The regiment remained in camp near Nashville until Rosecrans' forward movement against Murfreesboro, when it moved with the main army, being with its brigade on the right wing of the army. It was in this position on the right wing of the army when the Confederates made their fearful charge at the battle of Stone's River, on the 31st of December, 1862. This regiment, in connection with its brigade, successfully repelled the forces of the enemy, and held its position until the brigades upon the right and left fell back, thus forcing a retreat of Davis' Division. The regiment lost, in the engagement on December 31st, 88 officers and men.

It afterwards took part in the fight at Stone's River, January 1 and 2, 1863, and entered Murfreesboro with the main army. The Eighty-first remained in camp at Murfreesboro until the latter part of June, when it joined in Rosecrans' forward movement through Middle Tennessee, and participated in the battle of Liberty Gap on the 26th of June. From Liberty Gap it went to Winchester and there remained until Rosecrans commenced his Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign.

The regiment crossed the Cumberland Mountains and marched to Stevenson, Ala., and from that point took part in the movements of the Army of the Cumberland that forced Bragg to evacuate Chattanooga, and on the 19th and 20th of September was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, suffering very severe loss in killed and wounded.

After the battle of Chickamauga the regiment fell back with the army to Chattanooga, and remained in Chattanooga until the 25th of October. It then was ordered to Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained until the 26th of January, 1864.

When Sherman started on his Atlanta campaign this regiment was attached to the First Brigade (Cruft), First Division (Stanley), Fourth Army Corps (Howard). During the first week in May, 1864, General Sherman moved out of Chattanooga, and on the 7th of May took possession of Tunnel Hill. On May 8th the enemy was driven from Buzzard's Roost. From this on through the entire Atlanta campaign the Eighty-first participated, and was engaged in the following battles: Rocky Face Ridge, Resacca, Kingston, Bald Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, after which the regiment marched with the army into Atlanta and remained until October 3d, at which time Hood made his raid to the rear of Sherman's army, and this regiment, with its brigade, joined in the pursuit of the enemy by way of Gaylesville, Ala., to Chattanooga. It became a part of the army under Thomas in the campaign from Gainsville, Ala., to Nashville, in the Hood campaign against Nashville, and it participated in the battles at Columbia, Spring Hill and Frank-


INDIANA
2ND BRIGADE-CARLIN.
1ST DIVISION-DAVIS.
20TH CORPS-MCCOOK.
81ST REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

Viniard Field, East. Southeast of Viniard House.

lin. It marched into Nashville with the Fourth Army Corps, and was on duty with the army during the siege of Nashville, and participated in the battle of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864.

The Eighty-first bore a conspicuous part in these battles, and with the Fourth Corps followed the retreat and rout of Hood's Army until he crossed the Tennessee River. It remained at Huntsville, Ala., until in March, 1865, when it joined in the expedition to East Tennessee, with the Fourth Army Corps. It was in East Tennessee at the time of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee, at Appomatox. After the surrender of Lee this regiment returned to Nashville, where it was mustered out of the service on June 13, 1865.

The Eighty-first Indiana at its organization numbered nine hundred and twenty-seven men; it received as recruits quite an additional number after entering the field. At the time of the muster-out of the regiment it had 250 men and 27 officers. On the muster-out of the original members of the regiment, the recruits were transferred to the Thirty-first Indiana Veteran Regiment and served with that regiment until its final muster-out in Texas, in November, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

During the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, the Eighty-first Indiana Infantry was attached to the Second Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. William P. Carlin; First Division, Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, commanding; Twentieth Corps, Major-Gen. Alexander McD. McCook. The regiment had none of its field officers with it, and was under the command of Major James E. Calloway, of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, during the battle of Chickamauga.

General McCook's Corps began to arrive at Crawfish Springs in the early morning of September 19th, and General McCook himself reported to General Rosecrans at that time and place, and was ordered to mass his command at that point and await further orders. Soon after this order was given General Rosecrans moved his headquarters from Crawfish Springs to the Widow Glenn's house, this position being about midway between Crittenden's troops at Lee & Gordon's Mill and Thomas' Corps, at the Kelly field. About 10:15 a. m. of this day General McCook received orders to send Davis' Division to the Widow Glenn's house to report to General Thomas, or the general commanding (Rosecrans). It was under this last order to General McCook that the Eighty-first Indiana came with its division and brigade onto the Chickamauga battlefield. At this time, and during the battle, there were but nine of the companies of the regiment with its brigade. Company "H" of the regiment, under command of Capt. William J. Richards, being on detached service as Provost Guard at General McCook's headquarters. Before these troops of Davis' started from Crawfish Springs for the Widow Glenn's, the battle of September 19th had opened with a fury that characterized the battle of Chickamauga from the opening shot until the last gun was fired.

By the time the Eighty-first, with its division, reached the Widow Glenn's, the battle lines were ablaze from the extreme left at Jay's Mill to the right as far as the Brock field. Immediately on arrviing at the Widow Glenn's, General Davis reported to General Rosecrans for orders. The rapid and increasing fire of musketry gave warning of the necessity of pushing forward reenforcements to meet the rapidly extending firing toward the Federal right. General Rosecrans ordered General Davis to place one of his batteries in position on the Glenn Hill, in front of his headquarters, and to move his troops forward as rapidly as possible in the direction of the heaviest firing, and to make an attack for the purpose, if it could be done, of turning the enemy's left. From the Widow Glenn's house the distance across the intervening country to the Chattanooga and Lafayette road at the

Viniard house is only a short march, and the right of the Union battle line then reached almost to the Viniard house. On reaching a position north of the Viniard house, Heg's Brigade was forming in line of battle, and advanced to form on the right of the line then engaged. But a short advance was made by Heg's Brigade when the enemy was met in strong force and the battle for Davis' Division opened with great fierceness and determination, the Union forces to hold the road over which the troops south of the Viniard farm must move to join the balance of the army, the Confederates to capture this road, if possible, and cut off reenforcements from the Union left and reach the rear of the Union lines. As soon as Heg's brigade was in position Carlin's Brigade, to which the Eighty-first Indiana was attached, was immediately deployed in line of battle on Heg's right. In the formation of the brigade for action the Thirty-eighth Illinois was on the left, in the timber, the One Hundred and First Ohio in the center, and the Eighty-first Indiana on the right, both of these last two regiments being in the open field east of the Chattanooga and Lafayette road and the Viniard house, with the Twenty-first Illinois in reserve. Scarcely had the line been formed until the Eighty-first Indiana was detached and sent to the support of the Second Minnesota Battery, which was attached to Carlin's Brigade, this battery being just in rear of the brigade, on higher ground, with the regiment about fifty yards in the rear of the battery. This regiment now numbered present for duty, 15 officers and 240 enlisted men.

The regiment had been in support of the battery but a short time and had not yet become engaged, when General Davis ordered it to move about two hundred yards to the right and front of the battery and support the Seventeenth Kentucky, then severely engaged with the enemy. The report of Major Calloway now tells most clearly and vividly the work of the Eighty-first after reaching supporting distance of the Seventeenth Kentucky. He says: "Upon taking position, the right resting behind and shielded by a point of timber with heavy undergrowth, the left resting on the crest of and being covered by a slight elevation, I discovered a regiment (Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers) to my right, and a little to my front, slowly giving way to the right and steadily contesting the ground under a most withering fire from a very heavy column of the enemy briskly advancing and not over three hundred yards distant. We immediately opened a well directed fire, first by volley and then by file, causing the enemy to recoil and give way in much confusion, thereby relieving the regiment to our right. The firing had not yet ceased when a large body of the enemy was seen moving to our left and soon attacked the Second and Third Brigades of Davis' Division. The enemy in our front again took courage and advanced upon our position, but being shattered, was easily repulsed. The brigades to our left and the Second Minnesota Battery, together with Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, immediately joining the Eighty-first Indiana on the left, though most stubbornly and bravely resisting the terrible onsets of most overwhelming numbers, were driven from their position, leaving the Eighty-first Indiana entirely without support on the left. I had in the meantime made a partial change of front to the rear by throwing back the left wing of the regiment, and continued our fire, somewhat enfilading the lines of the enemy and partially checking his further progress.

"About this time a vigorous attack was made on our front and right, causing the Seventeenth Kentucky to further withdraw. The Eighty-first Indiana, owing to the admirable position occupied, was not suffering very greatly, but the position was so flanked as to endanger my entire command, exposing it to capture. It was then withdrawn in good order about two hundred yards, to a thin curtain of timber covering the road. After again halting and reopening fire, I was informed by an officer that fifty yards to our rear and across the road was a field-work that had been hastily constructed of rails. I accordingly faced the regiment and took position within the works, when we again opened and continued a most galling and deadly fire upon the enemy, who had advanced within a short range, and after long and hard fighting he was dislodged from his position with heavy loss. We immediately followed his retreating forces and took our former position at the front, and held it during the remainder of the day."

After recovering the "front line," as above stated, General Carlin, with the Twenty-first Illinois and Fifty-eighth Indiana, moved up to the line in support of the Eighty-first Indiana. The regiments under General Carlin made a most gallant and heroic resistance, but were overpowered, were shattered and driven back with fearful loss, leaving the colors of the Twenty-first Illinois in the hands of the Color Sergeant, who was shot dead on the field. At this juncture the Eighty-first Indiana, being on the right, opened with an oblique fire to the left, with a terrible and deadly effect, completely enfilading the lines of the enemy, and repulsed him, with great loss to the Confederates, recovering the colors of the Twenty-first Illinois, and aiding in the recapture of the Eighth Indiana Battery, which had been captured by the enemy.

Thus this regiment retained its position without losing an inch of ground until dark, when it was ordered to join its division, about eight hundred yards to the rear, where it bivouacked for the night. So ended a day of as gallant fighting as troops ever made on a battlefield.

About 3 a. m. Sunday morning, September 20th, the Eighty-first Indiana, with its brigade and division, was moved near to General Rosecrans' headquarters at the Widow Glenn's, there stacked arms and waited. About 10 a. m. General Davis received orders to move to his left and close on General Crittenden's right. At the time that General Davis was making this movement, General Crittenden was moving to the front. A final order was given General Davis to move forward and take position on the right of Gen. Thomas J. Wood's Division of Crittenden's Corps. In this formation General Carlin's Brigade, of which the Eighty-first was a part, took position immediately on the right of Wood's Division, then near the center of the Union lines, west of the Brotherton field. The Eighty-first, with its brigade, took position and had sent out its skirmishers, when it was immediately attacked in overwhelming numbers, the enemy being massed by battalions and four lines in depth. The firing in volleys began at once, and while the opening of this contest was desperate and deadly, and the loss of the enemy was appalling even to the men of Carlin's Brigade, it was of short duration. A mistake had been made; an order had been given by General Rosecrans that changed the fortunes of battle. General Wood, just before General Carlin's Brigade had gotten into position, received an order to move and close up rapidly and "support" Reynolds. This order was peremptory, and General Wood withdrew his division in obedience to the order. While this was being done, Longstreet, with his five divisions, was moving directly against this portion of the Federal lines, and was then within striking distance. The removal of Wood was under way. Wood's right brigade had left Carlin and was marching by the flank, when Longstreet fell on Carlin's Brigade. Bushrod Johnson's Division of Longstreet's Corps rushed through the opening made by Wood's withdrawal, followed by Law's Division, and the Union lines from the Brotherton field to the right met with a disaster that could not be repaired. For Carlin's Brigade there was nothing left but a hasty retreat. McCook was unable to stem the terrific onslaught, cut off as it was from the Union left. After this break in the lines the Eighty-first Indiana, with its division, retired from the field toward Chattanooga.

Major Calloway closes his report with the following tribute to the Eighty-first Indiana:

"I desire to offer no eulogium upon the conduct of the officers and men of the Eighty-first Indiana Volunteers. I wish to say they shared no higher honor than that they 'fought in Carlin's Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland, obeyed orders, and did their duty in the great battle of Chickamauga,' the Creek of Death."

Indiana has sought to preserve the record made by this regiment on the Viniard field, east of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, and on the tablet of the monument there erected is the following history:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

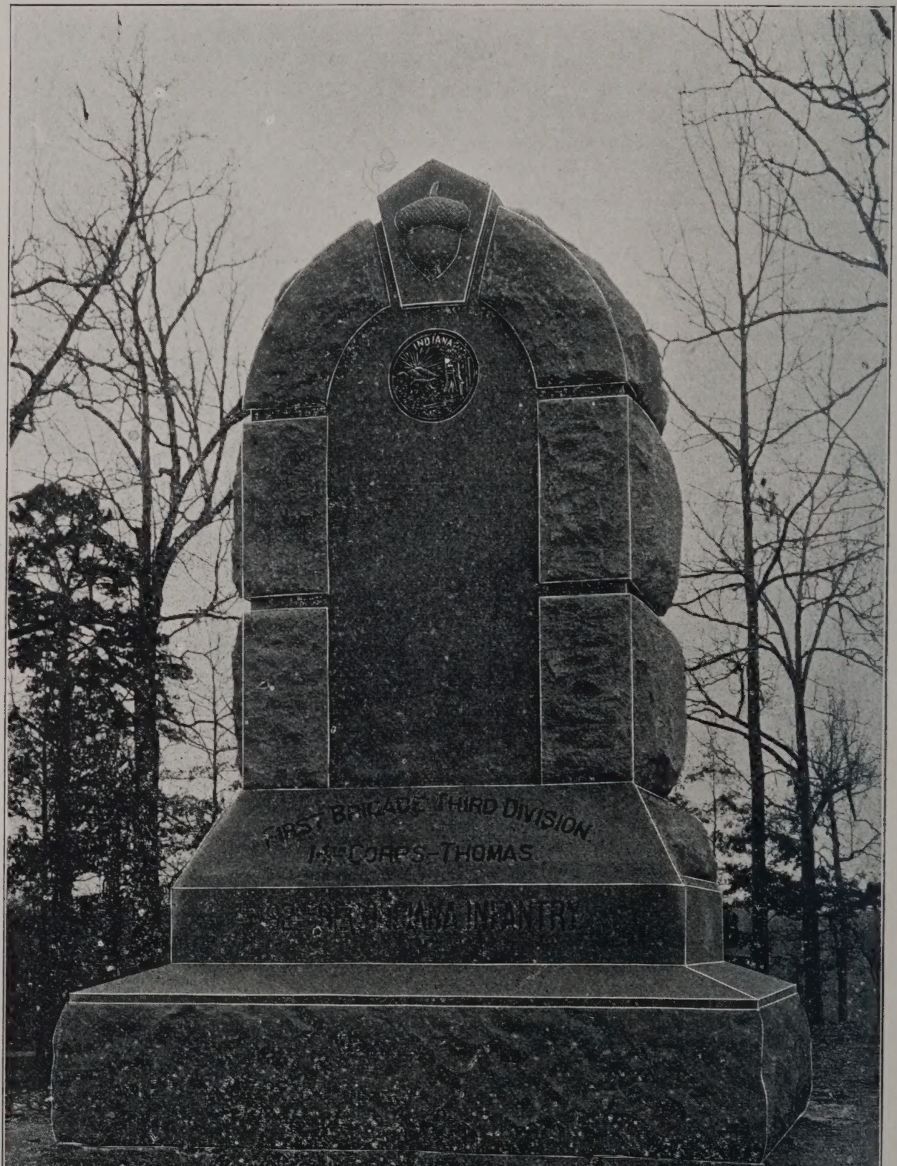
TO HER

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Second Brigade (Carlin).
First Division (Davis).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).

This regiment left its position in the vicinity of Pond Spring, September 19th, marched past Crawfish Springs, and about 2 p. m. took position where this monument stands. After a severe fight the enemy was repulsed, but again advanced with stronger force, the Eighty-first retiring beyond the Lafayette road. Finally the enemy fell back stubbornly, and the regiment regained this position. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th the regiment was moved near the Widow Glenn's. It was afterward ordered with its division to the right of Wood's Division near Brotherton's. About 11 o'clock was desperately engaged, the enemy advancing in overwhelming numbers and breaking the Union line, when the regiment, with the rest of its division, was forced off the field.

Killed, 4; wounded, 60; missing, 23; total, 87.


INDIANA
FIRST BRIGADE THIRD DIVISION
14TH CORPS–THOMAS
INDIANA INFANTRY

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

Snodgrass Hill, East End.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Eighty-second Indiana Infantry was organized at Madison and mustered into the service of the United States on the 30th of August, 1862, with Morton C. Hunter as Colonel. On September 1st it was sent to Louisville, Ky., and upon its arrival there was employed in the preparations that were then being made to meet the expected invasion by Bragg's Army. On October 1st it was assigned to Gen. A. Schoepf's Division of Buell's Army, and marched with that army through Kentucky in pursuit of Bragg.

It went to Nashville under Rosecrans, and was with Rosecrans in the Murfreesboro campaign, taking part in the battle of Stone's River on the 31st of December, 1862, and 1st and 2d of January, 1863. It took a prominent and active part through the whole of the battle of Stone's River, and entered Murfreesboro with Rosecrans, and remained there in camp until Rosecrans' forward movement through Middle Tennessee. On the 26th of June, 1863, it took part in the battle of Hoover's Gap, and in the campaign through Tennessee, it took part in the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, under command of its Colonel, Morton C. Hunter, and formed a part of Connell's Brigade (First), Brannan's Division (Third), Fourteenth Army Corps (Thomas).

During the battle of Chickamauga this army was actively engaged on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863. In the battle of Chickamauga the loss to the regiment in killed and wounded was 122. When Rosecrans' Army fell back into Chattanooga, the regiment went back with it and remained, bearing its full share of the duties and hardships of the siege of Chattanooga; it took an active part in the storming of Missionary Ridge with Turchin's Brigade, on the 25th of November, 1863. It was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, being one of the regiments of Turchin's Brigade, Baird's Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and participated in all of the battles of that campaign; it was engaged in the assault at Buzzard's Roost, in which battle Lieutenant-Colonel Slocum was severely wounded; was in the battles of Resacca, Dallas, Kingston, Kenesaw Mountain; was engaged in the battle of Peach Tree Creek and in the assault on the enemy's works in front of Atlanta; it was engaged in the battle of Jonesboro, and joined Sherman's triumphant army on its march into Atlanta; moved with Sherman's army in pursuit of Hood in his flank movement around Atlanta. When Sherman divided his army at Gaylesville, Ala., it went with the Fourteenth Corps back to Atlanta, and was with Sherman in his campaign through Georgia to the sea; it took part in the battles of Bentonville and Goldsboro, N. C. It went, after the surrender of Lee and Johnston's army, to Washington, and took part in the final review of the army on the 25th of May, 1865. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, and returned home. When the Eighty-second left Indiana the 1st of September, 1862, it had an aggregate membership of 947; on its muster-out at Washington on the 9th of June, 1865, it had for final muster-out 289 men.

EIGHTY-SECOND INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

In the battle of Chickamauga the Eighty-second Indiana was commanded by Col. Morton C. Hunter, and the regiment formed a part of Connell's Brigade (First), Brannan's Division (Third), Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

On the night of September 18, 1863, Thomas' Corps had marched from McLemore's Cove by way of the Crawfish Springs road to its junction with the Chattanooga and Lafayette road at the Kelly field. At 7 a. m. Brannan's Division had passed north on the Chattanooga and Lafayette road as far as McDonald's. On arrival at McDonald's this division was sent to the right to the vicinity of Jay's

Mill. In this movement the Second Brigade (Croxton's) had the advance, and was soon in action with the enemy south and west of Jay's Mill. Connell's Brigade, at the opening of the engagement, was placed in position to support either the Second Brigade (Croxton) or the Third Brigade (Van Derveer), being on the left and rear of Croxton toward Reed's Bridge across the Chickamauga, the position being at a point near Tower "A" near the Reed's Bridge road. After the battle opened the brigade of Van Derveer was soon engaged, and the Fourth Michigan Battery (Church's), which belonged to Connell's Brigade, was sent to the left of Van Derveer's line and the Eighty-second Indiana Infantry was sent to support this battery. In a very short time the battle spread from Brannan's left toward the right. Brig.-Gen. John H. King's Brigade of Regulars were moving into position to the support of Brannan's Division, but before the lines of King could be fully formed the enemy struck them, and in the contest the First Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry, was captured, with the exception of five commissioned officers and sixty-two men, and Battery H, Fifth U. S. Artillery, six guns, were also captured. The enemy having broken King's Brigade of Regulars, at once attacked Van Derveer's Brigade in a determined charge, but was quickly repulsed by Van Derveer, with the assistance of the Eighty-second Indiana and Church's Fourth Michigan Battery, which this regiment was supporting.

Colonel Connell, in his report of this charge, speaking of the conduct of this regiment, says: "The confused flight of the Regulars over our left had no effect upon the lines of the Eighty-second Indiana, which maintained their position, Smith and Church both working their batteries with great energy, regardless of the flight of the stragglers."

The Confederate troops in this engagement were under command of General Walthall.

Colonel Hunter has left the following report of this charge. After describing the position of his regiment, in which they could see the fighting, he says: "Van Derveer's Brigade was hard pressed, but the 'Regular brigade,' which belonged to General Baird, had given way and was coming back, and the enemy after them. Captain Church, of the Fourth Michigan Battery, had six guns, which he was ordered to put in position, each of which he double-shotted. The Eighty-second Indiana was placed on the right of the battery to support it, and the men were ordered to lie down, so that they would not be seen by the enemy, and were ordered not to fire till the Regular brigade had passed over them. They lay down but a few moments until the brigade of General King had passed and the enemy came up, pressing them with all their might. When within fifty yards of us, the battery and the Eighty-second Indiana opened fire and gave them a volley; then I ordered the Eighty-second Indiana to their feet and followed up the firing as rapidly as possible, and the battery did the same, which was so sudden and so deadly that it gave them a check; in an instant, almost, they were on the retreat. When the Regular brigade passed over us they halted and gave us their support, and we immediately cleared the enemy from our front."

This charge and its repulse by the troops of Connell and Van Derveer's Brigades closed the fighting for these two brigades for the Saturday's battle at Chickamauga, although they remained on the field guarding the front until near sundown, when they were relieved by General Baird's Division and were ordered to the right, and went into the neighborhood of the Dyer house, where they bivouacked for the night.

About 3 o'clock Sunday morning Brannan's Division was moved from its bivouac and placed in position on the right of Col. Edward A. King's Brigade of Reynolds' Division, which was on the Poe field west of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, extending northward to the southwest corner of the Kelly field.

Croxton's Brigade next to Reynolds on the right extending south along the west of the road; on the right of Croxton was Connell's Brigade, with the remaining brigade, Van Derveer's, of Brannan's Division, in the rear of Connell. The right of Connell's Brigade reached the point where came the break in the Federal lines on Sunday morning of the battle. The conduct of Col. Morton C. Hunter and his Eighty-second Indiana on this day is worthy a place in Indiana's war history. The report of Colonel Hunter does not appear in the published reports made just after the battle, although Colonel Hunter affirmed most positively to the day of his death that he made such report, and no one who knew Col. Morton C. Hunter will doubt his statement. His accounts of Sunday's battle is, however, given in the history of his regiment, and that portion which refers to the battle of Chickamauga, Sunday, September 20, 1863, was written by him and is here given. He says:

"The fight commenced on the left about 9 o'clock in the morning and grew more furious each moment thereafter. Many supposed the attack on our left was a mere feint to draw our forces from the right to oppose it while the enemy massed his troops in front of our line, where this gap of a quarter of a mile or more appeared. Be that as it may, the enemy, finding themselves unable to break the line on the left, suddenly commenced an attack in our front. About fifteen minutes before the fighting commenced in our front, General Wood moved his division to the left and in line with us, but Rosecrans sent to him an order to close to the left and support Reynolds, as the fighting at that time had reached Reynolds; but Wood did not know how to obey the order unless he moved out of line and to the rear of Reynolds, as Brannan was in line between him and Reynolds. Wood's Division stayed there but a few minutes, when it moved out of line and went to the left in rear of Reynolds. It had been gone but a short time when the enemy commenced a heavy attack on us. The Seventeenth and Thirty-fourth Ohio had a breastwork of rails in their front. When the enemy made their attack it was furious and angry, so that the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Ohio, resisting with all their power, soon gave way, came back to the rear and passed over us. I had the Eighty-second Indiana lying down; the enemy were pressing the Seventeenth and Thirty-first with all their power, when I ordered the Eighty-second to fire, and to raise and charge them, which it did. The fire proved so deadly and the shock was so great to the enemy that they gave way, and we pressed them until we regained the breastworks from which the Seventeenth and Thirty-first had been driven. In going this short distance of sixty rods I lost eighty-two men, killed and wounded. On looking to my left, I saw that the whole line had given way as far as I could see. My regiment was left alone, and had to take care of itself. I did not go any further than the breastworks, seeing I had no supports, and ceased firing, when the enemy, about five minutes later, saw there was no force following them, reorganized and came back. When I saw them coming on our right and in front of us, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, of my regiment, to throw back the right of the Eighty-second, so that the enemy could not surround us. He did so, and then I ordered the regiment to fall back and wheel and fire about every fifty yards, which kept the enemy in check. While falling back, Captain McCallister was killed, and our flag-staff was shattered to pieces and the flag was disconnected from the staff, when Lieutenant-Colonel Davis seized the flag and carried it with him."

The Confederate troops making the attack of which Colonel Hunter speaks were Longstreet's. Now follows Colonel Hunter's account of the stand taken on Snodgrass Hill, and the stubborn and terrific fighting of Sunday afternoon. He says:

"We fell back about half a mile or more to the top of a hill; while going up the hill we met stragglers by the hundreds coming from Jeff. C. Davis' command, saying they were flanked. I looked around and could see no one in command. I tried to take command of them, and did stop quite a number of the men from going to the rear, and put them on the left of the Eighty-second Indiana, so that the Eighty-second was an organized body. When we reached the top of the hill I determined to go no further, and ordered the men to throw up a breastwork of rails, a fence being there. We had been there but a few minutes till the enemy pressed up and made an attack, which we repulsed. A short time afterward they made a second attack, which was more severe than the first, which we again repulsed. In a few moments they made a third attack with still greater severity, and this we repulsed, we having advantage of position. In the meantime, the firing being heavy, it attracted the attention of General Thomas, who could not have been far distant [General Thomas at this time was at the Snodgrass house, directly north of Colonel Hunter, about one-eighth of a mile], as he sent one of his staff officers, who asked me, 'What troops were fighting there?' I told him it was the Eighty-second Indiana and some men I had stopped going to the rear and put into line. He asked me how long I supposed I could hold the hill; I told him as long as our ammunition would last, and I asked him if he knew where I could get a new supply. He made no reply, but rode away. In about fifteen minutes from that time fourteen men came up carrying fourteen boxes of ammunition. I immediately caused this ammunition to be distributed to the men. When we had time we still strengthened our works."

Colonel Hunter says that his regiment had been on Snodgrass Hill more than an hour before any organized troops came to his support. The first regiment to join him was the Ninth Ohio Infantry. Then Van Derveer's Brigade, of Brannan's Division, came up and joined on his right, and afterwards Steedman's Division came to the right of Brannan—the latter about 3 p. m. After Brannan had gone into position, General Thomas sent orders to the troops on Snodgrass Hill "to hold the hill at all hazards." From this time on until nightfall, Longstreet's men and other troops of the enemy were hurled against this line on the hill, charge after charge, assault after assault; when any of the men exhausted their ammunition, they remained in line, and with the bayonet or clubbed gun repulsed their assailants. Snodgrass Hill had become the key to the battle; it was the last line, and upon the men gathered there and at Harker's Hill, which joined it to the north and east, depended the life of the Union Army and the holding of Chattanooga. Here it was that Thomas won for himself the name of "The Rock of Chickamauga." To have fought at Chickamauga was an honor; to have held this last line on Snodgrass Hill and withstood the terrific charges that came one after the other during the afternoon of Sunday at Chickamauga, was a crowning glory—and Indiana troops are entitled to a part of that glory. In support of the claim of Col. Morton C. Hunter, that the Eighty-second Indiana was the first organized regiment on Snodgrass Hill, are the statement of Adjutant Henry S. Byers, of the Thirty-first Ohio, and Col. Gustave Kammering, of the Ninth Ohio, which are given herewith. Adjutant Byers, January, 1893, made the following statement:

"I, Henry S. Byers, late Adjutant Thirty-first Ohio Veteran Infantry, take pleasure in making this statement in honor to Gen. Morton C. Hunter and his regiment, Eighty-second Indiana: That on the 20th of September, 1863, between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m.. I saw General Hunter and the Eighty-second Indiana in position on the left of the hill known as Snodgrass Hill (and the key-point to the field), they being the first troops to take position. Some time after, I saw the Ninth Ohio, Colonel Kammerling, come up and take position on the right of the Eighty-second Indiana. Afterwards other troops took position, and held the ridge until dark."

Colonel Kammerling, under date of February 7, 1893, wrote:

"I take pleasure in making the following statement of facts that took place on the 20th of September, 1863, at what was known as the battle of Chickamauga, viz.: About 1 o'clock p. m., September 20, 1863, I moved my regiment (the Ninth Ohio) on to what is known as 'Snodgrass Hill,' and found Col. Morton C. Hunter with the Eighty-second Indiana Regiment, and formed on his right along the brow of the hill, and there were no other troops on the hill at the time I arrived there but the Eighty-second Indiana. We held our positions until after night, and then moved off under orders."

The truthfulness of the foregoing statement of Colonel Kammerling is attested by thirty-four of the surviving officers and men of the Ninth Ohio, who were present with their regiment at Snodgrass Hill.

To Col. Morton C. Hunter, and to him alone, is due the establishing of the line on Snodgrass Hill. He had no orders to go there; no other officer was ordered there until he had established his line there, and to him is due, by his conduct on that day, the credit of saving the Union Army at Chickamauga.

The Eighty-second remained on Snodgrass Hill until the army moved off the hill and towards Chattanooga, and reached Chattanooga on the morning of September 22, 1863.

The State of Indiana has erected a monument on Snodgrass Hill to commemorate the valor of the Eighty-second Indiana. The monument stands on the line first established by Colonel Hunter, and bears on its tablet the following legend:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Col. Morton C. Hunter, Commanding.

First Brigade (Connell).
Third Division (Brannan).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

This regiment, Col. Morton C. Hunter commanding, reached the front September 19th, at 11 a. m., and supported Church's Battery, which had been sent up to Van Derveer's line. At night it was moved to the extreme right of the corps.

On the morning of September 20th, it occupied the right of the second line of the brigade, east of the Dyer house and northwest of the Brotherton house.

When the front line was driven from the works by Longstreet's fierce attack, just before noon, Colonel Hunter ordered the Eighty-second to charge, which it did in gallant style, recapturing and holding the works, but, being immediately outflanked and almost surrounded, it fell back fighting until it reached the site of this monument at a little after 12 m.

The Eighty-second was the first regiment of Brannan's Division that formed a line of battle on Snodgrass Hill, which line was firmly held against all assaults until night put an end to the battle.

Killed, 20; wounded, 68; missing, 23.

Markers for this regiment indicate two other important positions held by this regiment during the battle of Chickamauga. A marker near the Reed's Bridge tower indicates the position occupied during the hard fighting soon after the opening of the battle on Saturday morning on the Union left. This marker bears the following inscription:

INDIANA.

Eighty-second Regiment Infantry (Hunter).
First Brigade (Connell).
Third Division (Brannan).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

In the woods west of the Poe house, north of the Brotherton and Dyer road, is another marker, with the same inscription save as to the time. The time named on this marker is:

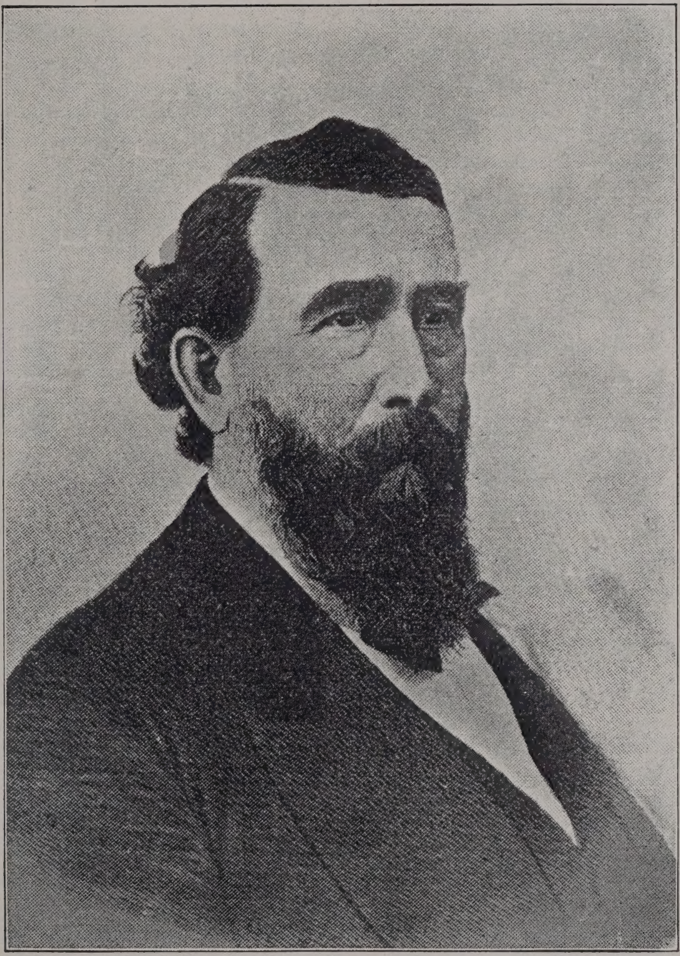
Sunday, September 20, 1863, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m.

MORTON C. HUNTER.

It is due to Gen. Morton C. Hunter—due to his regiment and due to this Commission—that further mention should be made of him in this report.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Morton Craig Hunter was born at Versailles, Ind., February 25, 1825; died at Bloomington, Ind., Sunday morning, October 25, 1896.

The grandfather of Morton C. Hunter, John Hunter, was born in Ireland, and there grew to manhood. He was, prior to coming to this country, largely interested in the manufacturing of linen, and the factory of which he was then a part owner is still in the hands of and operated by the Hunter family. He came to this country prior to the War of the Revolution and settled in Virginia. He was one of the soldiers of Washington's Army from Virginia, and it may safely be said, judging from the life and character of his grandson, that he discharged his duty as a patriot soldier, fearlessly, enthusiastically and well. John Hunter, the father of General Hunter, was born in Bath county, Virginia, March 23, 1792. He, too, became a United States soldier during the war of 1812, and retired from the service at the close of that war with an honorable record. While it was yet a Territory, he came to Indiana and settled in the locality now known as Versailles. The mother of Morton C. Hunter was born in New York, January 26, 1802, and was brought to Indiana by her parents when but a child, and within one year after their coming. her parents died and left the young girl to the tender care of friends they had found in the new country to which they had come for a home. It was here that the young Virginia soldier met her when she had grown to womanhood, loved and married her. Morton C. Hunter was the first child born to the household, and spent his childhood days with his parents, subject to all the discomforts, hardships and privations of pioneer life. His education was such as could then be obtained in the country school of that day, or by the light of the open fireplace alone. When he had reached his full manhood he went to Bloomington and became a student in the State University, and was graduated from the Law Department of that institution in 1849. He immediately entered the practice of law, was married, and located at Bloomington, and gave close application to his practice and legal studies, until he had attained a standing as one of the strong attorneys of the State. In 1858 he was elected as a member of the Indiana Legislature from Monroe county, and in that body, as in every other position to which he was called, he took a leading part. After the close of the war he was elected to Con-



COLONEL MORTON C. HUNTER.

Eighty-second Indiana Infantry.

Brevet Brigadier-General March 13, 1865.

gress and represented the Bloomington District in the Fortieth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses. His membership in the Legislature of Indiana and in Congress were the only two positions for which he was ever a candidate, and it can be truthfully said of him that his people and the State of Indiana never had a more faithful representative in the legislative halls of the State or the Nation than was he.

Under the call of President Lincoln for troops in the summer of 1862, General Hunter organized the Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry, and was commissioned by Governor Morton as Colonel, August 27, 1862. Early in September, as soon as his regiment was equipped, he was ordered to Kentucky as a part of the force to watch the movements of the enemy then threatening an invasion of that State. When Buell's Army returned to Kentucky, he was ordered to join Buell, which he did, and participated in the campaign against General Bragg until the Confederates were driven from Kentucky.

He was with Rosecrans at Stone's River, taking a conspicuous part on December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, and at the close of the battle entered Murfreesboro with our victorious army. When the forward movement began from Murfreesboro in June, 1863, the Eighty-second Indiana formed a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps, under Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, and on June 26, 1863, participated in the battle of Hoover's Gap. From Hoover's Gap he was with Thomas on the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign.

The record of General Thomas' Corps at Chickamauga is known to everyone conversant with the history of the war. The battle of Chickamauga brought out to the fullest extent the soldierly qualities of the officers and men there engaged. It was in this battle that Colonel Hunter fully established himself as a leader and commander, and, by his courage and daring, well earned the name of hero, for hero he was in act and deed.

If General Thomas deserves the name of "The Rock of Chickamauga," and all do cheerfully accord it to him, then to the Colonel of the Eighty-second Indiana, Morton C. Hunter, is due the credit of being the first officer, and his regiment the first regiment, that made it possible for Thomas to bear that proud title. It was Morton C. Hunter, with his regiment, that made the first stand, formed the first line on Snodgrass Hill on that memorable Sunday afternoon, and by their stubborn fighting held the ground until the lines were built out on either side, upon which Longstreet hurled his army until it fell back, broken and crushed, and Chattanooga was saved. Col. John M. Connell, who commanded the brigade to which the Eighty-second Indiana was attached, in his report of Chickamauga, speaks of the determined stand by Colonel Hunter, "which truly and most fortunately changed the fortunes of that disastrous day, and saved the army from worse than defeat." The line occupied on Sunday afternoon on Snodgrass Hill by that valiant body of men is now marked by the monuments of different States as their loving tributes to the memory of their brave sons, but *none* bore a more honorable position on that hill than was won by the Eighty-second Indiana and its gallant commander.

After Chickamauga the siege of Chattanooga, then the storming of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, and again we find Colonel Hunter bearing a conspicuous part. In that assault the Eighty-second Indiana and Ninety-ninth Ohio formed the front or charging line of Turchin's Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, with Colonel Hunter in command. In this charge, under the murderous fire at the foot of the ridge and from the summit, he cheered his men onward and was the first of his division to gain the summit and seize the enemy's works. For his gallant conduct on that day he received the commendation of his commanders.

He was with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, commanding his regiment at Buzzard's Roost, Resacca, Dallas, Kingston, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and in the terrible battle in front of Atlanta on July 22, 1864. He was in the flank movement around Atlanta, and was hotly engaged in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, and entered Atlanta with Sherman's victorious troops. After the capture of Atlanta, he was assigned to the command of the brigade with which he and his regiment had so long a time borne so conspicuous a part, the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and he retained the command until the war closed. He marched with Sherman from Gaylesville, Ala., to the sea. From Savannah, through the Carolinas, taking an active part in the battle of Bentonville, N. C.; from thence to Goldsboro, thence to Raleigh; thence, when the war was declared closed, to Alexandria, Va., and led his brigade of veterans in the grand review in Washington, May 25, 1865. He returned with his regiment to Indianapolis, and was mustered out June 9, 1865, having participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged.. For his gallant and meritorious service he was breveted Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers to date, March 13, 1865.

Such was his record as a patriot and citizen-soldier—what shall we say of him as a man? In form and figure he was, at the time he entered the service and for years afterward, the embodiment of the manly man—strong of limb, eyes clear and bright, a complexion that showed perfect health and untainted blood; a face beaming with intelligence and good humor; and yet, with all its cheerfulness, giving full proof of strong will, indomitable purpose and undaunted courage. In physique, as he stood full six feet in stature, he appeared, as in truth he was, a perfect athlete, every portion of the body symmetrically rounded out and complete. His intellect was strong, his reasoning powers, both naturally and from thought and cultivation, were acute and clear, and brought him into the front rank of the men of his profession and of public life. He was a man of strong convictions, and once persuaded that he was in the right, or that his cause was just, no power on earth could turn him aside or lead him from what he believed to be his duty.

The wife of his youth and young manhood, the mother of his children, though dead since 1888, was to him an ever-present remembrance of a love as pure, deep and strong as his own life. His love for his comrades in arms was almost as strong as was that for his family, and he never, while in health, missed his regimental reunions. In the full vigor of manhood he lived until in 1879, when he was stricken with paralysis. By this stroke he was for years shut off from any active participation in business or public affairs. He slowly but gradually recovered, until, during the last five years of his life, he had been able to resume much of his business. He was appointed by Governor Matthews a member of the Indiana Chickamauga National Park Commission, and by that Commission was chosen as their President. He took a very great interest in the locating of the positions of the Indiana troops on the Chickamauga battlefield and in the erection of the Indiana monuments thereon. Only two weeks before his death he attended a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, and was very earnest in the expresssion of his desires in regard to the completion of the great work yet to be done at Chickamauga. No citizen of Indiana can or could be more desirous than he that Indiana and Indiana troops should have full credit awarded them for their services on that field.

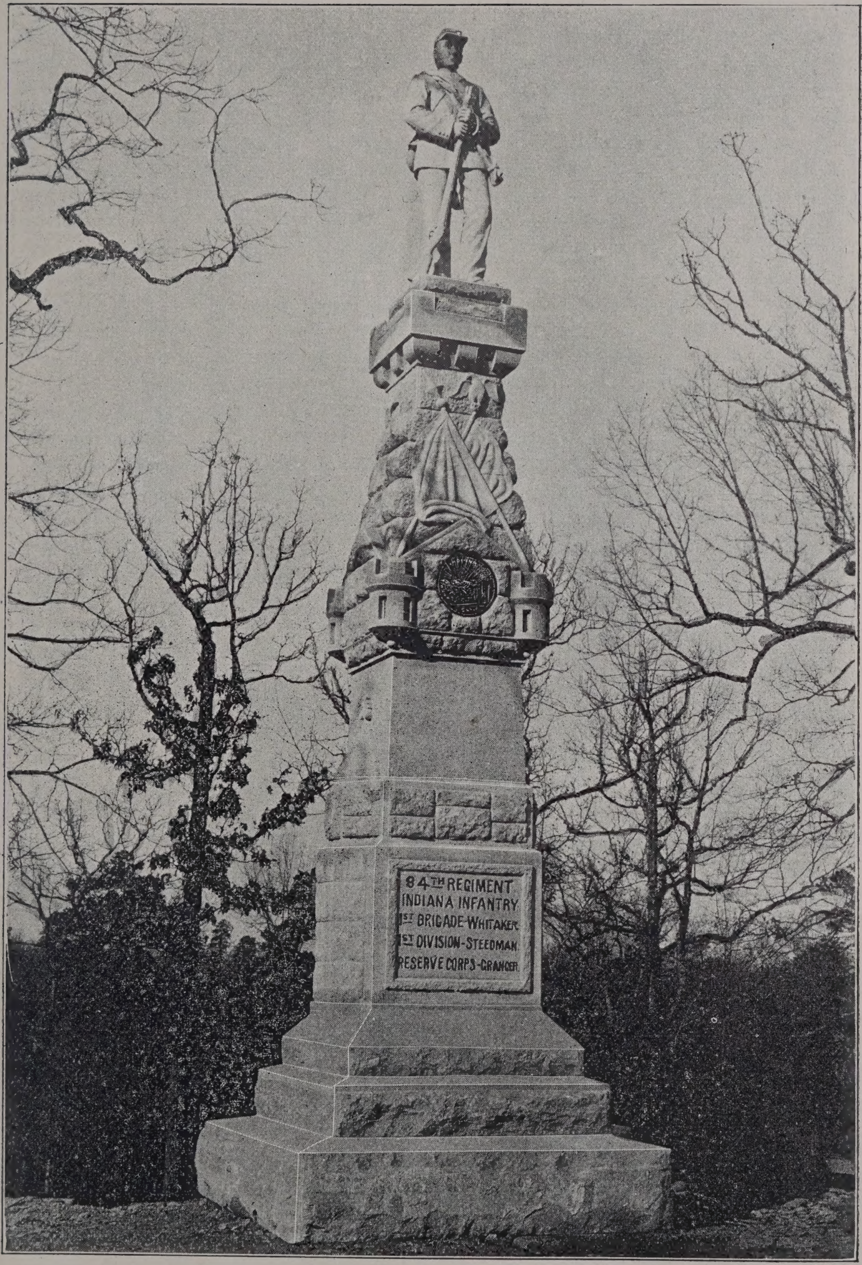
Sunday morning, October 18, 1896, while in his accustomed seat at church, the messenger of death laid his hand upon him, and he was carried to his home, to linger helplessly until the dawn of the next Sabbath, when, without a struggle, life passed out and Morton C. Hunter lay still in death. The home and the city where he dwelt was at once the home and city that mourned with sincerest sorrow and loved him in death with the intensest love of the living. Kindest words were spoken by all in praise of his noble life, and hands that were wont to grasp his in friendship or comradeship bore him tenderly to his grave, and covered the earth where he was laid to rest with the richest and rarest of flowers. Rest, oh, noble-hearted, in the certainty of the reveille that shall awaken the sleeping body and usher you into the life eternal.

"Praise to the valiant dead; for them doth art
    Her skill exhaust, their triumphs bodying forth;
Theirs are enshrined names, and every heart
    Shall bare the blazoned imprint of their worth;
Bright on the dreams of youth their fame shall rise,
    Their fields of fight shall epic song record,
And when the voice of battle rends the skies,
    Their names shall be their country's rallying word."

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized at Richmond, and mustered into the service of the United States September 3, 1862, with Nelson Trussler as Colonel. On the 8th of September it was sent to Covington, Ky., and upon its arrival there was assigned to the defenses of Covington and Cincinnati, then threatened by the invasion of the army of the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. This regiment remained at Covington until October 1st, when it was sent to Western Virginia, and upon its arrival in that State went into camp at Point Pleasant, where it remained until the 13th of October, when it was sent to Guyandot. At this latter place the regiment remained employed in scouting duty until the 14th of November. On the 14th of November, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Catlettsburg, Ky., and after a short stay at that place was moved to Cassville, Ky., where it remained until the 7th of February, 1863. On the 7th of February the regiment was sent to Catlettsburg, placed on board a steamer and sent down the Ohio river to Louisville, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Ohio. The regiment was then sent to Nashville, and remained in camp at Nashville until March 5, 1863. From thence it was sent to Franklin, Tenn., remaining until the first part of June. During the time of its encampment at Franklin it took part in several reconnaisances and skirmishes. On the 3d of June it marched with its division to Triune, Tenn., and on the 8th of June was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger. On the 11th of June, 1863, the Confederates made an attack upon Triune and were repulsed, the Eighty-fourth Indiana taking an active part in the engagement. On June 23d the regiment, with its brigade, left Triune and marched in pusuit of the enemy. The command marched to Middleton, then to Shelbyville, thence to Wartrace, where it went into camp and remained until August 12th. While stationed at this point Brigadier-General Whitaker was assigned to the command of the brigade to which this regiment was attached.

On the 20th of August the regiment, with its brigade, moved to Tullahoma, thence joined with Rosecrans' Army on the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign. The regiment reached Chattanooga September 13th and went into camp at Rossville, some four miles south of Chattanooga, and there remained until the opening of the battle of Chickamauga, September 18th. On September 18th it moved with its brigade and division, in command of Brigadier-General Steedman, to the front, and took position on the left of the line of the Army of the Cumberland, at and about the McAfee Church. It remained at and about the McAfee Church until near noon of September 20th, when it moved, with its division, to the battlefield and was actively engaged in the battle during the remainder of that day, to the close of the battle. It retired from the battlefield on the night of September 20th and returned to its old camp at Rossville, and on the morning of the 21st moved back to Chattanooga, crossed the Tennessee river, and went on duty with Whitaker's Brigade opposite the point of Lookout Mountain, remaining in this position for about nine days, during which time it was constantly engaged in skirmishes with the enemy across the river. The regiment was then moved to Moccasin Point, opposite Lookout Mountain, where it remained until the 1st of November. It was then sent to Shell Mound, where it remained in camp until the 26th of January, 1864, as one of the outposts of the army.


84TH REGIMENT
INDIANA INFANTRY
1ST BRIGADE-WHITAKER
1ST DIVISION-STEEDMAN
RESERVE CORPS-GRANGER

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

On Snodgrass Hill, West of Tower.

On the reorganization of the army after the battle of Chickamauga, the Eighty-fourth was assigned to the Second Brigade (Brig.-Gen. Whitaker, commanding), First Division (Brig.-Gen. Charles Cruft commanding), Fourth Army Corps (Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger commanding). The regiment on the 26th of January was marched to Cleveland, Tenn., and remained at that point until February 22d, when it joined in a reconnaisance to Buzzard's Roost, and was engaged in the battle at that place on February 24, 1864. The regiment then returned to Cleveland and remained in camp at that place until the 3d of May, 1864. It then joined with Sherman's Army on the Atlanta campaign. During the Atlanta campaign the regiment was engaged in action at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resacca, Kingston, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, Shoals Creek, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. After the battle of Lovejoy's Station it returned with Sherman's victorious army into Atlanta. On the 3d of October the regiment was sent to Chattanooga from Atlanta, arriving at Chattanooga October 30th. From Chattanooga the regiment was sent to Athens, Ala.; from thence to Pulaski, Tenn., and on the 23d of November marched to Columbia, took part in the engagement at Columbia, Spring Hill, and afterwards at Franklin on November 30th. From Franklin the regiment marched with the army to Nashville and formed a part of Thomas' Army during the siege of Nashville by Hood, and on the 16th of December took part in the second day's battle at Nashville. In the afternoon of that day was in the general charge upon the enemy's works, resulting in carrying the enemy's intrenchments and driving Hood's Army in confusion from the field. Joining in the pursuit of Hood, it marched as far as Huntsville, Ala., reaching that place with the army on the 5th of January, 1865. On the 13th of March it was moved to Knoxville, Tenn.; from thence to Strawberry Plains, Bulls' Gap and Shields' Mills.

Upon the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, that portion of the army then in Eastern Tennessee was ordered to Nashville, arriving in Nashville April 23, 1865. While at Nashville this regiment took part in the final review of Thomas' Army, and on the 14th of June, 1865, the Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry was mustered out of the United States service at Nashville, and returned to Indiana. The recruits that had joined the regiment after its organization, at the time of the muster-out of the regiment were transferred to the Fifty-seventh Indiana, and were sent to Texas, but were finally mustered out in November, 1865.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Just prior to and at the time of the battle of Chickamauga, the Eighty-fourth Indiana, under the command of Col. Nelson Trussler, was attached to and formed a part of the First Brigade (Whitaker's) of First Division (Steedman's), Reserve Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger. On September 18, 1863, this brigade, then in camp near Rossville, Ga., four miles south of Chattanooga, was ordered to move forward and occupy the bridge across the Chickamauga on the Rossville and Ringgold road, "if it could be done without bringing on a general engagement." The movement was begun about 4 p. m., and had gone forward only about three miles in the direction of Ringgold, when the advance was fired on by the enemy and a skirmish at once ensued, with a slight loss to the skirmishers. Night prevented any further advance and put a stop to the fighting, and the brigade took up its position on the hills at the McAfee Church, and occupied that position during the night in quiet. On the morning of the 19th, Whitaker was ordered by General Granger to maintain his position at the McAfee Church. Soon after receiving the order to remain, Whitaker sent out a strong line of skirmishers from the Eighty-fourth Indiana to discover the enemy and to ascertain his strength; the skirmishers were under the command of Major Neff, of this regiment, with the remainder of the regiment as a reserve within supporting distance. It did not require a long march and only a very short space of time to develop the enemy, and soon the skirmishers were occupied in a very spirited engagement with the pickets and skirmishers of the enemy, and driving them back on to the enemy's camp and firing into the camp. The skirmishers developed the fact that the enemy had infantry, mounted infantry, cavalry and artillery, and were then occupying the south bank of the Chickamauga in considerable force. Having accomplished the purpose for which they were sent—that of discovering the location and strength of the enemy—the skirmishers fell back to the supports and rested. About 1 p. m. the enemy made an attack in force upon the Eighty-fourth Indiana, and, notwithstanding the attack was made in strong force, the regiment held its position until reenforcements arrived. The force of the enemy increasing in numbers, the line was slowly withdrawn to the remainder of the brigade, and a severe contest ensued, lasting from 2 p. m. to near 5 p. m., in all of which the Eighty-fourth Indiana took an active part.

That the situation may be fully understood, the location of the McAfee Church should be stated, and the conditions that confronted this regiment and Whitaker's Brigade. At the time of the fighting by this command, it should be remembered that three miles south of the McAfee Church, at the same time that the Eighty-fourth Indiana was skirmishing, the battle at Chickamauga was raging from Jay's Mill to the Brock field, and that, in the afternoon of that day, the battle lines had extended from the Brock field southward through the Brotherton woods to and including the terrible carnage on the Viniard field. Bragg was at that very time attempting with his main army to get around Rosecrans' Army and secure possession of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road and separate the Union Army from Chattanooga. In pursuance of this plan of Bragg, a strong force of Forrest's Cavalry, with several regiments of infantry, had been sent to the right of the Confederate army from Ringgold to secure a hold on the road to Chattanooga, and it was a portion of this force that found Whitaker's force blocking the way. Reenforcements were pushed forward to Whitaker by General Steedman, and the enemy was severely punished, and finally, about 5 p. m., was driven from the field. During the night of the 19th the lines were maintained at and about the McAfee Church. On the morning of the 20th the Reserve Corps of Granger was disposed as follows: Whitaker's and Mitchell's Brigades, Steedman's Division, were at or about McAfee Church, and McCook's Brigade of the Second Division of the Reserve Corps was moved to a point near to the church and posted in position to cover the Ringgold road. General Granger joined this portion of his command at the McAfee Church, and was within hearing of the battle when it opened on General Rosecrans on Sunday morning, the 20th. In the immediate front of Granger's troops that morning everything was quiet, but General Granger reports that "large clouds of dust could be seen beyond our position, moving in the direction of the sound of battle." The sound of the battle growing stronger "in volume and intensity" on the right of Granger, and he being convinced from the sound of the battle that the enemy was pushing Thomas hard, determined to go to his assistance. About 11 a. m. General Granger started with Whitaker's and Mitchell's Brigades, under the immediate command of General Steedman, their division commander, to Thomas' assistance, leaving Colonel McCook with his brigade at the McAfee Church to keep the road to Rossville open. Just at the time General Granger made the start for the field the break in the Union lines occurred, and the battle fell away from the Brotherton house and the Poe field line to the "Horse Shoe Ridge," as it was then called, but now known as the "Snodgrass Hill." From the McAfee Church to

Snodgrass Hill it is by the shortest route about three and one-half miles. In this movement the Eighty-fourth Indiana was one of the regiments of Whitaker's Brigade that marched to the assistance of Thomas. General Thomas, in his report, says it was some time between 2 and 3 p. m. (although General Granger fixes the time at 1 p. m.) when General Steedman arrived on Thomas' left flank at Harker's Hill. General Thomas at once sent an order to Steedman to push forward and take position on General Brannan's right, then hard pressed by Longstreet's forces on Snodgrass Hill, which order, General Thomas says, "was complied with with the greatest promptness and alacrity." General Whitaker, with his brigade, was directed to drive the enemy from the bridge on the right of Brannan, which was with a heavy force of infantry and artillery then threatening the destruction of Brannan with a flank movement. In Whitaker's formation the Eighty-fourth Indiana was in the second line in the first charge made by him, but after he had driven the enemy about a half mile, reenforcements were received by the Confederates, and they in turn drove Whitaker's first line until it met the second, when all of Whitaker's men came into the engagement, the Eighty-fourth with the others, and the enemy was again driven back with great loss.

General Whitaker's Brigade proper—four regiments of infantry—went into the fight on Snodgrass Hill with 1,033 officers and men; the loss in killed and wounded was 595 officers and men and 32 missing, the missing supposed to have been wounded and taken by the enemy in the first charge. The Eighty-fourth Indiana went into the engagement with 374 officers and men; its loss was 120 killed and wounded and 13 missing. These figures of the killed and wounded show how well the regiment discharged its duty on that day.

General Granger, in his report of this engagement, says: "The gallant Steedman, seizing the colors of a regiment, led his men to the attack. With loud cheers they rushed upon the enemy, and after a terrific conflict, lasting but twenty minutes, drove them from the ground and occupied the ridge and gorge. The slaughter of both friend and foe was terrific. General Whitaker, while rushing forward at the head of his brigade, was knocked from his horse by a musket ball and was for a short time unfit for duty, while two of his staff were killed and two mortally wounded. General Steedman's horse was killed and he was severely bruised, yet he remained on duty during the day. This attack was made by our troops, very few of whom had ever been in an action before, against a division of old soldiers, who largely outnumbered them; yet with resolution and energy they drove the enemy from his strong position, occupied it themselves, and afterward held the ground they had gained with such terrible losses. The victory was dearly won, but to this army it was a priceless one." The staff officers of General Whitaker killed and wounded included all of his staff that were with him that day. "There was now a lull in the battle. It was of short duration, however, for within thirty minutes after we had gained possession of the ridge we were impetuously attacked by two divisions of Longstreet's veterans. Again the enemy was driven back, and from this time until dark the battle between these two opposing forces raged furiously. Our whole line was continually enveloped in smoke and fire. The assaults of the enemy were made with that energy which was inspired by the bright prospect of a speedy victory, and by a consciousness that it was only necessary to carry this position and crush our forces to enable them to overthrow our army and drive it across the Tennessee river. Their forces were massed and hurled upon us for the purpose of terminating at once this great and bloody battle. But the stout hearts of the handful of men who stood before them as a wall of fire quailed not; they understood our perilous position and held their ground, determined to perish rather than yield it. Never had commander such just cause for congratulations over the action of his troops."

General Granger, on arriving on the field in the afternoon, had divided his surplus ammunition, which he had brought in his ammunition train, with Wood and Brannan; now, upon the charge and repulse of the enemy, just before dark, the entire supply of ammunition was exhausted, even that which they had gathered from the cartridge boxes of their dead and wounded comrades was all gone—not a round was left. Of the perilous situation at this juncture General Granger says: "All seemed to be lost if he should return to the contest. Anticipating another attack, I ordered the command to be given to the men to stand firm and to use the cold steel. After an ominous silence of a few minutes the enemy came rushing on us again. With fixed bayonets our troops gallantly charged them and drove them back in confusion. Twice more were these charges repeated and the enemy driven back before darkness brought an end to the battle. Night came and the enemy fell back, whipped and discomfited."

The troops that Steedman's two brigades fought at Snodgrass Hill were Hindman's Division, composed of Anderson's Brigade, with five regiments and a battalion of sharpshooters; Deas' Brigade, with five regiments and a battalion of sharpshooters; Manigault's Brigade, with five regiments, and with three batteries of artillery.

General Thomas, in his report of the battle on Snodgrass Hill, tells of Steedman's troops thus: "Steedman, moving his division into position with almost as much precision as if on drill, and fighting his way to the crest of the hill on Brannan's right, moved forward his artillery and drove the enemy down the southern slope, inflicting on him a most terrible loss in killed and wounded. This opportune arrival of fresh troops revived the flagging spirits of our men on the right, and inspired them with new ardor for the contest. Every assault of the enemy, from that time until nightfall, was repulsed in the most gallant style by the whole line."

The Eighty-fourth Indiana won imperishable renown at Snodgrass Hill, Sunday afternoon, September 20, 1863. The State of Indiana has sought to perpetuate the name and fame of this regiment on Snodgrass Hill with a monument of Indiana stone and bronze, at the point where it did its hard fighting, a little south of west of the Tower. On the tablet is the story of the regiment on that day, as follows:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

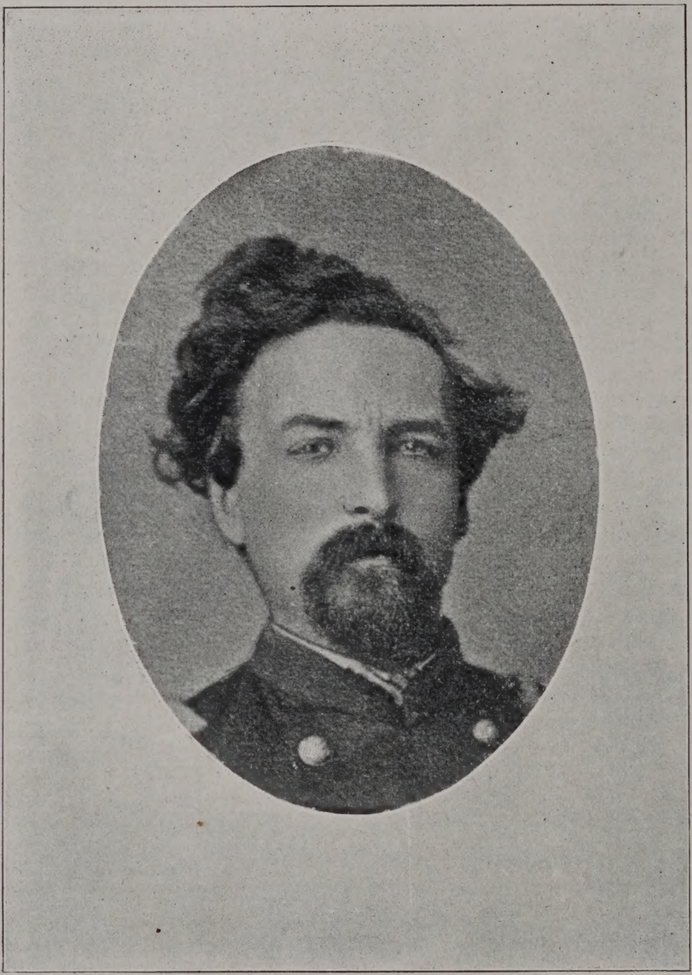
EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Col. Nelson Trussler, Commanding.
First Brigade (Whitaker).
First Division (Steedman).
Reserve Corps (Granger).

September 18th, this regiment was engaged on the extreme left of the army near Ringgold Bridge, and on the morning of the 19th was stationed on the hills near McAfee's Church. Skirmished with the enemy until 1 p. m., when he attacked in large force, and severe fighting was kept up until 5 p. m., when the enemy drew off.

September 20th, still in position near McAfee's Church, until about 12 m., when the regiment marched to the sound of the firing at Snodgrass Hill, arriving at this point about 2:30 p. m., and engaged in the charge and desperate combat which took place here, assisting in driving back the enemy and saving the right.

Loss: Killed, 23; wounded, 97; missing, 13; total, 133.



COLONEL GEORGE F. DICK.
Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry.
Commander Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-first Corps.
Brevet Brigadier-General March 13, 1865.

EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry was recruited in the counties of Tippecanoe, Carroll, Clinton, Boone, Montgomery and Warren, and was rendezvoused at Lafayette during the month of August, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 4th day of September, 1862, with Orville S. Hamilton as Colonel. At the time of the muster-in of this regiment, Kentucky was then being invaded by the troops under the command of the Confederate General, Kirby Smith, who was moving towards and threatening the city of Cincinnati; and at the same time Gen. Braxton Bragg was leading the main portion of the Confederate Army or the Tennessee through Kentucky towards and threatening Louisville.

The Eighty-sixth Indiana, as soon as it was mustered into the service, was sent to Indianapolis and equipped, and immediately hurried on to Cincinnati, arriving there on September 7th, when it was assigned to duty on the defenses at Covington, Ky., and placed under the command of Maj.-Gen. Lewis Wallace. On September 20th, Kirby Smith having abandoned his plans for the capture of Cincinnati, and having moved to join Bragg's Army, this regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and left Cincinnati by steamboat for Louisville. On the 1st of October it was assigned to the Fourteenth Brigade, Fifth Division, Army of the Ohio, and marched in pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky.

It was present with Buell's Army in the battle of Perryville, and for two months the regiment marched through rain and storm and snow and mud, skirmishing almost constantly with the enemy's rear guard. It moved from Kentucky to Nashville, Tenn., arriving at Nashville November 26, 1862. In the march through Kentucky, and from Kentucky to Nashville, the regiment passed through Bardstown, Danville, Springfield, Perryville, Crab Orchard, Mt. Vernon, until it reached Wild Cat; thence it retraced its course by the way of Mt. Vernon, Sunset, Scottsville, Columbia and Gallatin to Nashville.

Upon the formation of the Army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans, the Eighty-sixth Indiana was assigned to the Second Brigade (Fyffe), Third Division (Van Cleve), Twenty-first Army Corps (Crittenden). When Rosecrans moved out from Nashville upon the Murfreesboro campaign, the regiment joined in this campaign, with its brigade, and was present at the battle of Stone's River, December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863, under command of Lieut.-Col. George F. Dick. Van Cleve's Division, to which this regiment was attached, formed a portion of the left wing of the Army of the Cumberland on that battlefield. When the right of Rosecrans' Army, under Johnson, was surprised and gave way, Van Cleve's Division was rushed rapidly from the left to the right, to the assistance of Johnson, and aided in materially checking the advance of the enemy. In the charge on the right, participated in by this regiment, the regiment lost forty-eight killed and wounded. The regiment bore an active part in the final charge on Breckinridge's Confederate line, on the left of the army on the last day's engagement at Stone's River.

After the close of the battle and the repulse of Bragg's Army, the regiment, with its brigade, moved in with Rosecrans' Army to Murfreesboro, where it remained until in June, when Rsoecrans started on his Middle Tennessee campaign. After leaving Murfreesboro the regiment went with Van Cleve's Division to McMinnville, then the extreme left of Rosecrans' Army. It remained at McMinnville until Rosecrans' final advance upon Chattanooga, when it moved with Van Cleve's

Division, crossing the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, and reaching the point of Lookout Mountain on the 9th of September, and from that moving on to what became the battlefield of Chickamauga, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September. At the close of the battle on Sunday night, September 20th, the regiment fell back, with the main army, to Chattanooga, and was on duty in Chattanooga during the siege of that place.

Upon the reorganization of the army after the battle of Chickamauga, by the consolidation of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps into what was afterwards known as the Fourth Corps, the Eighty-sixth was assigned to the Third Brigade (Brig.-Gen. Samuel Beatty), Third Division (Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood) of the Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Gordon Granger.

Upon the 23d of November, 1863, when Grant commenced his advance upon the lines of the enemy besieging Chattanooga, this regiment moved out of the works with the Army of the Cumberland and occupied the position near to Orchard Knob. It was engaged in the skirmishes on the 23d and 24th of November, and on the 25th of November it was in the storming line which took part in the assault on Missionary Ridge in the charge made to the immediate left of Orchard Knob. In this charge the Eighty-sixth and Seventy-ninth Indiana formed the first line of Beatty's Brigade. The orders from Grant to the Army of the Cumberland directed that the Army of the Cumberland should move outside its works and charge the enemy's works at the foot of Missionary Ridge—"take them and hold them." The Seventy-ninth Indiana and the Eighty-sixth, upon charging and taking the enemy's works at the foot of the ridge, made no halt, but proceeded on towards the enemy's lines at the top of Missionary Ridge. These two regiments were the first regiments of the entire Army of the Cumberland to leave the base of the mountain in the charge for the top. This was done without orders, and was contrary, as is shown, to the orders received. These two regiments, after starting in the charge up the ridge, pressed their way on toward the top until they found that they were unsupported, and with no line either to their right or left. After they had reached a point under the fire of the guns of the enemy at the top of the ridge, they laid down and waited until the lines they had left at the foot of the ridge moved up to within supporting distance, when the command was given again for the charge, and these two regiments went over the works, capturing two batteries (eleven guns) at the top of the ridge, and, turning them upon the enemy, opened the way for the advance of the Union troops on the right and left.

After the battle and victory on Missionary Ridge, this regiment moved with its division into Eastern Tennessee, and passed the winter of 1863 and 1864 in continuous campaign, marching and scouting without shelter, without tents, and often with no food except as the troops were able to get it by foraging upon the country. After this severe winter campaign their command was returned early in April and rejoined Sherman's Army at Cleveland, Tenn., and early in May moved with Sherman upon the Atlanta campaign.

This regiment participated in all of the operations of Sherman's Army on the long and arduous Atlanta campaign. It was actively engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, Resacca, Adairsville, Kingston, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, and the battles and siege of Atlanta; in the flank movement around Atlanta, and in the closing battles of the Atlanta campaign at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, Ga. It returned with the army to Atlanta, and had not yet rested from the long campaign, when, with its corps, it was sent toward Chattanooga in pursuit of Hood, who had flanked Atlanta and started northward. In this pursuit of Hood, Sherman's entire army had joined as far as Gaylesville, Ala. After reaching Gaylesville, Ala., Sherman divided his army, sending the Fourth Corps, to which this regiment was attached, and the Twenty-third Corps to the command of Thomas at Nashville, while he (Sherman), with the remainder of his army, returned to Atlanta, and from thence entered on his campaign through Georgia to the sea. After the division of the army at Gaylesville, the Eighty-sixth marched northward and took part in the battles of Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin, reaching Nashville on the 1st day of December, 1864, where it participated in the defenses of Nashville during its siege by Hood's Army. On December 15 and 16, 1864, it took part in the battles of Nashville, being actively engaged on both days of the battle. This regiment in the battle of Nashville helped to carry the strong works on the hill in the center of Hood's command by a charge. After the battle of Nashville this regiment joined in the pursuit of Hood, following until Hood was driven across the Tennessee river, after which it encamped at Huntsville until the 16th of March, 1865. It then moved with its corps into East Tennessee. Beatty's Brigade, to which this regiment was attached, marched as far east as Jonesboro, where it remained until the 20th of April, when, after the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, it was returned with its corps to Nashville, arriving at Nashville on the 27th of April. Here it remained, taking part in the final review of Thomas' Army, and was finally mustered out at Nashville on the 6th day of June, 1865, when it returned to Indiana.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

This regiment was attached to the Second Brigade (Dick's), Third Division (Van Cleve's) of the Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden). During the campaign which led up to and included the battle of Chickamauga, the Second Brigade was commanded by Col. George F. Dick, of the Eighty-sixth Indiana. Colonel Dick had been appointed and commissioned to this regiment from the Majorship of the Twentieth Indiana Infantry, where he had seen nearly two years of active service with the Army of the Potomac. He was an intelligent officer, a good drill-master, a thorough disciplinarian, and in battle a cool and deliberate officer, always courageous in the discharge of his duty—an officer who had the confidence of his entire brigade.

Colonel Dick's Brigade at the opening of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign was detached from the division and sent to McMinnville, Tenn., to hold the post at that place, this being the extreme left of Rosecrans' Army. When the time for the concentration of the Army of the Cumberland in the vicinity of Chattanooga arrived, Colonel Dick, under orders, marched from McMinnville to rejoin his division and corps. The Tennessee river was crossed at Bridgeport, Ala., on September 7, 1863, and the brigade bivouacked for the night. The brigade moved around the north end of Lookout Mountain on September 10th, and, moving southward, reached Rossville, four miles south of Chattanooga, about sunset of that day. The orders to Colonel Dick were to move toward Ringgold, Ga., where it was intended to concentrate Van Cleve's Division; Wood's Division of the same corps was at that time moving towards Lee & Gordon's Mill. Shortly after Colonel Dick reached Rossville, and while the brigade was being put in position for the night, a courier came in and reported that the enemy's cavalry had attacked General Wood's supply train about two miles south of Rossville on the road to Lee & Gordon's Mill. It should here be understood that the Twenty-first Army Corps was at this time in pursuit of, or following up, General Bragg's Army that had evacuated Chattanooga and was moving southward, but to what point it had gone or was going was not known. Thomas' Corps, the Fourteenth, had been sent some thirty miles further to the south, and McCook's Corps was yet twenty miles further to the south, so that General Rosecrans' Army was at that time in a most critical and dangerous position if Bragg had seen fit to concentrate his army against either one of the corps of the Army of the Cumberland, thus widely separated, with mountains and bad roads for moving troops and supply trains intervening. The position of the Twenty-first Corps was especially perilous. In the first place, the divisions of the corps were separated. Palmer, with his division, was south of both Wood and Van Cleve, near to Ringgold; Van Cleve, with two of his brigades, was at Pea Vine Creek, several miles distant from Palmer, and Wood, with one of his brigades left to garrison Chattanooga, one brigade sent on reconnaisance in the direction of and then within a few miles of Lee & Gordon's Mill, while his remaining brigade was only about two miles from Rossville, and Dick, with his brigade of Van Cleve's Division, at Rossville. Bragg's headquarters were at Lee & Gordon's Mill. General Palmer reported that he had come up with a strong force of the enemy near Ringgold, and was in danger. Wood reported the presence "of a considerable force on his right flank," and further, that he had received information that "the bulk of the rebel army was, with General Bragg in person, at Gordon's Mill." The enemy was "in force" in whichever direction our troops might look toward the front. Such was the situation that confronted Colonel Dick, with his brigade, in a strange country—the enemy on his front, and he separated from his division and corps. Immediately upon receipt of the information that Wood's train was attacked, he caused the "Assembly" to be sounded, and formed and moved at double-quick to the relief of Wood's train. Having succeeded in driving the enemy away and saving the train, he moved forward and joined Wood's Division on Chickamauga Creek, and bivouacked for the remainder of the night. At 5 o'clock of the next morning Colonel Dick, with his brigade, was again on the move to reach Van Cleve's Division, and came up with it near Ringgold, and moved with it in pursuit of the enemy about three miles south of Ringgold toward Dalton, and had a skirmish with the enemy.

On the morning of September 12th Van Cleve's Division was ordered to Lee & Gordon's Mill to join Wood's Division that had reached that position, and on Sunday, the 13th, this brigade and Beatty's Brigade were sent south of Lee & Gordon's Mill toward Pigeon Mountain on a reconnaisance. In the expedition Beatty's Brigade had the advance, and had gone only about a mile and a half when the enemy was found in force, and Beatty opened the attack, and Colonel Dick was ordered to deploy his brigade in an open field to support General Beatty. After having driven the enemy about two and one-half miles, orders were received to withdraw General Beatty's Brigade, and Colonel Dick was to follow and protect the withdrawal, all of which was successfully done, and that evening the division was again assembled at Lee & Gordon's Mill. In all of these movements the Eighty-sixth Indiana bore its full part of the hardships and danger.

Separated as Rosecrans' Army was at this time, and in consideration of the perilous condition of the Union forces, it was of the utmost importance that the greatest precautions should be taken by General Crittenden to prevent the enemy from passing around his flanks, on either the right or left, to get between him and Chattanooga. Wood and Van Cleve, on the morning of the 14th of September, were at Lee & Gordon's Mill, while General Palmer, with his division, had crossed Missionary Ridge into Chattanooga Valley. On the same morning, the 14th, General Van Cleve, with his division, of which the Eighty-sixth Indiana was a part, was sent to Chattanooga Valley, south of the position of General Palmer, to watch the movements of the enemy and prevent any advance by him towards Chattanooga from that direction. General Rosecrans had now begun the work of concentrating his army. The Twentieth Corps, under General McCook, was moving, by a very difficult road, along and over the mountains to reach General Thomas, of the Fourteenth Corps, and General Thomas was in like manner concentrating his troops so that as soon as General McCook would be in safe position, or near enough not to be cut off, the Fourteenth Corps should join the Twenty-first Corps, as it was becoming more and more apparent that the enemy was already concentrating toward Chickamauga to strike Crittenden.

On the 15th General Van Cleve's Division was sent to Crawfish Springs, within supporting distance of General Wood, and here the Eighty-sixth Indiana, in common with the remainder of its brigade and division, was engaged in heavy picket duty until the 18th. On this last-named date both armies, the Union and Confederate, were straining every power to get into position—the Confederates for an attack on Crittenden's Corps, the Union forces to be ready to receive the attack as a united army. Thomas and McCook were pushing forward day and night towards Crittenden as he lay along the Chickamauga.

On the 18th Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry was at Alexander's Bridge across the Chickamauga, between three and four miles below Lee & Gordon's Mill, while Minty, with his brigade of cavalry, was further down the stream at Reed's Bridge, about two miles north and east of Wilder. About 10 a. m. of this date, the 18th, the sound of the artillery in the direction of Wilder's Brigade made known the fact that the movement had begun and the opening guns of the battle were then being fired. About noon of this day Colonel Dick was ordered to move his brigade from Crawfish Springs to Lee & Gordon's Mill to the support of General Wood, who was then engaged with the enemy's advance at that point. A hurried march was made to reach General Wood. Forming in line, facing to the osutheast in support as ordered, the brigade remained only about an hour, when it was ordered to Wood's extreme left, which was then exposed and threatened, and here the Eighty-sixth held an important position in the line.

The attack on General Wood having ceased, and Colonel Wilder being hard pressed at the Alexander Bridge, Colonel Dick was sent to meet him as he was falling back. Late in the afternoon Colonel Wilder fell back to the east line of the Viniard field, about one and a half miles north of Lee & Gordon's Mill. Here Colonel Dick formed on Wilder's right, with orders to "hold the road at all hazards." The road referred to was the Lafayette and Chattanooga wagon road, over which the Union Army must pass in its formation, rendering it of the utmost importance that the Confederate Army should be prevented from intervening between Chattanooga and Rosecrans' Army. About an hour after dark the enemy made a fierce assault on this line, but was repulsed; in about an hour the enemy made a second assault, but the two brigades held their position, and held the road which was such an important factor that night and the following day.

In the early morning of the 19th Colonel Dick was ordered to retire his troops, they being in a very exposed position, and he moved back to the Chattanooga road and went into position on the east of the road in the woods, and held this position until ordered to the left, about 1 p. m., to join Van Cleve's Division in the Brotherton woods.

A brief statement of the situation at this time is necessary to clearly understand the critical position into which the Eighty-sixth Regiment was taken.

The stubborn resistance that had been made by Wilder's and Minty's Brigades during Friday, the 18th, at the Alexander and Reed's Bridges, and again by Wilder and Dick on the east line of the Viniard field, had hindered and disarranged all of Bragg's plans for that day, and had caused him to lose twenty-four hours of, to him and all concerned, most important and valuable time; this delay had also enabled General Rosecrans to concentrate his entire army on what was destined to be one of the greatest and in many respects absolutely the greatest battlefield of the Civil War. General Bragg had planned to cross the Chickamauga at the two bridges, Alexander's and Reed's, with Hood's, Walker's and Buckner's troops, turn to the left up the Chickamauga Creek onto the left of Crittenden's isolated corps, as it was on the morning of the 18th, while Polk's Corps was to force a crossing at Lee & Gordon's Mill and attack the right, and thus Crittenden was to be speedily crushed, while other of the Confederate troops were to intervene to cut off any assistance from Thomas or McCook. It was a well-devised plan, but was thwarted chiefly by the stubbornness and gallantry of the two Indiana Brigade Commanders, Wilder and Dick.

The early morning of Saturday, September 19, 1863, found Major-General Thomas pushing Brannan's Division of the Fourteenth Corps, with Croxton's Brigade in the advance, into line at Jay's Mill, two miles north of where Bragg had expected to strike Crittenden's left, and, instead of delivering the blow, Bragg found his right, which was moving to take the Lafayette road and cut our army off from Chattanooga, was struck, and Bragg was forced to quickly change his plans in order to save his right. Thus it happened that Crittenden's Corps was saved. The opening of the battle at Jay's Mill on Saturday morning was a storm that quickly grew into a hurricane of death and destruction, extending from the Union left at Jay's Mill southwesterly through the woods to the Winfrey field, onto the Brock field, and across the Brotherton and Alexander Bridge road to the Brotherton woods, east of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, where Palmer's Division had got into line. At 1 p. m. the battle was raging along the entire line indicated, and as new troops were being added to the left of the Confederate forces the line was rapidly lengthening. Palmer's Division of Crittenden's Corps was now heavily engaged, and there was urgent need of additional troops on Palmer's right. Beatty's Brigade of Van Cleve's Division was ordered up from Lee & Gordon's Mill on the double-quick. Beatty had scarcely passed Dick's Brigade, going to the left to Palmer's assistance, until Dick received his orders to move also to the left and go into position on Beatty's right, with the added information that "our lines were hard pressed" and all haste should be used. Dick's Brigade moved out quickly, the artillery taking the road and the infantry on the side, and the movement by this brigade to the left began. It was not a double-quick; it was a run—the cracking of the whips of the artillery drivers and the rattle of the guns and caissons over the road adding to the excitement of the infantry as they rushed to the support of their comrades. As the head of the column reached the Brotherton woods, a staff officer indicated the position, and the brigade, without slacking in the movement, went into position by the command "On right into line!" Scarce had they gained their position on Beatty's right until Stewart's Confederate Division was upon them. The charge was met with volley after volley that staggered and checked them, when the two brigades of Van Cleve, with Beatty's Brigade on the left, charged and drove the Confederates to the rear for quite a distance. After this charge, Col. Edward A. King, with three regiments of his brigade, moved into position on the right of Dick's Brigade, and again the Confederates, having received additional troops, charged, overlapping King, and breaking the line, forcing it back and across the Lafayette road, King going to the southwest toward the Widow Glenn's

The Eighty-sixth Indiana, when it retired from the Brotherton woods, took position with its brigade on the ridge in the Brotherton field south of the Brotherton house on the west side of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, with the Seventh Indiana Battery on its right and the Forty-fourth Indiana on the right of the battery. The lines were hastily formed, but none too quickly to meet the oncoming charge of the enemy. Flushed with success and confident of victory, the charge of Stewart's Confederate troops on the Brotherton field was terrific. If the charge was strong and determined, the defense by Dick's Brigade was stronger and more resolute. Without shelter of any kind, in an open field, our men fought with a stubbornness that was never surpassed. The Union troops shouted defiance in answer to the shouts and yells of the oncoming host, and poured into the ranks of the enemy volley after volley, while the men of the battery worked their guns as never before. Experienced and tried soldiers as they were, Stewart's men could not withstand the storm, and fell back in confusion to the shelter of the woods. Again after a few minutes for a reformation, and the scattering shots falling into the ranks gave warning that the foe was again moving toward the Union line, when suddenly the charging lines broke from the woods, and onto the road, and across it, and onto the field, with a force that seemed irresistible. Again the shouts, again the volleys, growing fiercer and more terrible with each advancing step and with each shot from the Union line along the ridge. Again the repulse, and again the shout of triumph from the men in blue and the wild waving of the National colors. Now a few minutes' respite, and again the shouts and yells of Stewart's men told all too plainly that the charge was again on. Again the noise and din and roar of musketry and artillery, mingled with shouts and yells and commands given in quick, strong tones; but commands were almost lost in the noise of the carnage, so fierce and hot was the struggle on the one side to gain the ridge, on the other to hold the ground and beat back the assailants. This charge, like those that preceded it, was lost, and Dick's men, smoke-begrimed and wild with the intense excitement over the success of their heroic defense, held their line unbroken. The charge was not at once renewed, but from the heavy timber to the east of the road, where lay the Confederate lines, came the continuous firing of the vanquished foe, while the men of Dick's Brigade lay prone upon the ground and waited for a renewal of the battle. To the right of Dick's Brigade the line had not extended beyond the Brotherton field, and again the enemy extended his lines, so that when the next charge was opened the men who had so heroically held their position were compelled just at the close of the day to again fall back before superior numbers and relinquish the field they had so gallantly held, but as they went they carried off their guns without the loss of one, and turning and firing into the faces of their advancing foes, so the fighting of that day was closed. Dick's Brigade bivouacked that night along the ridge to the west of the Dyer house, overlooking the Dry Valley road, and within sight of the field they had so bravely held during the afternoon.

On Sunday morning, September 20th, this regiment, with its brigade, was sent to the support of Thomas, and went into position on the west of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road north of the Kelly house, supporting Colonel Van Derveer, commanding the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps. Soon, however, after Dick's Brigade had gotten into position in support of Colonel Van Derveer, Colonel Dick was ordered to the support of Colonel Stanley, commanding the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, then on the left of Colonel Van Derveer, and hard pressed by the enemy. The assault on Colonel Stanley's Brigade was so heavy that his line was broken and driven back over Colonel Dick's Brigade, then lying on the ground. As soon as Colonel Dick's front was cleared he took up the fight, and by stubborn fighting succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy for quite a while; Dick's Brigade was finally overwhelmed by numbers, and the troops on the right having been withdrawn, the brigade was forced to retire. It was here, while this brigade was fighting in the last-named position, that Confederate Brigadier-General Adams was wounded and taken prisoner. Again this regiment and brigade rallied about five hundred yards to the rear and re-formed. By this time the lines on the right at the Brotherton field had been broken, and Longstreet, with the left wing of Bragg's Army, had swept through and to the rear, and the broken and shattered right wing of the Union army was leaving the field or rallying at Snodgrass Hill and Harker's Hill for what proved to be the final struggle at Chickamauga, where every charge made by Longstreet was broken, and his troops were driven back disorganized and beaten. In the final struggle of that day the Eighty-sixth found its place on Harker's Hill until at the close of the battle, it, with all the troops, was withdrawn from the field towards Chattanooga by way of McFarland's Gap and Rossville. On arrival at Chattanooga on September 21st, the Eighty-sixth Indiana, with Dick's Brigade, was immediately sent east of Chattanooga to defend the approaches to the city until a line of works could be constructed, and remained on duty, with considerable skirmishing and fighting until midnight of Tuesday, the 22d. when it was relieved and marched into the fortification at Chattanooga in an exhausted condition. This regiment was continuously on the battle line from noon of Friday, the 18th, to midnight of Tuesday, the 22d.

The State of Indiana has erected a monument to its Eighty-sixth Regiment on the line occupied by the regiment in the Brotherton field on Saturday afternoon, September 19th.

On the front of the monument is the seal of the State in bronze as on all the Indiana monuments, and a bronze battle-piece, being a picture in metal of the regiment in action where the monument stands.

On the bronze tablet, on the rear of the monument, is the following history:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

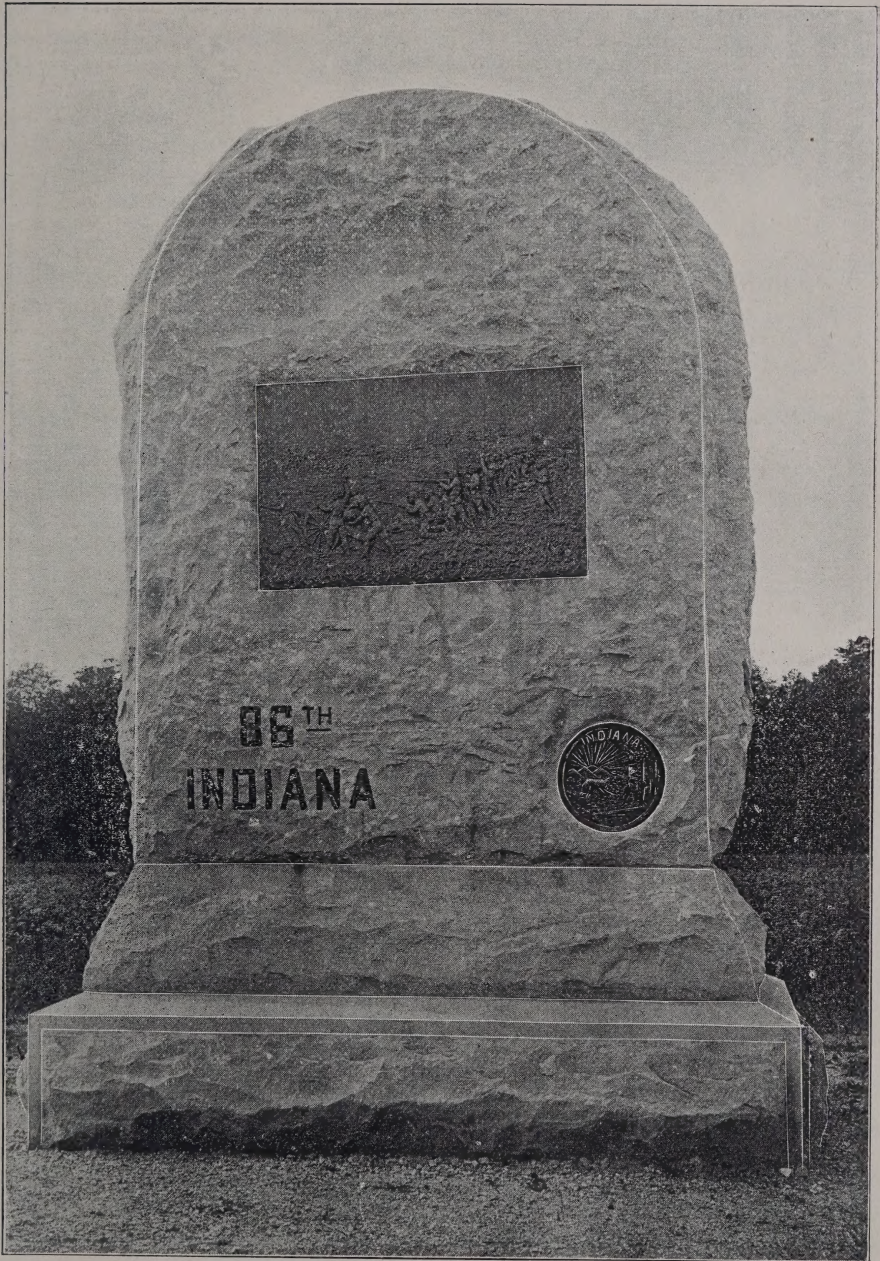
EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

George F. Dick, Colonel.
Second Brigade (Dick).
Third Division (Van Cleve).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Friday afternoon, September 18th, 1863, this regiment, with its brigade, was ordered from Crawfish Springs to support Wood's Division, then engaged near Lee & Gordon's Mill.

Saturday, September 19th, with its brigade, met and repulsed the severe charge of Stewart's Division east of Lafayette road, after which it was ordered to the position where this monument stands, and aided in successfully resisting the fierce assaults of the enemy from 4 until 4:30 p. m., when it was compelled to retire by reason of a heavy flank movement of the enemy on the right.

Sunday morning, September 20th, in line west of Lafayette road, near Kelly field, severely engaged for a short time with Breckinridge's troops, and upon retiring took position on the ridge near the Snodgrass house, and about 5 p. m. marched to McFarland's Gap.


86TH
INDIANA
INDIANA

EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

Brotherton Field.

Markers indicating the positions occupied by the Eighty-sixth Indiana during the battle have been placed as follows: In the Brotherton woods, east of the Lafayette road, a marker and a tablet with the following legend:

INDIANA.

Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry (Dick).

Second Brigade (Dick).
Third Division (VanCleve).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 2 p. m. to 3:30 p. m.

Marker on the east Viniard farm line, in the woods south, of the open ground. Time:

"Friday Night, September 18, 1863."

Marker near northwest corner of Kelly field, west of Lafayette road. Time:

"Sunday, September 20th, 10 a. m. to 12 m."

Marker on Harker Hill, east of Snodgrass house. Time:

"Sunday, September 20, 1863, 12 m."

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA INFANTRY.

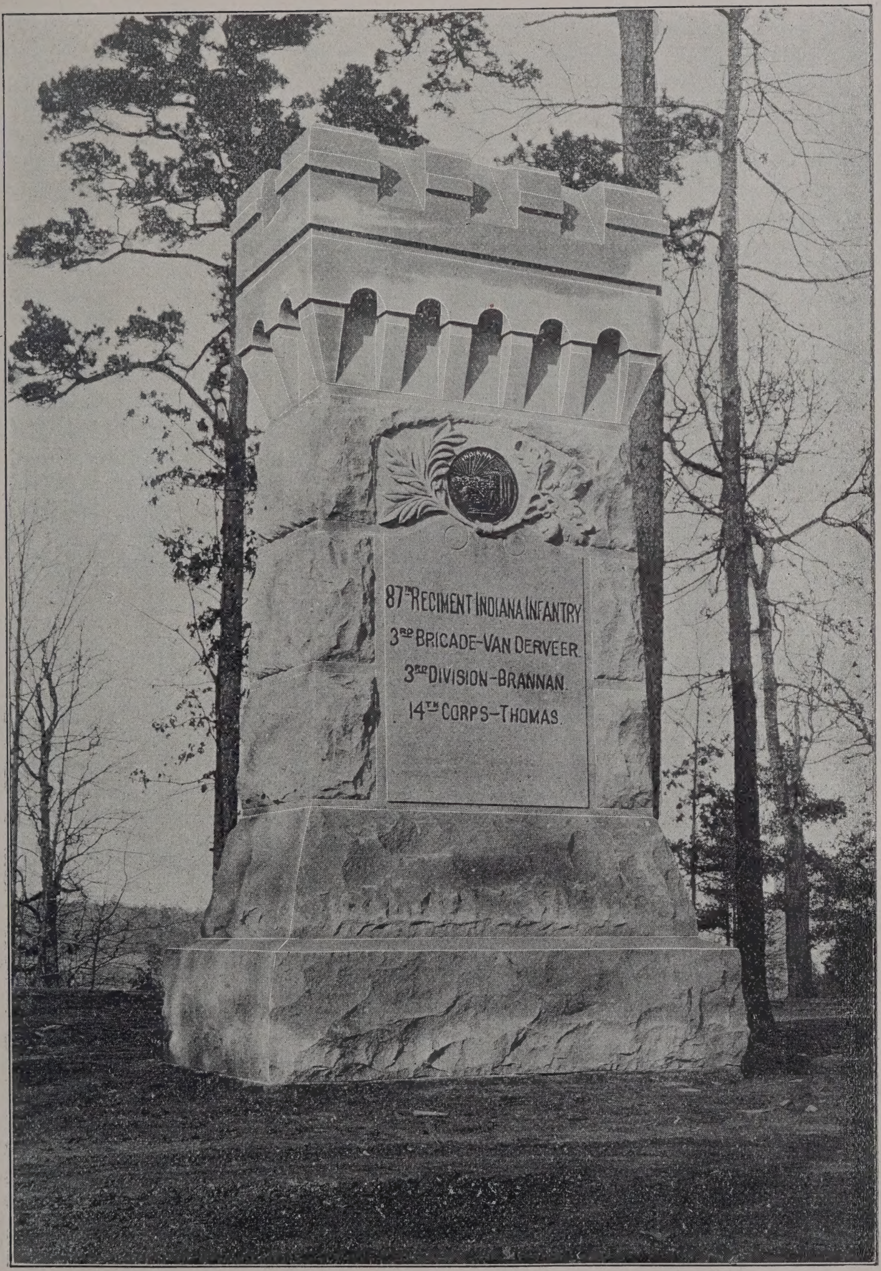
The Eighty-seventh Regiment, Indiana, was organized at South Bend on the 28th of August, 1862, and was sent from thence to Indianapolis where it was mustered into the service of the United States on the 31st of August, 1862, with Kline G. Shryock as Colonel. On the same day of its muster into the service it was sent from Indianapolis to Louisville, Ky., where, on the 1st day of September, it was assigned to General Burbridge's Brigade. On October 1st it was transferred to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and took part, with that corps, in General Buell's campaign through Kentucky. It was engaged in the fight at Springfield, Ky., on October 6th, and on the 8th of that month found its place in the battle at Perryville, Ky.

After the army of Bragg was driven from Kentucky the Eighty-seventh marched back again through Kentucky to Mitchellville, Tenn., at which place it arrived in November, 1862. From Mitchellville the regiment changed camp to Tunnel Hill, Pilot Knob and Gallatin, Tenn., and on the 29th of June, 1863, it was sent to Conrad Church, south of Nashville. On the 4th of March, 1863, it was engaged in a fight at Chapel Hill, Tenn., with General Forrest's Confederate command, after which it moved to Triune. When Rosecrans was preparing for his campaign through Middle Tennessee this regiment was sent to Murfreesboro, Tenn., and on the 23d of June, 1863, moved with the Army of the Cumberland, on that campaign, as one of the regiments of the Third Brigade, Van Derveer), Third Division (Brannan), Fourteenth Army Corps (Thomas). It was in the battle at Hoover's Gap, and was with that part of the army which entered Tullahoma. It then marched to Winchester, Tenn., thence through the Cumberland Mountains to Battle Creek on the Tennessee river.

In the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign this regiment, with its brigade, participated. It bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, in that campaign losing more than half of the officers and men engaged. It returned with the army from the battlefield of Chickamauga to Chattanooga, and was on duty in the lines during the siege of that place.

Upon the reorganization of the army, after Major-General Thomas was assigned to the command of the Army of the Cumberland, it was assigned to the Second Brigade (Van Derveer), Third Division (Baird), Fourteenth Army Corps (Palmer).

On the 25th of November, 1863, this regiment was in the front line of its brigade in the charge at the storming of Missionary Ridge, losing heavily in that engagement. It was a participant in the pursuit of Bragg's Army as far as Ringgold, Ga. On the 22d of February, 1864, it was a part of the force sent upon an expedition against Dalton, Ga., and was engaged with the enemy at Buzzard's Roost. After this engagement it remained in camp at Ringgold, Ga., until Sherman started upon his Atlanta campaign, May 7, 1864. In the Atlanta campaign the Eighty-seventh participated in all of the principal battles and many skirmishes of that campaign, taking part with the army in the engagements at Rocky Face Ridge, Resacca, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, and in the battles and siege before Atlanta. It was with Sherman's Army in the flank movement around Atlanta, participating in the battle of Jonesboro on September 1, 1864. It then moved with Sherman's victorious army into Atlanta, and there remained until October 3d. On October 3d it entered,


INDIANA
87TH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY
3RD BRIGADE-VAN DERVEER.
3RD DIVISION-BRANNAN.
14TH CORPS-THOMAS.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

On Snodgrass Hill, East of Tower.

with its brigade, upon the campaign in pursuit of Hood through Northern Georgia, marching to Resacca, thence through Snake Creek Gap to Chattanooga Valley. From thence it marched to Gaylesville, Ala., and, when Sherman divided his army—sending the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, under Thomas, to Nashville, and taking the remainder of his army to Atlanta—this regiment returned to Atlanta, and on the 16th of November, 1864, left Atlanta with the Fourteenth Army Corps, with Sherman on his march to the sea. It had an engagement with Wheeler's Cavalry near Saundersville, Ga., on November 26th. It reached the Savannah river on December 6th, and Savannah on December 10th. After the evacuation of Savannah on December 21, 1864, this regiment marched into the city and remained until January 30, 1865.

This regiment participated in Sherman's campaign through the Carolinas, marching with the Fourteenth Corps to Goldsboro, N. C., where it remained until the 10th of April, 1865. From Goldsboro it moved to Smithfield, N. C., and took part in the battle and capture of that place. It was at Holly Springs, N. C., at the time of the surrender of General Johnston's Confederate Army.

From North Carolina the regiment marched to Richmond, Va., and thence to Washington, D. C., where it participated in the final review of the armies before Grant and Sherman. On the 10th of June, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of the United States service, and returned to Indiana. The loss of the regiment during its term of service was:

Killed in action, 47; wounded in action, 198; died from wounds and disease, 214; being a total casualty list of 459.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

It is not lessening the credit that is due to regiments or troops from any of the States that participated in the battle of Chickamauga, if it should be said that no troops in that battle made a better record or more deserved commendation than did the officers and soldiers of Indiana who were there. Some regiments may have been more fortunate than others in their assignments or associations as often happens to individuals in private life. Opportunities often come to, or may be thrust upon, organizations, as well as upon men, to win renown and distinction, but the organization, or the man, must be ready, courageous, and willing to take advantage of the opportunity when it presents itself, either in the line of duty or otherwise.

The Eighty-seventh Indiana Regiment was, fortunately for its reputation, assigned to a brigade that won as great distinction at Chickamauga as any other brigade, if not greater than any other, in Rosecrans' Army. It was also one of the regiments of a division whose reputation for effective work was unsurpassed; it had also as its division commander an Indiana man, Brig.-Gen. John M. Brannan. Further, the corps, the Fourteenth, in which this regiment was also a part, from the opening of the battle on Saturday morning, September 19. 1863, to the close of the unequaled conflict on Sunday evening, the 20th, was continuously in the hottest of the fray. More than this, and chiefest of all in its good fortune, this regiment had the distinction of having as its corps commander, the greatest of all the generals on that bloody field, that highest type of the greatest of American soldiers, Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas. When we consider the surroundings, the environments, of the Eighty-seventh Indiana in its brigade, division, and corps, and corps commander, and with a colonel so thoroughly fitted for his position to command the regiment, so ready and quick to comprehend the situation, and so thoroughly courageous as was Col. Newell Gleason, it is not surprising that the conduct of this regiment at Chickamauga is spoken of with so much praise, or that its casualty list was so great. It could not have been otherwise.

The battle of Chickamauga brought out all there was of the heroic in the men, it may have made some heroes, it probably only developed their heroic qualities, for certainly all who fought, those who lived, and those who died, on that field, whether of this regiment or others, were heroes of the highest type.

The part taken by this regiment is told, and well told, by three men, Col. Newell Gleason, Colonel Van Derveer, commanding the brigade, and Brigadier-General Brannan, commanding the division. Before taking up the reports of these officers it should be made known that Van Derveer's Brigade consisted of the Eighty-seventh Indiana, the Thirty-fifth Ohio, the Second Minnesota, the Ninth Ohio Regiments and Battery "I," Fourth United States Artillery. This command arrived on the Chickamauga field, at the Kelly house, at daylight on Saturday morning, September 19th, under command of General Thomas. Brannan's Division was at once sent by way of the McDonald house towards the Reed bridge in expectation of meeting the enemy. Croxton's Brigade (the Second), was in the advance, and when near Jay's Mill, while advancing in line of battle, met the enemy in force, and the battle of September 19th was opened about 7:30 a. m.

Van Derveer's Brigade had been ordered to move from the Kelly house "along the road to Reed's bridge over the Chickamauga, and take possession of a ford near that point, and hold it." Colonel Van Derveer says: "I immediately moved northward to the McDonald house, and thence at right angles eastward toward the bridge. A short distance from McDonald's I formed the brigade in two lines, sent skirmishers to the front and advanced cautiously, though without losing time, one and one-half miles. In the meantime brisk firing was progressing upon my right * * * perceiving from the firing upon my right that I was passing the enemy's flank; I wheeled the line in that direction and began feeling his position with my skirmishers."

The position indicated by Colonel Van Derveer and the "brisk firing" heard was near Jay's Mill by Croxton's Brigade, and when Van Derveer wheeled his line to the right and moved in that direction it took this brigade, and with it the Eighty-seventh Indiana, into the opening engagement, at what was then the extreme left of the Union Army in the battle of Chickamauga. Colonel Gleason, in his report of September 26, 1863, describes the entry of his regiment into the battle near Jay's Mill. He says: "Approaching the field of battle on the morning of the 19th instant, my command, formed in double column, closed in mass, marched in rear of the battery, and on taking position for action, the battery formed on the crest of a small hill, and my command formed immediately in its rear and was ordered to lie down. The action commenced furiously and brought us under a heavy fire, several of my command being killed and wounded while in this position. In a short time my regiment was ordered to relieve the Thirty-fifth Ohio, which was posted to the right of the battery. Moving forward in double-quick we lay down immediately in rear of the Thirty-fifth Ohio until it passed us to the rear, when my regiment, rising and pouring a terrible volley with deliberate aim into the enemy, moved forward and occupied the position just held by the Thirty-fifth Ohio. We continued the fire with vigor, or, until the enemy was driven from his line in front of us. Skirmishers were thrown out, several prisoners were sent to the rear, and our wounded cared for. Orders came to call "Attention," hold our ground and lie down. Heavy firing commenced upon a brigade at our right, a part of which precipitately retreated over us; we in the meantime receiving a considerable portion of the fire aimed at them. Holding our fire until they had passed, my regiment, without the least confusion, arose in perfect line and poured a volley into the advancing ranks of the enemy, which brought him to a halt. Rapid firing continued, but the enemy maintained his line for a few moments, when, seeing the Ninth Ohio, posted on my right, about to charge bayonets, with my command I followed the example, and both regiments, advancing at double-quick, drove the enemy before them and recaptured several pieces of artillery previously lost by the brigade at our right. Learning that the enemy had passed to my left, I changed direction by throwing my left to the rear and my right forward so as to preserve connection with the Second Minnesota on my left. Receiving orders to move to the hill where I was first formed, I moved by the left flank, taking position on the ground occupied by the battery during the first engagement, the Second Minnesota, and one section of the battery being upon my right, and the other section of the battery and the Thirty-fifth Ohio on my left. Laying down, we retained our fire until the enemy appeared near the crest of the hill, when my regiment poured into him a galling fire, which was repeated until he retired from our front." Thus was closed the fighting of the Eighty-seventh on September 19th, as reported by Colonel Gleason. Colonel Van Derveer, in his report covering the engagement, described by Colonel Gleason, says: "I received an order stating that the Second Brigade (Croxton's) was gradually giving back, and that it was necessary that I should at once make an attack; this we did with a will, the first line composed of the Thirty-fifth Ohio on the right, and the Second Minnesota on the left, moving down a gentle slope, leaving the Eighty-seventh Indiana in reserve on the crest of the hill. At this time the Ninth Ohio, which had charge of the ammunition train, had not arrived. Smith's Battery, composed of four twelve-pounder Napoleons, was placed in position in the center, and on the right of the line. The enemy having discovered our location, opened a furious fire of artillery and musketry, which we replied to promptly, and apparently with considerable effect; for in a half hour the enemy slackened his fire, and his advance line was compelled to fall back. I took advantage of this moment to bring forward the Eighty-seventh Indiana, and by a passage of lines to the front carried them to the relief of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, which had already suffered severely in the engagement. This movement was executed with as much coolness and accuracy as if on drill. Scarcely was the Eighty-seventh Indiana in line before fresh forces of the enemy were brought up in time to receive a terrible volley, which made his ranks stagger, and held him for some time at bay. The Ninth Ohio, which I had previously sent for, arriving at this moment, I placed it on the right of my line. Still further to the right a section of Church's Battery, and the Seventeenth Ohio, which had been ordered to report to me, were in position."

Colonel Van Derveer thus described the charge made by the Ninth Ohio and Eighty-seventh Indiana, referred to by Colonel Gleason in his report: "Away they went, closely followed by the Eighty-seventh Indiana and the Seventeenth Ohio, the enemy falling back precipitately."

Reporting the engagement subsequent to this charge, he says: "In the meantime the enemy, massing his forces, suddenly appeared upon my left and rear. He came forward several lines deep, at a double-quick, and opened a brisk fire, but not before I had changed my front to receive him. My new line consisted of the Second Minnesota on the right, next, one section of Smith's Battery (two guns), commanded by Lieutenant Rodney, then the Eighty-seventh Indiana, flanked by Church's and the other section of Smith's Battery, and on the extreme left the Thirty-fifth Ohio. The two extremities of the line formed an obtuse angle; the vertex on the left of the Eighty-seventh Indiana and the opening toward the enemy. The Second Minnesota and the Eighty-seventh Indiana lay on the ground, and were apparently unobserved by the enemy, who moved upon the left of my lines, delivering and receiving a direct fire, Church opening with all his guns and Smith with one section. He advanced rapidly, my left giving away slowly until his flank was brought opposite my right wing, when a murderous and enfilading fire was poured into his ranks by the infantry and by Rodney's sections shotted with canister. Notwithstanding this, he steadily moved up his second and third lines. Having observed his great force, as well as the persistency of his attack, I had sent messenger after messenger to bring up the Ninth Ohio, which had not yet returned from his charge, made from my original right.

At last, however, and when it seemed impossible for my brave men longer to withstand the impetuous advance of the enemy, the Ninth came gallantly up in time to take part in the final struggle, which resulted in his sullen withdrawal. In this last attack his loss must have been very severe. In addition to the heavy fire of the infantry, our guns were pouring double charges of canister in front and on the flank, at one time delivered at a distance not to exceed forty yards. * * * Our dead and wounded were gathered up, and a new line, under the supervision of General Brannan was formed. The enemy, however, made no further demonstration, and quietly withdrew. A small number of prisoners were taken, who reported that the force opposed to us was two divisions of Longstreet's Corps, one commanded by General Hood. They fought with great obstinacy and determination, only retreating when fairly swept away by our overwhelming fire."

General Brannan, in his report, speaking of the battle on this portion of the line on Saturday, the 19th, says: "It was by the most unflinching courage and determination that these points could be held before the overwhelming masses of troops hurled against them by the rebels, whose every effort appeared to be directed toward breaking the line of communication in its rear."

The fighting on this portion of the line by Brannan's Division closed about 2 p. m. on Saturday, the 19th, and later in the afternoon that division was relieved by other troops and was sent eastward to the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, in the neighborhood of the Kelly field. On the night of the 19th, after the close of the battle, the division of Brannan bivouacked in the neighborhood of the Dyer house and along the ridge west and south of Dyer's. During the re-arrangement of the lines on that night Brannan's entire division was sent to the right of Reynolds and joining him on the Poe field line west of the Lafayette road, with two brigades on the front line extending as far to the right, south, as the Brotherton and Dyer road at the Brotherton house, with the Third Brigade, in which was the Eighty-seventh Indiana, as support. While in this position, about 9 a. m., Sunday, September 20th, Colonel Van Derveer, commanding this Third Brigade, was ordered to move his brigade quickly to the left in support of General Baird's Division on the line east of the Kelly field, then being hard pressed in the terrific assault by the enemy on the opening of the battle that morning. In obedience to this command Colonel Van Derveer moved to the left, north, through the woods until he passed the Kelly house, and in the rear of Baird. Colonel Van Derveer reports what then transpired: "On approaching the road in advance of the brigade, my attention was called to a large force of the enemy moving southward in four lines, just then emerging from the woods at a run, evidently intending to attack Reynolds and Baird, who were both hotly engaged, in the rear, and apparently unseen by these officers. I immediately wheeled my line to the left, facing the approaching force and ordered them to lie down. This movement was not executed until we received a galling fire delivered from a distance of two hundred yards. At the same time a rebel battery, placed in the road about five or six hundred yards in our front, opened upon us with two guns. My command continued to lie down until the enemy approached within seventy-five yards, when the whole rose to their feet, and the front line, composed of the Second Minnesota and the Eighty-seventh Indiana, delivered a murderous fire almost in their faces, and the Thirty-fifth and Ninth Ohio, passing lines quickly to the front, charged and drove the enemy at full run over the open ground for over a quarter of a mile, and several hundred yards into the woods, my men keeping in good order and delivering their fire as they advanced. The rebels fled hastily to cover, leaving the ground strewn with their dead and wounded." After this charge so heroically made in face of such great odds this brigade rested until about 1:30 p. m., when it moved to Snodgrass Hill, and on going into position fought throughout the remainder of the day; on that final stand made to save the Union Army.

The Eighty-seventh Indiana, during all of the closing hours of the battle at Snodgrass Hill, maintained the wonderful record it had made on Saturday, and in the charge on Sunday morning at the Kelly field. For nearly two hours and a half before darkness came, when the night and the heroic fighting of our troops put an end to the carnage that had reigned supreme during all of that afternoon at Snodgrass hill, this regiment never shrank from the thickest of the fight. The attacks on the troops that held that hill were of unexampled fury, line after line of fresh troops were hurled against the position with a recklessness and daring never surpassed in modern warfare. The daring of the enemy was only surpassed by the fearlessness, courage and patriotism of the Union troops at Snodgrass Hill. The record of the Eighty-seventh Indiana at Chickamauga may have been equaled, at the same time it was surpassed by none.

The roll of honor of the Eighty-seventh at Chickamauga, though it brought sorrow to many, very many homes and loving hearts, tells more eloquently than words can express of the courage and patriotism of the officers and men who fought under its colors on the memorable days of September 19 and 20, 1863.

The regiment went into the battle of Chickamauga with 366 officers and men, and lost in killed and wounded 182, and 8 were reported missing, and those reported missing supposed to have been wounded and died on the field and not found, making a total loss of 190, lacking only three of being a total loss of 53 per cent.

The enemy having been silenced, the troops on Snodgrass hill quietly withdrew about 8 p. m., and passing by way of McFarland's Gap to Rossville, bivouacked for the night, going into Chattanooga on the 21st.

On Snodgrass Hill, now historic through the heroism and patriotism of the men who there fought for the honor of the flag and the defense of the Union, are many monuments to indicate the positions held by regiments, and in a conspicuous position on this hill, the State of Indiana has sought to honor the men of this regiment and perpetuate the history of the Eighty-seventh Indiana, with a monument, and on the bronze tablet thereon the following history shall be read by the thousands that shall visit this memorable spot in the ages to come:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY,

Col. Newell Gleason, Commanding.
Third Brigade (Van Derveer).
Third Division (Brannan).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

September 19, 1863, engaged near Reed's bridge and tower, south of the cross-roads. Supported the Ninth Ohio when it charged the enemy and recaptured Burnham's Regular Battery; with the brigade withstood the last attack on the Union left.

September 20, 1863, from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. was engaged in Kelly field east of the Lafayette road. About 11 a. m. the regiment was attacked with great fury; repulsed the enemy and drove him beyond the field. At 1:30 p. m. retired to Snodgrass Hill, where this monument stands, and was there engaged until 7:30 p. m.

Went into battle with effective force of 366; killed 7 officers, 33 enlisted men; wounded 4 officers, 138 enlisted men; missing 8; total casualties, 190.

The State has also erected a marker on the line where the regiment fought so nobly southeast of Reed bridge tower, which bears the following:

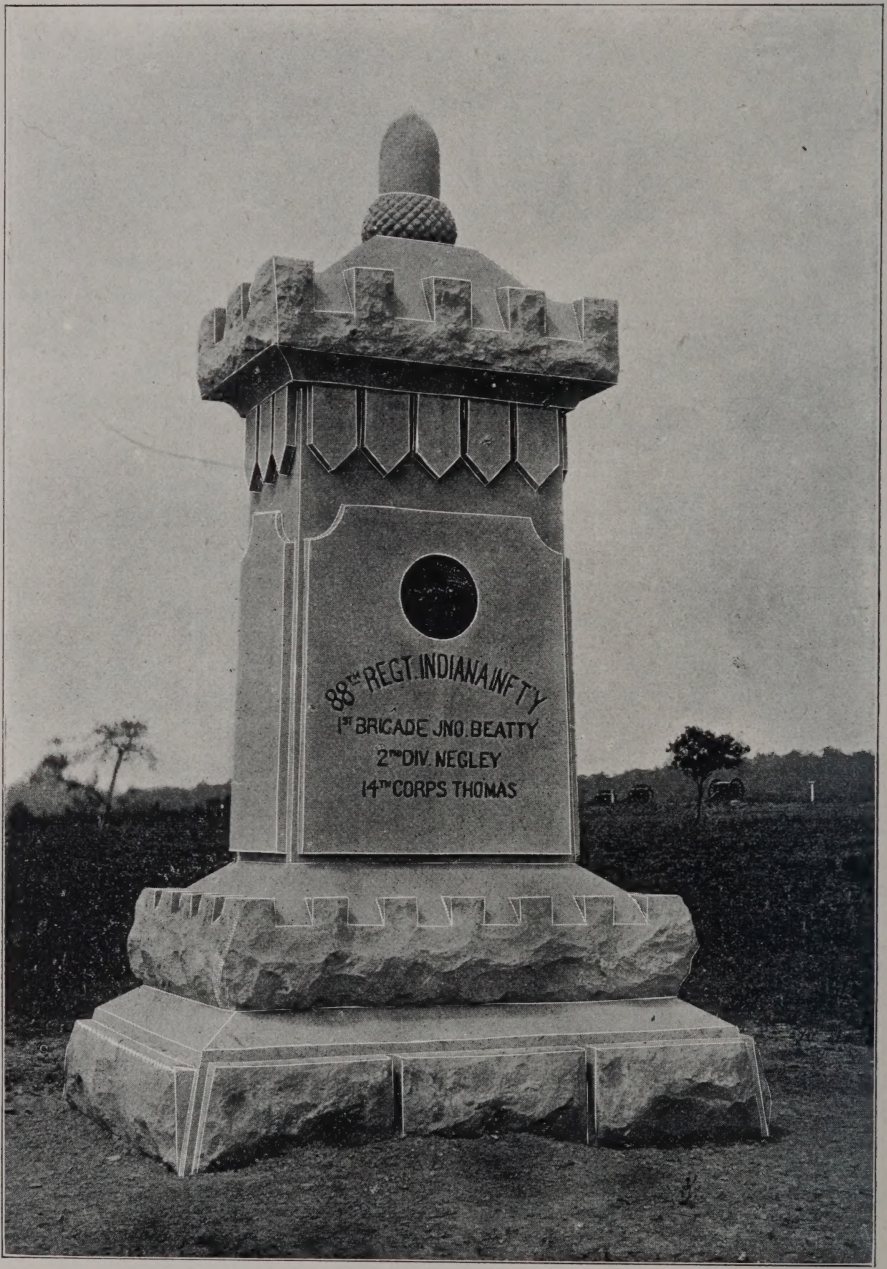
INDIANA.

Eighty-seventh Regiment Infantry (Gleason).
Third Brigade (Van Derveer).
Third Division (Brannan).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 8 a. m.

Also a marker on north Kelly field, east of the Lafayette road, where it joined in the charge that drove the enemy from that portion of the battlefield. Time:

"Sunday, September 20, 1863, 10 a. m."


88TH REGT. INDIANA INF'T'Y
1ST BRIGADE JNO. BEATTY
2ND DIV. NEGLEY
14TH CORPS THOMAS

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

McDonald House, West of Lafayette Road.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry in its organization was rendezvoused at Fort Wayne, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 20th of August, 1862, with George Humphrey as Colonel. The muster-in of this regiment occurred just at a time in the period of the war in which there was great excitement through Indiana and Ohio in consequence of the approach of the Confederate Army under Gen. Kirby Smith, upon Cincinnati, and of the advance of Bragg's Army and the retreat of Buell's Army to and towards Louisville, Ky. At that time every effort was being made by the general government and, especially by the Governors of Indiana and Ohio, and the military authority in these two States, to send troops to the defense of Cincinnati and Louisville.

Immediately upon the muster-in of the Eighty-eighth Indiana it was ordered to Louisville, and arrived at Louisville on August 30, 1862. Arriving at Louisville, it was assigned to a position in the defenses of that city, and remained until the 1st of October when it was assigned to the Seventeenth Brigade, Rousseau's Division, and marched with the Army of the Ohio in pursuit of Bragg.

At the battle of Perryville the brigade to which the Eighty-eighth was attached formed the right of Rousseau's Division and received the severest assault of the enemy, as they were directed against this part of the line. The regiment, though a new regiment, and this being its first engagement—suffering as it had, by heavy loss—held the enemy in check and held their own positions until the battle closed on the night of October 8, 1862. This regiment was especially complimented in general orders, by General Rousseau, for its steadiness and splendid work.

On the night of October 8th, General Bragg, with his army, retreated, leaving the battlefield in possession of the Union Army. General Buell at once started in pursuit of the enemy, this regiment with its brigade, joining in the pursuit, marching as far as Crab Orchard, Ky. The regiment, with its command, then returned by way of Lebanon, Ky., and started to Tyree Springs and Nashville, Tenn.

During the month of November, 1862, after Rosecrans had been appointed to the command of the army to be known afterwards as the Army of the Cumberland, and had relieved General Buell from command, this regiment was assigned to Colonel John Beatty's Brigade, Rousseau's Division, of the Army of the Cumberland. The regiment moved with Rosecrans' Army on the 26th of December, 1862, on the Murfreesboro campaign, which resulted in the battle of Stone's River. On December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863, in the battle of Stone's River this regiment was severely engaged. Rousseau's Division, to which it was attached, was sent to the support of Rosecrans' right, at the most critical moment in the battle, and met the wild rush of the enemy, in its temporary victory, with a most deadly fire and succeeded in checking the Confederate advance and holding the lines from destruction. The splendid work done by Rousseau's Division, on that day, was one of the most brilliant and brave achievements in that memorable battle. On the afternoon of the 2d Colonel Humphey, with the Eighty-eighth Indiana, was detached from the brigade and ordered to guard the three fords of Stone's river, which he did until dark, when he rejoined the brigade with his regiment. On the evening of January 3d, Col. John Beatty's Brigade, to which the Eighty-eighth was attached—the regiment then being with the brigade—advanced with the left wing of the army to the charge and drove the enemy from his entrenchments and from the field. This was the final and victorious charge that ended the battle of Stone's River. On that night the enemy evacuated Murfreesboro and moved southward into Middle Tennessee. The regiment lost in the battle of Murfreesboro, in killed and wounded, fifty-six.

On the 5th of January the regiment marched, with its division into Murfreesboro. The regiment remained in camp in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until the 24th of June, 1863, when it was assigned to the First Brigade (commanded by Brig.-Gen. John Beatty), Second Division (commanded by Maj.-Gen. James S. Negley), Fourteenth Army Corps (commanded by Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas), and participated with the Army of the Cumberland in its forward movement through Middle Tennessee, marching by way of Shelbyville and Manchester.

The first engagement on this campaign occurred at Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, and in this campaign the regiment took part, also in the battles at Tullahoma, Hillsboro and Elk River.

At the opening of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign this regiment, marching with its brigade and division, crossed the Cumberland Mountains, the Tennessee river, Sand and Lookout ranges of mountains. On September 19th and 20th took part in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, being actively engaged during both days of that battle. When Rosecrans' Army fell back to Chattanooga the regiment moved with the army and remained in Chattanooga on duty in the defenses until the battles of November 23d, 24th and 25th, around Chattanooga. While at Chattanooga, October 17, 1863, Colonel Humphrey resigned on account of wounds received at Stone's River, and Lieut.-Col. Cyrus E. Bryant was promoted to the command, and retained command until the regiment was mustered out. On the night of November 24, 1863, the Eighty-eighth was changed to the command of General Hooker, and with that distinguished officer took part in the scaling of Lookout mountain and the "Battle Among the Clouds." On November 25th, it was engaged in the charge on Missionary Ridge, being in the advance with its portion of the army. On November 27th, in the pursuit of the retreating Confederates it was engaged at Graysville and Ringgold, Ga., where it assisted in capturing a Confederate Battery.

On February 22, 1864, the regiment marched with General Palmer's command toward Dalton and aided in taking possession of Tunnel Hill.

In the month of May, 1864, when Sherman's Army, which had been gathered in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, started upon the campaign against Atlanta, this regiment found its place with its command First Brigade (Brigadier General Carlin), First Division (Brig.-Gen. R. W. Johnson), Fourteenth Corps (Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer) to which it had been assigned upon the reorganization of the army after the battle of Chickamauga. The Eighty-eighth Indiana marched and participated in many of the battles and severe skirmishes which marked that successful campaign and resulted in the capture and occupation of Atlanta. The regiment was notably engaged at Buzzard's Roost, Resacca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Utoy Creek, and in the flank movements around Atlanta.

On October 3d General Hood moved his army into Sherman's rear in the attempt to draw Sherman away from Atlanta, while he (General Hood), as he supposed, with a free rein, could lead his army in triumph straight forward to the Ohio river. The regiment joined in the pursuit of Hood, and after a march aggregating hundreds of miles, rejoined Sherman's Army and entered upon Sherman's campaign through Georgia to Savannah and the Carolinas, going by the way of Millidgeville, Louisville and Milan, and upon the 21st of December entered the City of Savannah. On January 26, 1865, the Eighty-eighth marched with its corps from Savannah, moving by way of Springfield, and on the 7th of February crossed the Savannah river. It then marched for the Charleston & Augusta Railway, passing through Blackville, S. C., and destroying the railway to Branchville; so continuing its route with the army, performing all of the duty laid upon it.

On the 22d of February the regiment reached the Cattawba river; here it remained for several days until a crossing could be made. Having crossed the river it continued its march until the 14th of March, when it moved in the direction of Goldsboro, N. C. The regiment was present at the bloody battle of Bentonville on the 19th of March, 1865. The command reached Goldsboro on the 22d of March, having marched 502 miles after leaving Savannah. On the 10th of April the regiment left Goldsboro, marching by way of Raleigh, to Cape Fear river, and was at this latter point at the time of Johnston's surrender. The regiment moved from Cape Fear river, by way of Richmond, Va., to Washington City, D. C. It was present in the City of Washington and participated in the final review of the Union armies. Upon the 7th of June, 1865, was mustered out of the United States service at Washington, D. C., and at once returned to Indiana.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

In the Chickamauga campaign the Eighty-eighth Indiana was one of the regiments composing the First Brigade (Brig.-Gen. John Beatty), Second Division (Negley), Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

General John Beatty's Brigade was one of the first brigades of Rosecrans' Army to cross the Tennessee river on the Chickamauga campaign. This brigade, with Negley's Division, crossed the river at Caperton's Ferry on September 1, 1863; from thence marching across Sand Mountain by way of Moore's spring and Brown's spring, reached McKaig's spring, in Johnson's crook, on the north side of Lookout Mountain on the 6th of September, and on the 7th had reached the summit of Lookout Mountain, where it met and dispersed the enemy's pickets. On the 11th Beatty's Brigade was sent to hold Bailey's crossroads until the trains of the Fourteenth Corps would pass Stevens' Gap. At this time the Fourteenth Corps was threatened by Hindman's and Buckner's Corps, a division of Polk's Corps, and a heavy force of cavalry. This regiment shared with the Fourteenth Crops in the severe marches over the mountains, and in the skirmishing of that command until it started from the vicinity of Stevens' Gap, Ga., September 16th, for what became the battlefield of Chickamauga, reaching Crawfish springs late on the 18th. At the time this brigade reached Crawfish springs, General Bragg's Army had begun its advance and during all of that day had been fighting at the Alexander Bridge, and the Reed Bridge, to secure a crossing of Chickamauga creek. Rosecrans had been using every exertion during all of the 18th to bring up the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, and was using all the force at his command to hold Bragg in check until the Union Army could be brought together and the lines formed for the battle that was then certain to be.

About midnight of the 18th General Beatty was ordered from Crawfish Springs to relieve Colonel Grose's Brigade of Palmer's Division, then at Glass' Mill, about two miles south of Crawfish Springs. General Beatty's Brigade reached Glass' Mill near 2 a. m. of the 19th and immediately went into position, while Colonel Grose retired. General Beatty formed his lines on the west side of Chickamauga creek, or river, as it is sometimes called, along a ridge commanding the plain through which the creek runs, with the Forty-second Indiana and the Fifteenth Kentucky in the front line, Bridge's Illinois Battery being in the center of the line, and with the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois and the Eighty-eighth Indiana in the second, or rear line.

Early on the morning of the 19th Helm's Brigade of Breckinridge's Division, with Cobb's Kentucky Battery, crossed the Chickamauga and advanced to within about five hundred yards of Beatty's line, when it opened on the Union lines with the battery. The challenge was at once taken up by Bridge's Battery, and for quite a little time a spirited artillery duel was waged. In this artillery contest the enemy's guns were handled with great skill, and much to the advantage of the Confederates, resulting in the disabling of two of the guns of the Union battery, and a number of the artillery men were injured and wounded. Seeing this General Beatty ordered a detail from the Eighty-eighth Indiana to assist in manning the battery, and this detail was placed under the command of Lieutenant Ferdinand F. Boltz, of this regiment. The men of the Eighty-eighth joined with the non-commissioned officers of the Union battery, and the contest was renewed with such effect that the enemy sent another battery, Slocomb's of the Washington Artillery of Louisiana, to assist the one then engaged, and both batteries used their best efforts to silence the Union guns, but were not able to succeed. Captain Slocomb says of this artillery contest in his report that "Their fire was very accurate, and plunging upon us, from our exposed position, it told severely. Their caissons and limbers being entirely sheltered from our fire by the brow of the hill, the contest was unequal, and I received the order to withdraw my guns, which was accomplished in a crippled condition. My loss at this point was Lieutenant Blair and six privates killed; four privates wounded, six horses killed, and one wounded."

The loss to the Union forces in the skirmishing at this point was: Brigg's Battery, two men killed, nine wounded, and twelve horses killed or disabled. After about three hours' artillery fighting chiefly, and after having sustained the losses named, the enemy withdrew from the field, leaving General Beatty in possession of the field, where he remained until about 5 p. m., when he was ordered to Crawfish Springs, and from thence northward toward the Union left, and bivouacked west of the Brotherton field, near the tan yard, on Saturday night, the 19th.

In the early morning of Sunday, the 20th, the Eighty-eighth Indiana moved northward with its brigade, and General Beatty was ordered by General Thomas to form his lines on the extreme left of the Union line, then in position east of the Kelly field, and to form "perpendicularly to the rear of General Baird's Division, connecting with his left, and be in readiness to meet any force of the enemy attempting to turn General Baird's left." The line was formed by General Beatty in conformity with this order. Soon, however, after the line of General Beatty was formed, he was ordered to advance his line to the McDonald house, a full quarter of a mile to the north of the place where he had been ordered to form, and had formed. In making this movement the Eighty-eighth Indiana was on the left of the front line, and the Forty-second Indiana was on the right. In making this movement General Beatty's line met with strong resistance, but pushing ahead, fighting as they went, the line reached the ridge at the McDonald house; the Eighty-eighth extending across the Lafayette road with its left near the cross-road north of the McDonald house, and facing eastward. In this position there was a gap in the line between General Beatty's right and the left of General Baird. Through this opening, or gap, the enemy pushed a heavy force, cutting General Beatty's Brigade off from the line to his right; Beatty's Brigade, however, fought desperately and in the first attack was able to beat back the assaulting lines, which fell back into the woods to the east and south of the McDonald house. This respite, however, was but short when Adams' Confederate Brigade charged through the opening, struck the Forty-second Indiana, then on the right of the Eighty-eighth Indiana. This attack caught the Forty-second Indiana on the front and right and forced it back and onto the line of the Eighty-eighth Indiana, which hastily changed its front to face to the south, and on the Eighty-eighth, the Forty-second rallied and held their position. In this movement the enemy, under General Adams, changed direction, wheeling to the south to meet the brigade of Colonel Stanley, coming north to the support of General Beatty's Brigade, and it was in this engagement with Stanley's Brigade, and in sight of the Eighty-eighth Indiana, that the Confederate General Adams was severely wounded. In the contest between Stanley's Brigade and that of Adams, Stanley was forced to the rear, or southward, when the Eighty-eighth and Forty-second Indiana, as reported by General Beatty, were "compelled to make a *detour* around the hills on the left and rear," became separated from the balance of their brigade and reported to General Negley, their division commander, and by him were placed in position on the line of hills to the west of the McDonald house towards McFarland's Gap. From this position, under orders, the Eighty-eighth fell back through McFarland's Gap toward Chattanooga, and on that night bivouacked at Rossville. On Monday morning, Septebmre 21st, the Eighty-eighth Indiana, with the remainder of General Beatty's Brigade, was formed in line of battle on the east side of the Chattanooga road, facing the south, near Rossville, but was soon withdrawn from this position and re-formed on Missionary Ridge, to guard the Rossville Gap, from any advance of the enemy, until Rosecrans' Army should reach Chattanooga. While in this line the advance of the enemy, consisting of a brigade of cavalry and mounted infantry, under command of Colonel Dibrell of General Forrest's command, attacked them, and after a sharp battle was defeated and retired, leaving the dead and wounded on the field. Beatty's Brigade held this position until midnight, when it was withdrawn and marched to Chattanooga, arriving there about 4 a. m. of September 22d. The casualties of this regiment, as officially reported in the Sunday battle of Chickamauga, was fifty-two, of which number three of the killed were officers.

The monument erected to this regiment by the State of Indiana stands on the west side of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, just north of the McDonald house, at the cross-roads, where the regiment fought on Sunday.

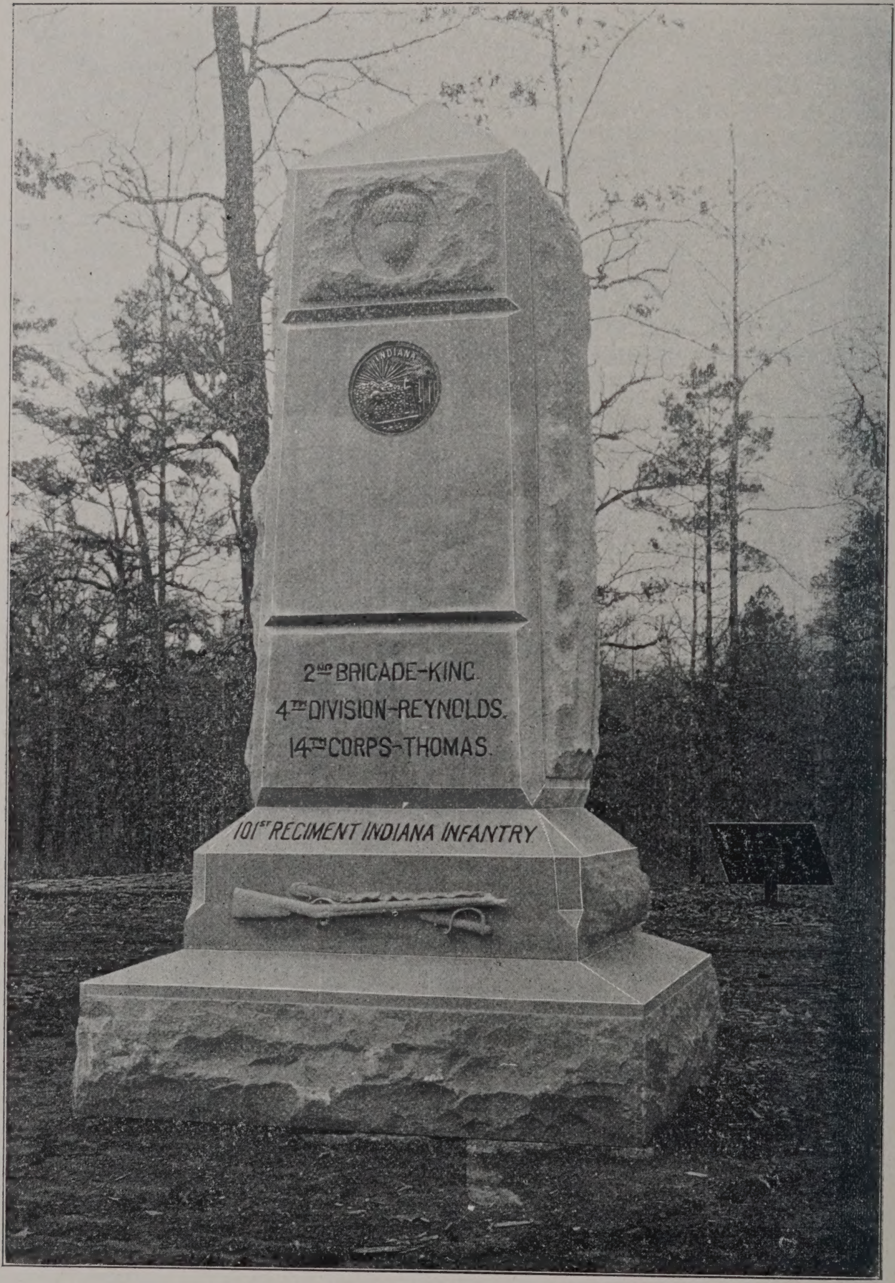
The tablet on the monument bears the following historical sketch:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Col. George Humphrey, Commanding.
First Brigade (John Beatty).
Second Division (Negley).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

On September 19, 1863, up to 5 p. m. this regiment was in the vicinity of Glass' Mill, where, with its brigade, it supported Bridge's and part of Schultz's Batteries in an engagement with the enemy. In the evening it moved to the Brotherton place, and bivouacked. On Sunday morning, September 20th, it moved with its brigade to this position, where the brigade, being assailed by the brigades of Adams and Stovall, was broken, and the regiment forced southwestward toward Snodgrass Hill. It there took position in support of General Negley's Artillery, and afterwards accompanied this officer to Rossville.

A marker has been placed for this regiment on the line occupied by it on Saturday night west of the Brotherton field, near the tan yard.

Another marker for this regiment marks its first position on Sunday morning on the west side of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, south of the McDonald house, and south of where the Kentucky State monument now stands.


INDIANA
2ND BRIGADE-KING.
4TH DIVISION-REYNOLDS.
14TH CORPS-THOMAS.
101ST REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY

ONE HUNDRED FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

On Poe Field Line.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and First Regiment Indiana Infantry was organized during the month of August, 1862, and was rendezvoused at Wabash; was mustered into the service on the 7th day of September, 1862, with William Garver as Colonel. The regiment was at once sent into Kentucky to assist in repelling the threatened invasion of Kirby Smith. It was sent to Covington, Ky., where it was assigned to a brigade and took its position in the defenses of Cincinnati, the army there gathered being under command of Major-General Lewis Wallace. On September 23d, Kirby Smith having retreated through Kentucky, the regiment was sent by steamboat to Louisville, Ky., and was assigned to the command of General McCook, and marched with General McCook's command on the 1st day of October in pursuit of the Confederate Army under command of Bragg. This regiment marched through Kentucky as far as Crab Orchard and from thence returned to Lebanon, Ky.; thence to Munfordville where it was assigned to duty in guarding the railroad bridge, and remained until November 30th. The regiment was sent to Glasgow, Ky., and fro mthere to Castalian Springs, Tenn., where it remained until December 26, 1862. The regiment then was sent on the expedition in pursuit of the Confederate General, John Morgan, who was at that time making a raid through Kentucky. It returned to Castalian Springs on the 2d of January, 1863, and from there was afterwards sent to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where it joined Rosecrans' Army on January 11, 1863. After reaching Murfreesboro this regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

The regiment was engaged in a skirmish at Lebanon, Tenn., on February 3d, and again on March 4th at Woodbury, after which it returned to camp at Murfreesboro. It was also engaged on the 18th of March near Milton, Tenn.; at which place the Confederates made several desperate assaults upon the regiment, but after six hours of severe fighting were repulsed with considerable loss. The regiment in this engagement lost forty-three killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Doan was in command of the regiment. After the battle at Milton the regiment again returned to Murfreesboro. On April 20th the regiment moved with its division to McMinnville, where quite a number of Confederates were captured, also a large supply of army stores; and the railroad was destroyed by this regiment at that time, in order to cut off the Confederate communication. On May 31st Lieutenant-(Colonel Doan was commissioned as colonel of the regiment, Col. William Garver having resigned on account of disability.

On June 24th this regiment took part with Rosecrans' Army in the engagement at Hoover's Gap, and for two days was under a heavy artillery and skirmish fire. After the engagement at Hoover's Gap the regiment moved with its brigade to Manchester, Tullahoma and Elk river; from thence to Decherd, where it remained in camp with its brigade until the 17th of August, when it joined in the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign. The regiment reached the battlefield of Chickamauga on the morning of the 19th of September, with the Fourteenth Army Corps. It was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, falling back toward Chattanooga with the army on the night of September 20th. It was one of the regiments that formed the rear guard of the army, and, with the Sixty-eighth Indiana was the last regiment to leave Snodgrass Hill after the final repulse of the Confederate Army.

On the 9th of October the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade (Van Derveer), Third Division (Baird), Fourteenth Army Corps (Palmer). It was with the Army of the Cumberland when it moved out of Chattanooga on the 23d of November, and was on the firing line until the 25th, when it joined in the assault on Missionary Ridge, taking a prominent and active part in that battle. It joined in the pursuing column to Ringgold, Ga., and remained in the neighborhood of Chattanooga until May 7, 1864, when it went with Sherman's Army on the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged at Resacca, Adairsville, Cassville, Burnt Hickory and Dallas, in the battle at Pine Hill, Lost Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain. It was in the battle at Peach Tree Creek, in the siege and engagements about Atlanta and participated in the flank movement around Atlanta, taking part in the battle of Jonesboro. The regiment returned to Atlanta with Sherman's Army and remained at that place until the 3d of October, when it joined in the pursuit of Hood. It returned to Atlanta after Sherman divided his army at Gaylesville and participated in Sherman's march through Georgia to Savannah. It was with Sherman's Army in the campaign through the Carolinas until the final surrender of Johnston's Army. From the Carolinas it marched by the way of Richmond, Va., to Washington, reaching Washington on the 19th of May, 1865. It participated in the final review of the army before Grant and Sherman, and on the 14th of June was sent to Louisville, Ky., and was finally mustered out of the United States service at Louisville, Ky., June 24, 1865.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

In the battle of Chickamauga the One Hundred and First Indiana with the Sixty-eighth and Seventy-fifth Indiana, the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery constituted the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. The brigade was commanded by Col. Edward A. King, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana; the division was commanded by Maj.-Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, also of Indiana; the corps was commanded by Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas.

The troops composing this brigade were singularly fortunate in having such thoroughly trained soldiers as were their brigade, division and corps commanders. These were all officers who had made most enviable records for themselves as thorough officers before the battle of Chickamauga, and this battle added to the renown they had before acquired, although it proved to be the last battle for Colonel King. By reason of the death of Colonel King, while in command of his brigade during the battle on Sunday afternoon, September 20th, we have no report from him as commander of this brigade concerning the part taken by the brigade during the battle of Chickamauga, while under his command and there is no report from Col. Milton S. Robinson on whom the command fell after the killing of Colonel King. Nor was any report made for the One Hundred and First Indiana by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Doan, commanding this regiment, as to what was done by it during the battle Fortunately the report of General Reynolds is very complete as to what was done by each of the brigades of his division in the battle of Chickamauga, and on the report of General Reynolds is based the statements contained in this sketch. It is to be regretted by Indianians that there is no separate and specific report by the commanding officers of any of the Indiana regiments in King's Brigade.

In his report of the battle of Chickamauga, General Reynolds says that "on August 22d, King's Brigade took possession of Shellmound Ferry and the south side of the Tennessee river at that point; destroyed trestle work on railroad to prevent running of trains from Bridgeport to Chattanooga." This brigade also aided a battalion of the pioneer brigade in finding and raising flat-boats, which, with one large boat made by the pioneers, afforded ferrying facilities for Reynolds' entire division across the Tennessee river. On the night of August 30, 1863, King's Brigade supported Colonel Ray's East Tennessee Cavalry in a reconnaissance to within two and one-half miles of Chattanooga. Upon the return to the division at Shellmound Ferry this brigade remained on the south side of the Tennessee river. The One Hundred and First regiment took part in all the hard work of securing the crossing for Reynolds' Division, and in the reconnaissance toward Chattanooga; and when it is understood that General Bragg's entire army was in and about Chattanooga, the daring and skill with which the reconnaissance was conducted is one of the most remarkable events that occurred during the entire Chickamauga campaign.

Reynolds' Division, to which King's Brigade was attached, was the first division of the Fourteenth Army Corps to cross the Tennessee river, as here stated, on August 30th, and on the evening of August 31st had moved all of its supply and ammunition trains to the south side of the river. By September 4th the entire corps of General Thomas had crossed the river and was pushing its way over the mountains to reach the south of Chattanooga, in the effort to force Bragg and his army out of Chattanooga. This result was attained on the 8th of September; Bragg's rear guard leaving Chattanooga on the morning of the 9th. Now came the effort to concentrate the corps of Thomas and McCook, and these two corps in turn to join Crittenden's Corps, the Twenty-first, then north something more than thirty miles at Lee and Gordon's Mill, Ringgold and Rossville. In the meantime Bragg was concentrating his army to make an overwhelming attack on Crittenden, isolated from the balance of the Army of the Cumberland, and destroy it before the arrival of Thomas and McCook. Bragg undertook to advance across the Chickamauga on the 18th of September at Alexander's Bridge and Reed's Bridge, but was held at bay by Wilder's Mounted Infantry and Minty's Cavalry during the entire day, and prevented from crossing, until after 4 p. m. On that day, the 18th, Crittenden's Corps was under arms to join battle, if need be, and determined to hold the position, if possible, until Rosecrans' Army could be brought together for a general engagement.

On September 17th, Thomas, and McCook's Corps had joined together, and by a forced march all through the day of the 18th, and throughout the night of that day, succeeded in reaching Crittenden, and on the early dawn of the 19th Thomas' Corps commenced the formation of its lines on what became the battlefield of Chickamauga. General Reynolds' Division reached the Kelly field after the battle had opened on the morning of the 19th, and at a time when the fighting of Brannan's and Baird's Divisions was raging with great fury near Jay's Mill and extending on to the Winfrey field, from that, as additional troops got into position, on to the right of the Brock field, and lengthening the lines across the Brotherton and Alexander Bridge road on to Palmer's Division of the Twenty-first Corps in the Brotherton woods. It was at this most critical period in the battle of the closing hour of the forenoon of the 19th that Reynolds' Division reached the Kelly field. General Reynolds was about to put his division in line with the remainder of his corps, and had in fact sent General Turchin's Brigade forward, and had given his orders to Colonel King as to the disposition of his brigade on the right of Turchin, when just as the brigade was about leaving the road in obedience to the orders, General Palmer came to

General Reynolds and told him that his division, after hard fighting, had gained upon the enemy, and was then pushing him back, but was about out of ammunition and must have assistance. Upon this appeal, General Reynolds sent Colonel King to the assistance of that portion of the line. At the time of this General Palmer, but the battle had waxed stronger again, and new troops had with his division, or rather King's Brigade, was on the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, near the southwest corner of the Kelly field. It was from this point that he sent Colonel King with the Sixty-eighth, and One Hundred and First Indiana, and the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio, leaving with General Reynolds, the Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery. It was intended that Colonel King should relieve some of the troops of General Palmer, but the battle had waxed stronger again, and new troops had been added to the lines of both armies. Beatty's Brigade, and Dick's Brigade of Van Cleve's Division of Crittenden's Corps had come up from the south, from Lee and Gordon's Mill, and from the south of Viniard's, on the double-quick, and had been formed on the right of Palmer, and yet more troops were needed on the right, and to the right of Van Cleve, in the Brotherton woods. East of the Lafayette road the One Hundred and First, with the other two regiments of its brigade, formed itself on the extreme right of the Brotherton woods line on Saturday afternoon, the 19th. The battle on this portion of the line was a continuous series of charges and countercharges. The troops of Palmer and Van Cleve had been able not only to hold their lines in the direct assaults that were made upon them, but after checking the charge made countercharges, each time taking ground from the enemy. From the superior numbers of the enemy, however, new lines were speedily formed and again the charge was renewed with fresh troops against our men, who must needs receive each repeated shock and storm of battle with diminished numbers. If the enemy had troops to renew his lines, he also had troops to extend his lines after the assaults had proved futile, and so the lines of our foe grew and lengthened towards and beyond the Union right, in the expectation of turning the flank, and thus to be able to break the formation of the Federal lines, and thereby to sweep away and destroy the entire formation. In the lengthening of the lines, however, there was no diminution in the efforts of the lines of the foe immediately in the front that had been struggling with such fearful determination for the mastery. Into this seething, roaring furnace of war came the One Hundred and First Indiana on that September afternoon in the Brotherton woods. The battle waxed stronger and stronger, until Colonel King sent an A. D. C. to bring up the remaining regiment of his brigade, the Seventy-fifth Indiana, to strengthen his line. But another call had reached General Reynolds before that of Colonel King, and the Seventy-fifth Indiana had been sent to the aid of Cruft's and Grose's Brigades, and this regiment was then as hotly engaged as were those with Colonel King. So the unequal contest raged in the Brotherton woods until about 4 p. m., when again the lines of the Confederates lengthened, this time enveloping and enfolding Colonel King's right, and forcing him and the entire Union line from the Brotherton woods, after hours of most terrific fighting. Colonel King's regiments in leaving the Brotherton woods fell back to the southwest, and near the Widow Glenn's, re-formed the brigade except as to the Seventy-fifth Indiana and the battery. This ended the fighting of the One Hundred and First Indiana and King's Brigade on Saturday at Chickamauga. During all of the hard fighting of that afternoon this regiment did its full duty. None but those who were participants in that terrible struggle can realize the courage, the endurance, and patriotism that was shown by the men of Rosecrans' Army on that day. It was heroism of the highest type, a patriotism that made men willing to die if victory could thereby be secured.

The Confederate troops, with which Colonel King's three regiments were engaged, in the Brotherton woods, were those of General Alexander P. Stewart of Buckner's Corps, and Law's and Bushrod Johnson's Brigades of Hood's Corps. General Stewart in his report of this engagement in so far as his division is concerned, says that he attacked first with Clayton's Alabama Brigade and the First Arkansas Battery, that this brigade "After a severe engagement of near an hour, during which he sustained a loss of nearly four hundred officers and men, General Clayton withdrew to replenish his exhausted ammunition, and his place was supplied by General Brown." The brigade of General Brown was composed of five Tennessee regiments and a Georgia battery. General Stewart refers to General Brown as "This gallant officer with his veteran command," and speaks of the gallant manner in which these troops went into the engagement, and reports that "The brigade sustained during the engagement a heavy loss in officers and men. It being necessary to relieve Brown, Bates' Brigade was brought up and received by the enemy with as hot a fire as had successively greeted Clayton and Brown." Bates' Brigade consisted of five regiments, and a battalion of sharpshooters, and an Alabama battery. The report of the engagement of the afternoon closes with the statement that the Union troops were finally compelled to abandon their position, and adds "During the whole of these several engagements the enemy's fire was very heavy and destructive, and each brigade suffered severely, both in officers and men. Their conduct was most gratifying, and needs no praise from me." Law's Brigade was composed of five Alabama regiments and Bushrod Johnson's Brigade of four Arkansas regiments, one North Carolina regiment and one battery. There can be no question, as can be seen from the foregoing extracts from General Stewart's report, as to the gallantry of the troops, nor as to their fighting qualities, with whom the One Hundred and First Indiana and their associates fought in that terrific struggle in the Brotherton woods. The wonder is not that they were compelled to fall back, but it is almost past belief that King's Brigade and the Union troops were able to remain so long in the unequal contest. Their gallantry and soldierly qualities were abundantly proven.

On Saturday night King's Brigade was reunited and slept on their arms on the west of the Lafayette road southwest of the Kelly field, on what is now known as the Poe field line. Early Sunday morning, September 20th, General Reynolds' entire division, except Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, was in position on the Poe field line and south of the Kelly field, behind hastily constructed barricades, ready for the contest which was soon to break upon them.

Reynolds' Division was posted on Sunday morning *en echelon*. Turchin's Brigade being in front and on the right of General Palmer's Division, which was on the right of the Kelly field line. King's Brigade on the right of Turchin's Brigade, but immediately west of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, facing east, looking out over the Poe field east of the road. The attack on this portion of the line began about 10 a. m., and was made with great vigor and a determination on the part of the Confederates to sweep everything from before them. In the engagement of Sunday morning King's Brigade had to face the assaults of Stewart's men that it had fought on Saturday afternoon in the Brotherton woods. In the battle of Sunday, Stewart's Division formed the extreme right of the Confederate left wing under the leadership of General

Longstreet, the greatest corps commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, the trusted general of Robert E. Lee's Army. Notwithstanding the leadership of the enemy on that Sabbath morning, fighting as they were, under the eye of the greatest Confederate chieftain on that field, each successive assault was met with a courage and a fire that broke their lines and their columns of regiments and brigades, and sent them back in confusion with great loss. Stewart's Division, after repeated assaults and repeated failures, was compelled to retire, and re-formed on the ground occupied before the advance, in the woods east of the Poe field. After reforming, Stewart's Division advanced to the east line of the Poe field, but did not again attempt to make a charge across the field onto the Union lines at the Lafayette road. During the charges that were made upon Reynolds' line that morning the loss, according to the reports of the Confederate generals, was very heavy. General Stewart reports, "Several valuable officers were killed and wounded; Generals Brown and Clayton were each struck by spent grape, temporarily disabling the former, and General Bates and several of his staff had their horses killed." Between 11 and 12 o'clock of that morning, by the order which directed General Thomas J. Wood to move to the support of General Reynolds, an opening was made in the Union lines, through which Longstreet's command speedily rushed, thereby being able to attack General Brannan's Division, which was to the right of General Reynolds, on the front, right and rear, and this necessitated a change in the lines of Reynolds. This change placed King's Brigade on the east of the Lafayette road with the line running to the east, and faced to the south. In this new line the One Hundred and First Indiana remained during the afternoon of Sunday, until the final withdrawal of Reynolds' Division with the army about 5 p. m.

General Stewart's Division consisted of four brigades of infantry and four batteries of artillery, and this division was the one that met the brigades of Samuel Beatty, Dick and King on Saturday afternoon, and Reynolds' Division on Sunday. Just what the loss was in front of King's Brigade on Sunday morning cannot be stated, but General Stewart reports a total loss on Saturday and Sunday at Chickamauga of 2,14$ officers and men.

The loss of King's Brigade was 484, of which number the One Hundred and First Indiana lost 101 officers and men killed and wounded, and 18 missing, making a total of 119.

While on the south Kelly field line on Sunday afternoon Colonel King, the brigade commander, was killed.

After Reynolds' Division was withdrawn from the Kelly field the One Hundred and First, and Sixty-eighth Indiana Regiments were sent to Snodgrass Hill and remained with that line in reserve, until the withdrawal from that position Sunday night, when these two regiments were placed in the position of honor, that of the rear guard in the face of the foe. In this movement from Snodgrass Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel Doan and Maj. George W. Steele, each discharged their duty fully under the trying ordeal through which their regiments passed. Lieutenant-Colonel Doan being in command of the two regiments united in the movement, and Major Steele being in command of the One Hundred and First, while Capt. Edmund Finn was in command of the Sixty-eighth.

The State of Indiana has erected a handsome monument in honor of this regiment on the Poe field line west of the Lafayette road where it did its hard fighting on Sunday morning, September 20, 1863.

The bronze tablet bears the following sketch:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Doan, Commanding.

Second Brigade (King).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Went into battle about 1 o'clock p. m. September 19th, in the woods near Brotherton's. Vigorously engaged most of the afternoon when it moved near the Poe field.

Morning of 20th assigned position where this monument stands and assisted in holding it against fierce assaults of the enemy, until near noon, when it was moved to a new line formed south of the Kelly field, from which it helped to drive the enemy. About 6 o'clock, by order of General Thomas, this regiment reported to General Brannan at Snodgrass Hill. After the fighting was over, about 8 o'clock p. m., was ordered from the field.

Markers are also placed for this regiment in the Brotherton woods, southeast of the Brotherton house, and east of the Lafayette road, which bears this inscription:

INDIANA

One Hundred and First Regiment Infantry (Doan).

Second Brigade (King).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

"Saturday, September 19, 1863, 3 p. m."

Another marker is placed south of the Kelly field, and east of the Lafayette road, with the same inscription except as to time, which reads:

"Sunday, September 20, 1863, 12 m. to 5 p. m."

Another marker on Snodgrass Hill, northwest of the tower, marks the position of the regiment on

"Sunday, September 20, 1863, 6 p. m. to 7:30 p. m."

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA CAVALRY.

(Forty-first Regiment.)

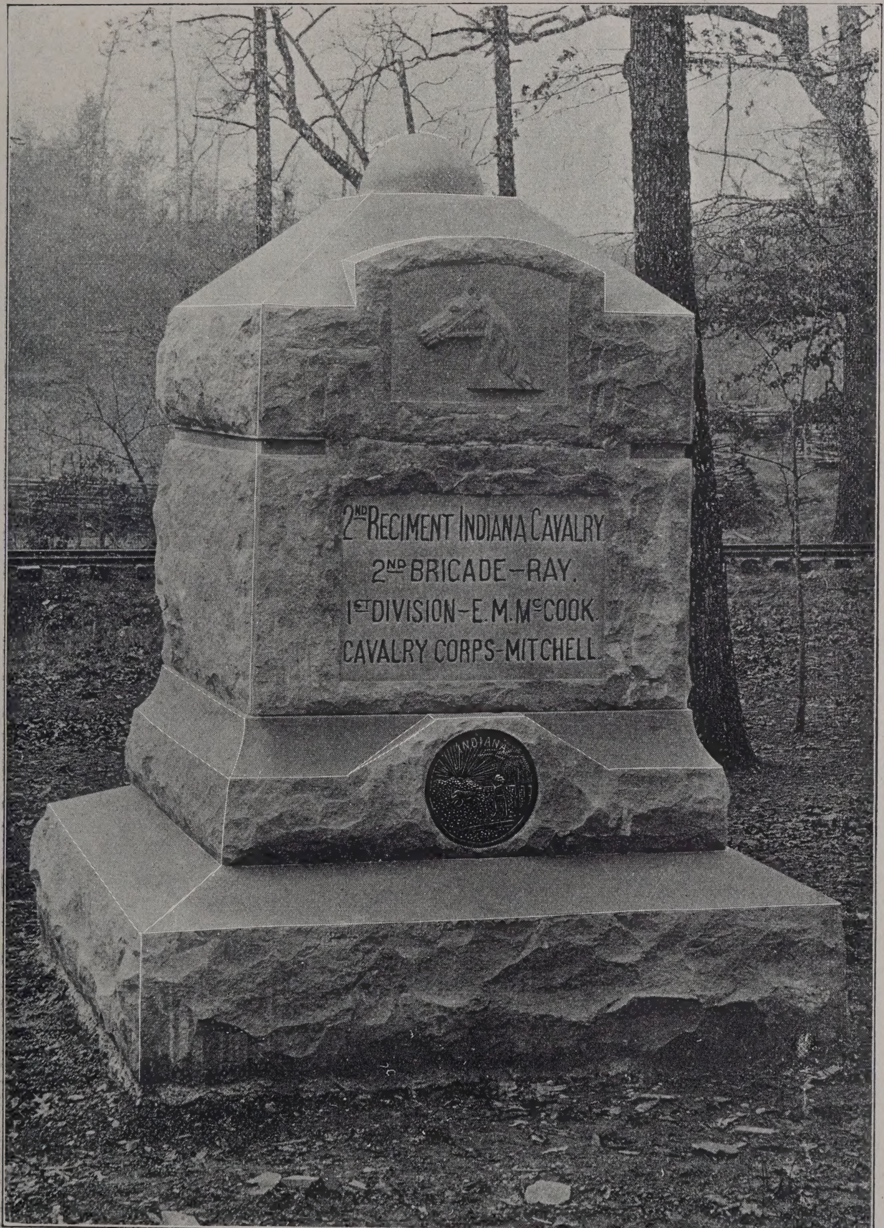
The Second Indiana Cavalry was the first complete cavalry regiment raised and organized in Indiana during the War of the Rebellion. It was organized in Indianapolis in September, 1861, with John A. Bridgeland, of Richmond, as Colonel. It was mustered into the United States service and remained in Indiana until the 16th of December, 1861, when it marched across the country to Louisville, Ky., and from thence to Camp Wickliffe, Ky.

In February, 1862, it marched with Buell's Army toward Nashville and from Nashville moved to the Tennessee river, but did not reach the battlefield of Shiloh until after the battle was over. On the 9th of April, 1862, it was engaged in a battle with the enemy on the road from Shiloh to Corinth, Miss., and on the 15th of April was hotly engaged at Pea Ridge, Tenn., losing quite heavily in killed and wounded. It was again engaged with the enemy on the 22d of April, 1862. During the siege of Corinth it was actively engaged, and, immediately after the evacuation of that place, marched with Buell's Army into Northern Alabama; on the 31st of May was engaged with the enemy at Tuscumbia, losing quite heavily in killed and wounded.

During the march into Tennessee the regiment had an engagement with the Confederates at McMinnville on the 9th of August, and at Gallatin on the 21st and 27th of August, losing a large number in killed and wounded. In September it marched into Kentucky, participating with Buell's Army in the pursuit of Bragg, being engaged at Vinegar Hill, Ky., on the 22d of September, and at Perryville on the 8th of October, 1862. During the winter of 1862 it was on duty in the neighborhood of Nashville, where it was kept constantly on the move. On the 11th of June, 1863, it fought the enemy at Triune, Tenn. It was in the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, after which, in the fall of 1863, it was on duty guarding the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. On the 29th of December it again participated in quite a severe fight with the enemy at Talbott Station.

On the 10th of January, 1864, at Mossy Creek, East Tennessee, the regiment re-enlisted. In May, 1864, after returning from veteran furlough, the regiment joined Sherman's Army in the Atlanta campaign, and was constantly on duty with the cavalry corps on that campaign, taking part in the engagements at Barnell Station, Ackworth and Newman, Ga., and in the raid around Atlanta for destroying the railroads.

After the occupation of Atlanta the non-veterans of the regiment were mustered out of the United States service and on the 14th of September, 1864, the remaining veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, under command of Major Rosswell S. Hill. In November and December, 1864, this battalion was on duty in Kentucky, and in January, 1865, was transferred to the vicinity of Eastport, Ala.; thence south, joining the army of General Wilson, participated in the raid through Alabama; engaged the enemy near Scottsville on the 2d of April, 1865, and at West Point, Ga., on the 16th of April. In the battle at West Point, Ga., the battalion suffered very severely; Major Hill, the commanding officer, had one of his legs shot off while leading a charge. After the close of Wilson's raid the battalion returned to Nashville and was mustered out of the United States service on the 22d of July, 1865, and returned to Indiana.


2ND REGIMENT INDIANA CAVALRY
2ND BRIGADE—RAY.
1ST DIVISION—E. M. MCCOOK.
CAVALRY CORPS—MITCHELL.
INDIANA

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA CAVALRY.

At Foot of Glenn Hill, West Side.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

(Seventy-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers.)

The Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers) was organized at Indianapolis on the 22d of August, 1862, with Isaac P. Gray as Colonel. On the completion of its organization the regiment was divided, four companies being sent under command of Maj. John A. Platter to Henderson, Ky., and the remaining companies were sent to Louisville, where they were joined by Colonel Gray. The battalion under command of Major Platter had a skirmish with the enemy at Madisonville, Ky., on the 26th of August, and again at Mount Washington, on the 1st of October, in which quite a number were killed and wounded. On the 5th of October it was again engaged with the Confederates at Madisonville, Ky.

During the invasion of Kentucky by Bragg a portion of the regiment, under the command of Colonel Gray, went into camp, for a short time near Madison, Ind., and moved from thence to Vevay, when it crossed the Ohio river and was sent on duty through Owen, Henry and adjoining counties in Kentucky, reaching Frankfort, Ky., about the 24th of October.

Soon after this the companies under command of Colonel Gray were stationed at Gallatin, Tenn., from whence they moved after Gen. John H. Morgan's forces towards Green river, Kentucky. On the 25th of December, 1863, this battalion fought General Morgan near Munfordville, Ky., and defeated him, suffering a slight loss to this regiment. Moving into Tennessee in January, 1863, the regiment reached Murfreesboro in February, and operated in the vicinity of Murfreesboro for a number of months, having an engagement at Rutherford's Creek on the 10th of March. On the 28th of March it was actively engaged in watching the army of Bragg near Murfreesboro. Colonel Gray, having resigned, the regiment passed to the command of Col. Lawrence S. Shuler. The entire regiment was brought together at Murfreesboro prior to Rosecrans' Middle Tennessee campaign in the summer of 1863, and joined Rosecrans' Army in the campaign toward Tullahoma. In this campaign it was assigned to the Second Brigade (Col. Daniel M. Ray, commanding), First Division (commanded by Col. Edward M. McCook, of the Second Indiana Cavalry), Cavalry Corps (commanded by Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Mitchell.)

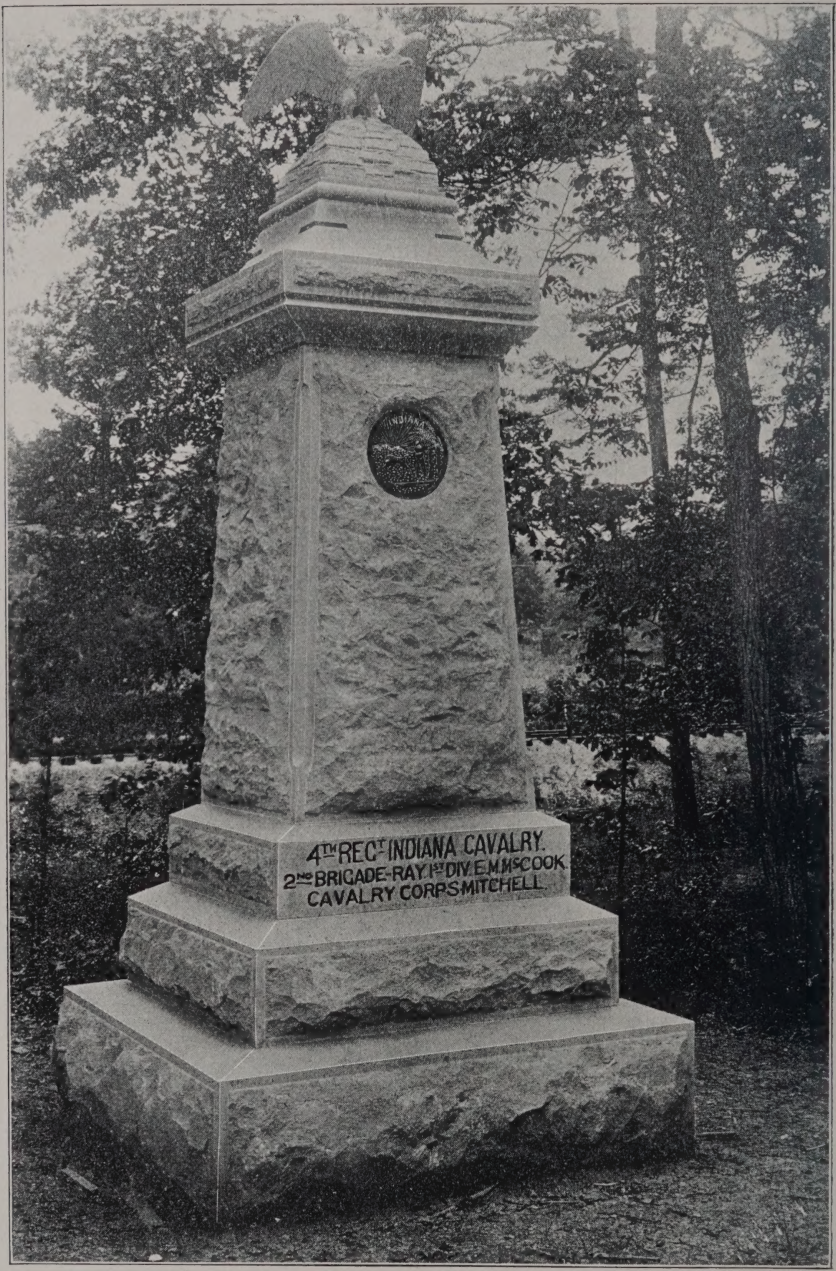
After the campaign through Middle Tennessee this regiment participated in the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, being engaged in covering the flanks and protecting the wagon trains and supply trains of Rosecrans' Army during the battle of Chickamauga September 18th and 19th. After the battle of Chickamauga it crossed the Tennessee river to the north, and was engaged in a fight with the Confederates at Fayetteville, Tenn., on the 1st of November, losing a number of its officers and men.

Early in December, 1863, it was sent to Eastern Tennessee, where it campaigned during the winter of 1863 and 1864. During the campaign in Eastern Tennessee it held advanced positions in all of the cavalry movements, and was severely engaged in the battles at Mossy Creek, Talbotts and Dandridge, for which service it was very highly complimented in the reports of its brigade and division commanders. On the 27th of January, 1864, it was engaged in a severe fight which occurred at Fair Garden between the division to which it was attached and two Confederate divisions, the latter being driven, during the day, eight miles. Captain Rosecrantz, with the Second Battalion of this regiment, dismounted as skirmishers, charged, with the Second Indiana and First Wisconsin Cavalry, also dismounted, on the enemy's skirmishers. On January 27, 1864, in the campaign in East Tennessee, Major Purdy, with the First Battalion of the regiment, supported by Lilly's Eighteenth Indiana Battery and the remaining four companies of the Fourth Cavalry, were ordered to a sabre charge on a Confederate battery. This charge was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie and resulted in the capture of the battery, one battle-flag and a larger number of prisoners than the charging party had men engaged. The enemy was completely routed and fled in disorder to the mountains. Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, of this regiment, fell mortally wounded while leading his men in the charge, shot through the breast by a Confederate bullet.

In March, 1864, the regiment arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., and in May moved with the cavalry of Sherman's Army in the Atlanta campaign, On the 9th of May it fought the enemy at Varnell's Station, Ga., and on the 2d of June was engaged in a fight near Burnt Hickory Church. It took part in the McCook raid, participating in the fight at Newman on the 31st of July, and in all of the movements of that expedition. After the capture of Atlanta and Hood's flank movements around that city, it marched with Sherman's Army, in pursuit of Hood, into Tennessee, and in October engaged the enemy at Columbia, Tenn.

In November, 1864, it was stationed near Louisville, Ky., serving with the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division of th eCavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi. From Kentucky it went, in January, 1865, to the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., and in the following month, to Waterloo, Ala. Moving into Alabama with General Wilson's forces it engaged in the battles of Plantersville and Selma, Ala. It returned to Nashville in May, 1865, and went into camp at Edgefield, where it remained until mustered out of the service on the 29th day of June, 1865.

Company "C," of this regiment, which had been detailed to serve as escort to Gen. A. J. Smith, engaged in all of the operations of that officer during his service, including the campaign and siege of Vicksburg and the Red River Expedition. During the year 1864 it returned to the regiment and served with it until its final discharge..


INDIANA
4TH REGT INDIANA CAVALRY.
2ND BRIGADE-RAY. 1ST DIV. E.M. McCOOK.
CAVALRY CORPS MITCHELL.

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA CAVALRY.

At Foot of Glenn Hill, West.

SECOND AND FOURTH REGIMENTS INDIANA CAVALRY.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

The Second and Fourth Regiments Indiana Cavalry were so closely allied during the campaign ending with the battle of Chickamauga, both being in the same brigade, and both being engaged together in their fighting, that it is deemed best to make one sketch cover the service of both at Chickamauga. The cavalry under Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Mitchell crossed the Tennessee river at Caperton's Ferry on September 3, 1863, and the same day crossed Sand Mountain at Town Creek into Lookout Valley. On September 4th, Colonel McCook, with the two Indiana cavalry regiments and the remainder of his division, marched as far as Rawlingsville, where he encountered the enemy and at once had an engagement, forcing the enemy to retreat and holding the field. This was the first engagement of any of General Rosecrans' Army south of the Tennessee river on the Chickamauga campaign. From September 4th until the battle of Chickamauga was fought, September 18th, 19th and 20th, there was not a day that this cavalry force was not brought into an exchange of shots with some portion of the Confederate Army. There was no rest for the cavalry as it hovered about and hung upon the enemy's flanks, keeping a constant watch on the movements of General Bragg's Army. On September 18th, Colonel E. M. McCook, with his division of cavalry, moved from Cedar Grove Church to Blue Bird Gap, Ga.

On the night of September 18th, General Mitchell, in command of the cavalry corps, was ordered to draw in all of the cavalry under his immediate command from Valley Head, at Dougherty's Gap, and at Blue Bird Gap, and to keep closed up on the Twentieth Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Alex. McD. McCook. On the morning of the 19th all of the cavalry was in motion moving up McLemore Cove toward Crawfish Springs. During all of the day the cavalry was engaged in skirmishing with Wheeler's Cavalry until it arrived at Crawfish Springs. When near Crawfish Springs the Second Brigade, of which the Second and Fourth Indiana Cavalry formed a part, was attacked in force by the enemy's cavalry and artillery, and after an hour's hard fighting succeeded in repulsing the attack and holding the field. After this, during the remainder of the day, the cavalry was so disposed of that it could protect the supply and ammunition trains, except as to the Second Indiana, which was sent to the support of Wilder's Brigade in the closing hours of the battle of that day on the west line of the Viniard field.

On Sunday, September 20th, both the Second and Fourth Indiana cavalry were with the cavalry force contesting the crossings of the Chickamauga and guarding the trains and the hospital at Crawfish Springs, the Second being under the immediate command of Col. E. M. McCook, and the Fourth with General Mitchell, the corps commander. The enemy's cavalry and artillery, during the entire day, were in line of battle on the opposite side of the Chickamauga Creek. and, while at times the enemy made vigorous assaults, he was held in check. Later in the day on Sunday the Confederate cavalry was re-enforced by infantry.

Col. Edward M. McCook's Division held its position on the lines about Crawfish Springs until about 5 p. m., when this division was ordered to cover the withdrawal of the trains up the Chattanooga Valley toward Chattanooga, and Colonel McCook reports that, "although isolated and almost surrounded by the enemy's infantry and cavalry, accomplished it in good order and without the loss of a wagon, bringing off also all of the cavalry wounded." None of our cavalry moved from the field of Chickamauga until after General Mitchell had ascertained that the infantry lines on our left had been entirely broken and the safety of all our trains had been assured.

On the morning of September 21st the Second Indiana Cavalry was sent to hold the road leading from the main Crawfish Springs road through Wood's Gap, and intersecting the Chattanooga road near Rossville. On the night of the 21st, one squadron of the Second Indiana Cavalry and one squadron of the First Wisconsin Cavalry were sent to reconnoiter the Crawfish Springs road, and passed through the enemy's lines as far as the field hospital, and returned. It must be remembered that on the night of the 20th our army fell back from the battlefield, and on the morning of the 21st had all passed through McFarland's Gap, and was en route to Chattanooga. On the morning of the 22d the Second Indiana Cavalry was ordered to move onto the Rossville road, and if attacked, to hold the enemy in check until the rear of the infantry column had reached Chattanooga. This regiment reached Rossville about sunrise and found that all of the Union troops had left Rossville, and soon after it was attacked by a heavy force of cavalry and artillery, threatening to cut off the troops moving on the valley road in the direction of Chattanooga. This regiment, by stubborn fighting, held its position under a heavy fire until reenforcements arrived. This position was maintained until the infanrty column had passed the Rossville road, when the Second Indiana, and the regiment that had joined it, the First Wisconsin, fell back to Chattanooga.

The Fourth Indiana Cavalry, in the engagements on the 20th at Crawfish Springs, bore its full share of the fighting, and on the 21st, near Rossville, supported a section of Battery "D," First Ohio Light Artillery, which was attached to the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division.

The State of Indiana has erected monuments to the Second and Fourth Indiana Cavalry, west of the Glenn Hill, near the railroad. These monuments bear the following inscriptions:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.
Maj. David A. Briggs, Commanding.
Second Brigade (Ray).
First Division (E. M. McCook).
Cavalry Corps (Mitchell).

The 19th of September, 1863, this regiment was guarding the supply train in the rear of the army and after skirmishing all day the train was brought safely to Crawfish Springs.

On September 20th, the regiment was held in line of battle near Crawfish Springs and retired to Dry Valley that night.

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

FOURTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Lieut.-Col. John T. Deweese, Commanding.

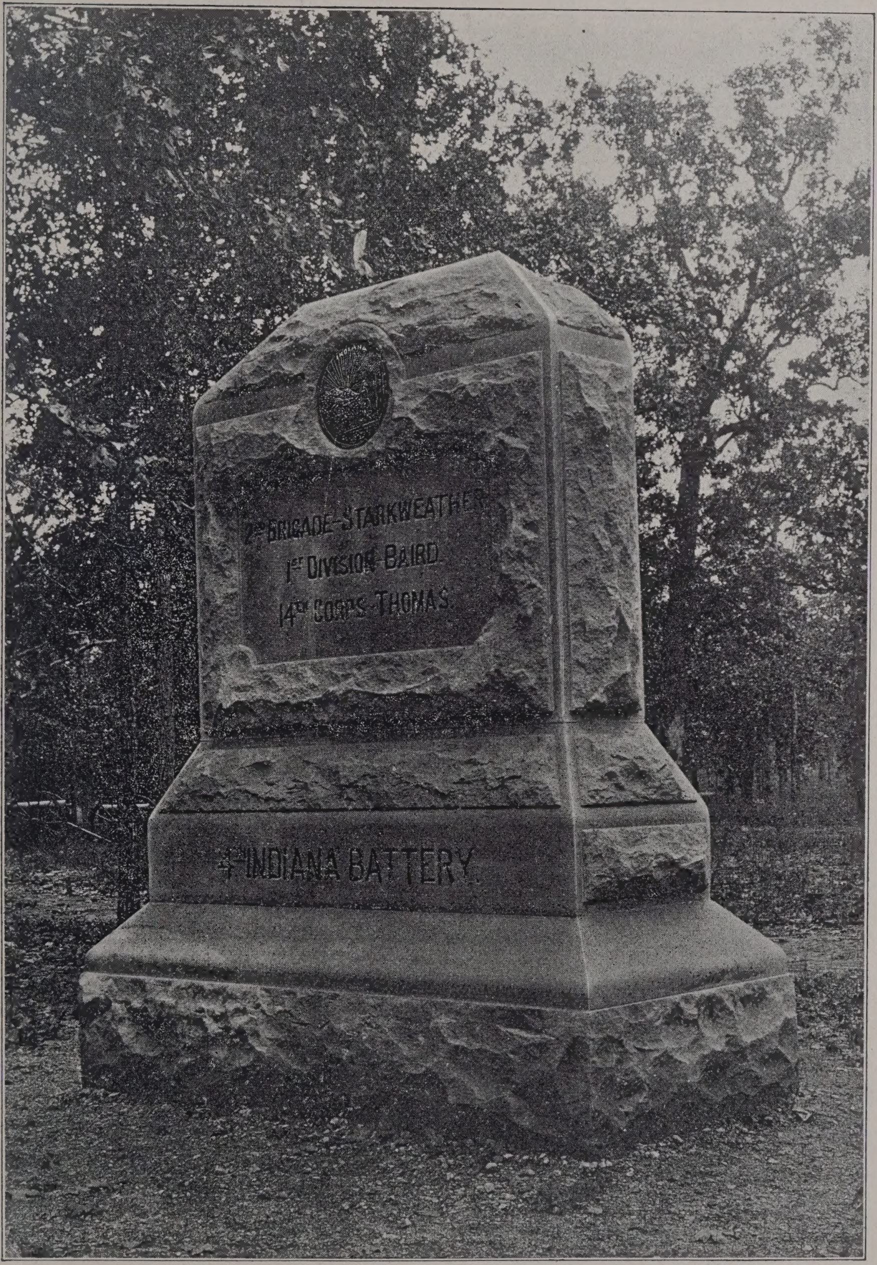
Second Brigade (Ray).
First Division (E. M. McCook).
Cavalry Corps (Mitchell).

On the 19th of September, 1863, this regiment when guarding the supply trains about one mile from Stevens' Gap, had a spirited skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, repulsing it and bringing the train through. On Sunday morning, the 20th, the regiment with its brigade, was in line of battle near Crawfish Springs, and skirmished with the enemy until 4 p. m., when it was ordered to fall back by the Dry Valley road.

FOURTH BATTERY INDIANA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Fourth Battery of Indiana Light Artillery was recruited largely in Laporte, Porter and Lake counties, and was organized at Indianapolis on the 15th of September, 1861, and mustered into the service on the 30th of September with Asahel K. Bush, as Captain. Shortly after its muster-in was sent to Louisville, and joined the army of General Buell. During the winter it remained in camp in the vicinity of New Hope, Munfordville, Bowling Green, Ky., and when the forward movement of the army was ordered, it moved with the army to Nashville. From thence it marched to Savannah on the Tennessee river with Buell's Army, but for lack of transportation did not cross the river in time to take part in the engagement at Shiloh. During the siege of Corinth the battery marched with Buell's Army and participated in the subsequent campaign through Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, reaching Nashville the latter part of August, 1862. It fell back with Buell's Army to Louisville at the time of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky. It became a part of Rousseau's Division of McCook's Corps, and took part with it in the campaign against Bragg through Kentucky. It was engaged in the battle of Chaplin Hills near Perryville on the 8th of October, 1862. Its service in this engagement was of great importance and value in maintaining the positions occupied by Rousseau's Division; saved McCook's left and secured to the army the road upon which stood the entire ammunition train and ambulance corps of Buell's Army. After the campaign through Kentucky the Fourth Battery marched to Nashville and upon the re-organization of the army under General Rosecrans, it was assigned to Sheridan's Division of McCook's Corps.

In December when Rosecrans moved toward Murfreesboro, this battery joined in that campaign. It took part in the battle of Stone's River under General Sheridan on the opening of the battle December 30, 1862. On the morning of the 31st after the lines had been fully formed and Rosecrans was ready for the day's battle this battery began the attack; it was hotly engaged also on January 1st and 2d. General Sheridan in his report of the battle of Stone's River said: "About fifteen minutes after 7 in the morning, December 31st, the enemy advanced to the attack across an open cotton field in Sills' front. This column was opened upon by Bush's Battery of Sills' Brigade which had a direct fire on its front from a commanding position near the center of my lines. The effect of his fire upon the enemy's columns was terrible." The battery remained in camp near Murfreesboro until June, 1863, when it moved with Rosecrans' Army on his campaign through Middle Tennessee against Tullahoma, engaging the enemy on the 24th of June at Hoover's Gap. On this campaign this battery was attached to the Starkweather Brigade, Baird's Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. After the battle at Hoover's Gap, and the occupation of Tullahoma it moved with Rosecrans' Army on the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, crossing the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, Ala. It crossed Lookout and Sand Mountains, and was engaged with the enemy at Dug Gap. On the 19th and 20th of September the battery participated in the battle of Chickamauga rendering effective service both days. After the battle of Chickamauga it fell back to Chattanooga and there remained during the entire siege of Chattanooga. It took part on the 25th of November in the battle of Missionary Ridge. After the battle of Missionary Ridge the battery was stationed at


INDIANA
2nd BRIGADE-STARKWEATHER
1st DIVISION-BAIRD.
14th CORPS-THOMAS.
4th INDIANA BATTERY.

FOURTH INDIANA BATTERY.

On Kelley Field Line.

Chattanooga until the 21st of September, 1864, when the veterans and recruits were transferred to the Seventh Indiana Battery, with which organization they continued to serve until the muster-out of that battery. The non-veterans were sent to Indianapolis where they were mustered out of the service on the 6th of October, 1864. On the 14th of October, 1864, authority was given by the War Department for the re-organization of the Fourth Indiana Battery. The re-organization was perfected on the 28th of October with Lieut. Benjamin F. Johnson, of the original organization as captain. Shortly after its re-organization the battery joined the army of the Cumberland at Nashville and took part, under Thomas, in the battle of Nashville on December 15 and 16, 1864. After the battle of Nashville the battery was assigned to garrison duty near Murfreesboro, where it remained until ordered mustered out of the service. It was mustered out of the service on the 1st day of August, 1865.

FOURTH INDIANA BATTERY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Fourth Indiana Battery on the Chickamauga campaign, and during the battle of Chickamauga, was attached to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. This brigade was under the command of Brig.-Gen. John C. Starkweather.

The battle of September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga was opened by Croxton's Brigade of Brannan's Division of the Fourteenth Army, Corps, near Jay's Mill, between 7 and 8 a. m. From the opening of the battle, until nearly noon of that day, Croxton's troops were in the hottest of the fray, until at last, exhausted physically and well nigh out of ammunition, General Starkweather was sent to the relief of Croxton's Brigade. The fighting of Croxton's Brigade had changed from Jay's Mill westward and southward until it had reached the woods just northwest of the Winfrey field, at which position Starkweather found Croxton's Brigade on the firing line, and relieved it by moving to the front and taking position. It was in this movement that the Fourth Indiana Battery first came into action in the battle of Chickamauga. General Starkweather reports that when he took his position in the Winfrey field there was heavy firing on his front and right, and that he found the enemy advancing in heavy columns on his right. The battery was at once ordered into position and the necessary orders were given given the troops to meet the oncoming attack. The orders had only been given when the enemy struck the brigade with great force. The attack was so fierce, and by such superior numbers, that General Starkweather was forced back for a short distance, both artillery and infantry firing as they moved back. Reenforcements coming to the field, the lines were regained and the battery was again in action on the original lines. The brigade later in the day was advanced to the Reed, or Winfrey, field to the left of Johnson's Division, this battery taking an active part.

It was on this field where the hard fighting was done on that day by the brigades of Willich, Baldwin and Dodge, and it was in the night battle of that date, on the same field, that Colonel Baldwin lost his life. The guns of this battery were in the closing fight that night on the Winfrey field that repulsed the enemy and closed the battle for the day and night of the 19th.

In the re-arrangement of the battle lines on Saturday night, September 19th, Starkweather's Brigade was placed with Baird's Division on the east Kelly field line, and four guns of the Fourth Indiana Battery was in all of the terrific fighting on this portion of the line on Sunday, from the opening until the close of the battle. General Starkweather in his report, says: "This position was held and retained during the whole day under repeated attacks from the enemy in heavy columns supported with batteries, repulsing and driving the enemy back from time to time; driving the enemy also back from the extreme left with my artillery thus supporting the left with my battery." He further reports "While holding this position the ammunition of my first line was expended, and most of that of the second line, together with all the ammunition of the battery, except three rounds of canister. While working the battery at this point my guns, caissons and limbers were made unserviceable from the shot and shell of the enemy's batteries, and from the fire of his infantry; so that I retired guns, caissons and limbers when necessary, refitting and replacing those portions thereof damaged from the two guns left unused, so keeping four guns in continuous use." Two guns of the Fourth Indiana were on the right of Starkweather's Brigade and two guns on the left, the two guns on the left being on the right of Scribner's Brigade, and between the two brigades.

Colonel Scribner in his report of the battle on the Kelly field line on Sunday, says: "Between my front and the woods was a clear space, averaging seventy-five yards. This space was enfiladed by two guns of the Fourth Indiana Battery."

General Starkweather concludes his report of the work of this battery by saying "My battery was handled most splendidly; and although a large portion of it was destroyed by the fire of the enemy, nothing belonging thereto was left on the field, save the portions destroyed and made useless by such fire. It went into the engagement with six guns and came out with seven. Lieutenant Flansbury was wounded and taken prisoner on the 19th, and the battery has since been handled by Lieutenant Willits, who has shown himself to be a good officer in every respect."

The battery retired from the field with the army and went into Chattanooga with its brigade.

The State of Indiana has erected the monument of the Fourth Indiana Battery on the east Kelly field line, and has placed thereon the following inscription:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

FOURTH BATTERY.

Lieut. David Flansbury and Lieut. Henry J. Willits, Commanding.

Second Brigade (Starkweather).
Fourth Division (Baird).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

September 19th, this battery went into action northwest of the Reed field at 10 a. m. Five of its guns were captured, but were soon recovered, and the battery retired to refit. It then returned to the field with four guns, and was engaged in the night fighting in which Colonel Baldwin was killed. It subsequently withdrew to the Kelly field.

September 20th, moved into this position at 9 a. m. and held it until 5:30 p. m., at times fighting desperately, and at sunset retired with the brigade to Rossville.

A marker has been placed on General Starkweather's first line just northwest of the Reed, or Winfrey, field with the following inscription thereon:

INDIANA.

Fourth Battery (Flansbury).
Second Brigade (Starkweather).
First Division (Baird).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, 11:30 a. m.

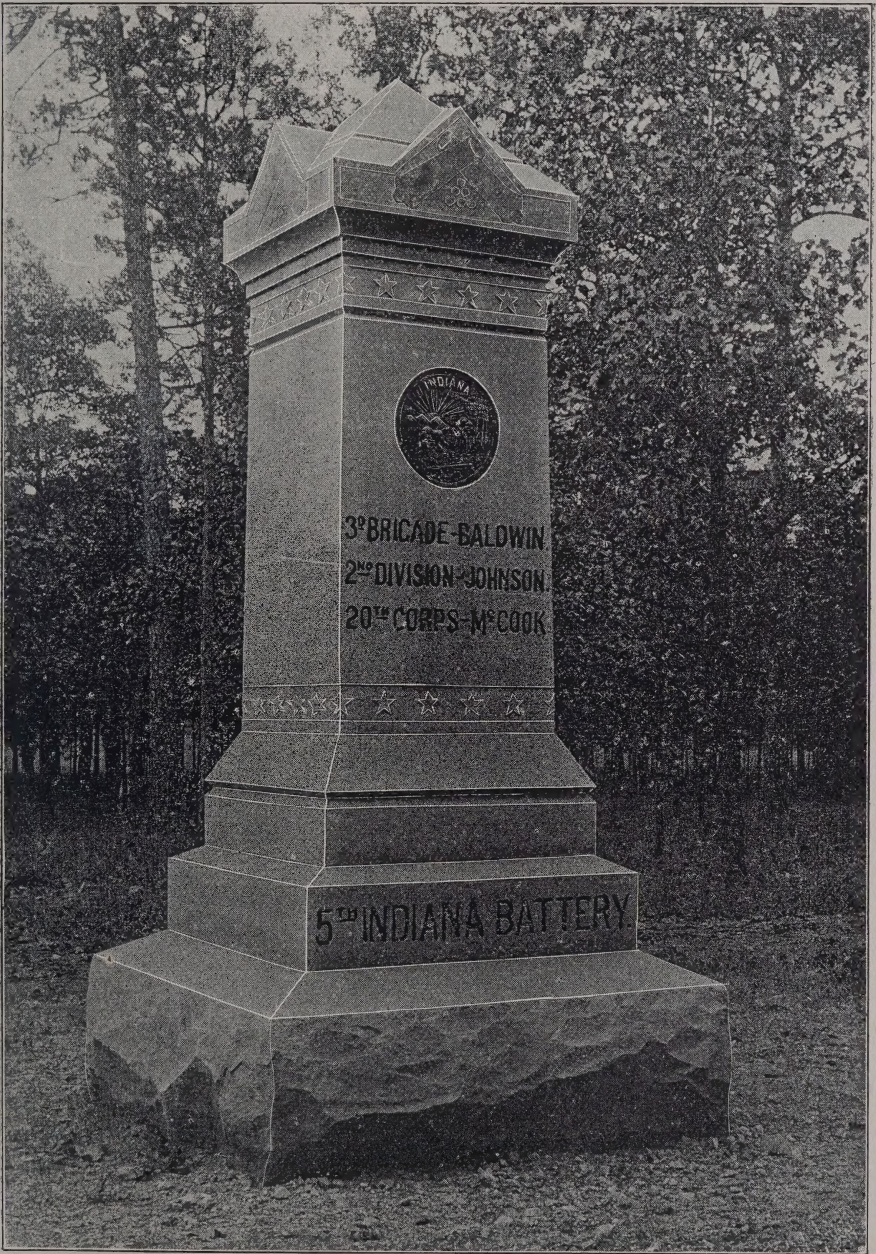
There is also a marker in the north side of the Winfrey field to this battery with the same inscription, except as to the hours, which reads:

"Saturday, September 19, 1863, 6 p. m. to 7 p. m."

FIFTH INDIANA BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Fifth Indiana Battery Light Artillery was organized in September, 1861; it was recruited in Whitley, Noble, Laporte and Allen counties. On the 17th of September the men who had enlisted for this battery were assembled at Indianapolis and the battery was mustered into the service on the 22d of November, 1861, with Peter Simonson as Captain. On the 27th of November it left Indianapolis with one hundred and forty-eight men and arrived at Camp Gilbert, near Louisville, on the 29th, where it remained in a school of instruction until the 20th of December, when it was assigned to Gen. O. M. Mitchell's Division of Buell's Army, then stationed at Bacon Creek, Kentucky. On the 9th of February, 1862, it moved with its division to Bowling Green, Ky., from thence to Nashville. During the month of March it moved to Murfreesboro, from thence to Fayetteville, Tenn., and from thence to Huntsville, Ala. It assisted in the capture of Huntsville on the 11th of April, 1862. During the stay at Huntsville this battery participated in many raids under General Mitchell. In June, 1862, half of the battery, under command of Captain Simonson, was attached to the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment under Colonel Turchin and marched by way of Winchester, Tenn., Paint Rock and Stevenson, to Bridgeport, Ala. Here they remained in full view of the enemy's pickets for two months, until the month of August when the remainder of the battery joined them. On the 2d of August the battery was ordered to Stevenson to cover the removal of Government stores, hospital and rolling stock stationed at that post. On the morning of the 31st of August the enemy in strong force attacked the post and a spirited and determined artillery battle was kept up until 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the enemy ceased firing; the troops were then withdrawn, the battery being placed with the rear guard. The battery was then assigned to General Rousseau's Division of McCook's Corps, and marched with that division by way of Nashville to Louisville. The battery remained at Louisville about a week when it marched with its division on the campaign after Bragg. On the 8th of October it participated in the battle near Perryville, Ky., being hotly engaged for six hours, and was complimented by General Rousseau for valiant and meritorious conduct during the engagement. In this engagement the battery lost twenty in killed and wounded, had thirty-two horses killed and one caisson blown up by the enemy's shell. From Perryville the Fifth Battery joined in the pursuit of Bragg, marching through Harrodsburg, Danville and Stamford to Crab Orchard, Ky., and thence by the way of Stamford, Greensburg and Glasgow to Bowling Green. While at Bowling Green the army was reorganized, General Buell being relieved of the command, and General Rosecrans assuming command.

Moving southward the battery reached Nashville November 9th, and on the 24th of December was assigned to Baldwin's Brigade of the division of Gen. R. W. Johnson. On the 26th of December, 1862, this battery moved with its division and was engaged with the enemy at Triune, Tenn., on the 27th, and engaged in the advance on Murfreesboro until the 30th. On the morning of the 31st of December, at the battle of Stone's River, the division to which this battery was attached was assaulted by a superior force, and with its division was routed and driven back nearly two miles, losing heavily in men and material. This battery was severely cut up, losing nineteen officers and men, killed and wounded; also lost thirty-two horses and two guns. General John-


INDIANA
3D BRIGADE-BALDWIN.
2ND DIVISION-JOHNSON.
20TH CORPS-McCOOK
5TH INDIANA BATTERY

FIFTH INDIANA BATTERY.

Kelly Field Line, East.

son in his report of this battle says: "Captain Simonson managed his battery with skill and courage, and with it did good execution. He lost two guns, but not until the horses had been killed and the guns disabled. In the repulse of the enemy on the last two days of the battle of Murfreesboro, January 1st and 2d, the battery with its remaining guns did effective service." After the battle of Stone's River the battery went into winter quarters at Murfreesboro, and spent almost five months in drilling and preparing for its after campaigns.

On the 24th of June, 1863, this battery having been attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, moved with Rosecrans' Army on his campaign through Middle Tennessee. It was engaged in the battle with the enemy at Liberty Gap, and for three days was continuously under fire, when the enemy fell back toward Tullahoma. On the 16th of August, 1863, when Rosecrans began his Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign the army again moved southward, McCook's Corps to which it was attached being with the right wing of the army. It crossed the Cumberland Mountains at Bellefonte, Ala., moving from thence to Stepheson, crossed the Tennessee river at Caperton's Ferry on August 31st, marching over Sand and Lookout Mountains, with McCook's Corps, it joined Rosecrans' main army on the 19th of September, for the battle of Chickamauga. This battery was engaged on both days at Chickamauga, and fell back with the army to Chattanooga. In November, 1863, the battery was sent to Shell Mound, Tenn., to guard the river and road from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. At Shell Mound the battery went into winter quarters and remained until February, 1864, when it moved to Blue Springs, Tenn., and was attached to the First Division of the Fourth Army Corps.

On the Atlanta campaign the battery occupied a prominent position with its divisions, participating in the following engagements: Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resacca, Adairsville, Kingston, Corinth, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, and the battle of Jonesboro. Captain Simonson was killed in the action at Pine Mountain, Ga., June 16, 1864.

On the 20th of September, 1864, the battery turned over its guns, horses and equipments to the ordnance officers at Atlanta, and the non-veterans were ordered to report at Indianapolis for muster-out. On arriving at Indianapolis the non-veterans were mustered out on the 26th of November, 1864. The veterans and remaining recruits were transferred to the Seventh Indiana Battery, and on the 5th of April, 1865, were permanently consolidated with that battery and continued to serve with it until its final muster-out on the 20th of July, 1865.

In the battle at Pine Mountain Lieutenant-General Pope, of the Confederate Army, was killed by a shot fired from one of the Rodman guns of the Fifth Indiana Battery.

FIFTH INDIANA BATTERY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Fifth Indiana Battery in the battle of Chickamauga was attached to Baldwin's Brigade of Johnson's Division, Twentieth Corps. The position occupied by this battery in the battle on Saturday was with its brigade in the Reed, known also as the Winfrey field, and on Sunday in the east Kelly field line with its brigade.

The report of Captain Simonson as to the service of his battery at Chickamauga is so complete and comprehensive that it is here given in full. He said: "The battery was first put in position, on Saturday about 1 o'clock, with the brigade in the woods to the front and left of the corn-field, from which point it advanced with the brigade about half way through the woods, when I was ordered to take a position on a slight ridge, and commenced firing at a battery of the enemy's, which was shelling our line at this point. We fired about one hundred and thirty rounds, when the opposing battery ceased firing and the brigade charged. I was ordered to follow the brigade, which I did changing front and firing to the left twice, until I reached nearly the point of the woods, where we lay quietly in position until nearly dark, when our line was heavily attacked with both infantry and artillery. The battery opened fire immediately and continued until our left flank broke, when, fearing that the guns would be captured, we retired with the brigade.

"On this retreat one gun was lost by first getting the limber lodged on a tree and then having a horse shot. On Saturday night the battery bivouacked in line of battle with the brigade in the woods in front of the corn-field.

"Early Sunday morning the battery was ordered to slightly change its position, which it did, and commenced building log breastworks. Before these were quite completed the enemy attacked the line about 9 o'clock, which lasted but a short time. After it was repulsed, we continued work on the breastworks until the general attack was made, at about 11 o'clock. The battery fought in this position during the entire day, drawing out of it twice; once on account of the left being turned and once for want of ammunition. At the time when the left was turned we left this position, when the brigade was ordered back, and in leaving lost one more gun by a solid shot from the enemy's battery, disabling it. This gun I spiked.

"On the night of the 20th we camped with the division at Rossville, and were in line of battle during the day and night of the 21st, at that place, falling back to Chattanooga toward morning of the 22d. The command has been in line since reaching this place until this morning, during which time it has fired a number of shots in support of the line and drove a battery of the enemy from its position on our front, on the afternoon of the 23d, by firing about forty rounds. The loss of the command during the fight was: One killed, seven wounded, and one missing, among whom was First Lieut. Alfred Morrison, whose conduct up to the time of receiving his wound was an example to the whole command, and, who, by remaining with the command since he was wounded, has greatly inspirited the men. I also desire to favorably mention Lieutenants Briggs and Ellison, especially the former, who saved the battery by his coolness and good judgment.

"On the afternoon of Sunday, when the final retreat was made, our loss in horses was thirty; we also lost some of our harness. The battery fired during the engagement over one thousand two hundred rounds of ammunition.

"I also take this occasion to express my obligation to Lieutenant Williams, of the brigade staff, who with Lieutenant Ellison, of this command, brought forward ammunition to the battery under a very heavy fire."

Captain Simonson also made a subsequent report in which he particularized in regard to certain matters. He said: "The Fifth Indiana Battery was first put in position with the Third Brigade, Second Division, on the ground previously occupied by General Baird's Division at 1:30 o'clock Saturday, when I opened fire on two batteries and a line of infantry firing in our front. After firing about fifty rounds their firing ceased, when the brigade charged and drove the enemy about a half mile out of the woods to a field. Upon reaching the batteries with which we were engaged, I found one of them to be three guns of the First Michigan Battery, which the enemy had captured and were using on us. Fighting continued at this place at intervals until dark, when a heavy force was massed on our left flank, which turned it, and the division was driven back. I lost a gun on this retreat by having a horse shot at a time when the gun was caught on a tree.

"That night the battery was put in position in the line of battle with the brigade between Palmer's Division on our right and Baird's Division on the left. The battery staid there all the next day (Sunday) and was hotly engaged from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. We fired in this position over one thousand rounds of ammunition, and during the two days, one thousand two hundred and forty-seven rounds. In getting away from this position I lost another gun by having it disabled by a solid shot. From this position we moved slowly to Rossville, arriving there at about 10 o'clock. My thanks are due to Lieutenants Morrison and Briggs for gallantry.

"The loss in the battle was: Officers wounded, 1; men killed, 1; men wounded, 7; men missing, 1; horses shot, 30; guns and caissons lost, 2."

The State of Indiana has erected a monument to the Fifth Indiana Battery on the east Kelly field line, and the following legend on the tablet will perpetuate its name and fame:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

FIFTH BATTERY.

Capt. Peter Simonson, Commanding.

Third Brigade (Baldwin).
Second Division (Johnson).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, at 1 p. m., this battery went into position and was actively engaged with its brigade in the Reed field near the place where Colonel Baldwin was killed, losing one gun.

Sunday morning, September 20th, this battery was ordered to this position and here remained hotly engaged at intervals during the day. A second gun was disabled and lost. During the two days' battle this battery fired over 1,200 rounds of ammunition.

A marker indicates its position on the north side of the Winfrey field on Saturday afternoon, with the following inscription:

INDIANA.

Fifth Battery (Simonson).
Third Brigade (Baldwin).
Second Division (Johnson).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).

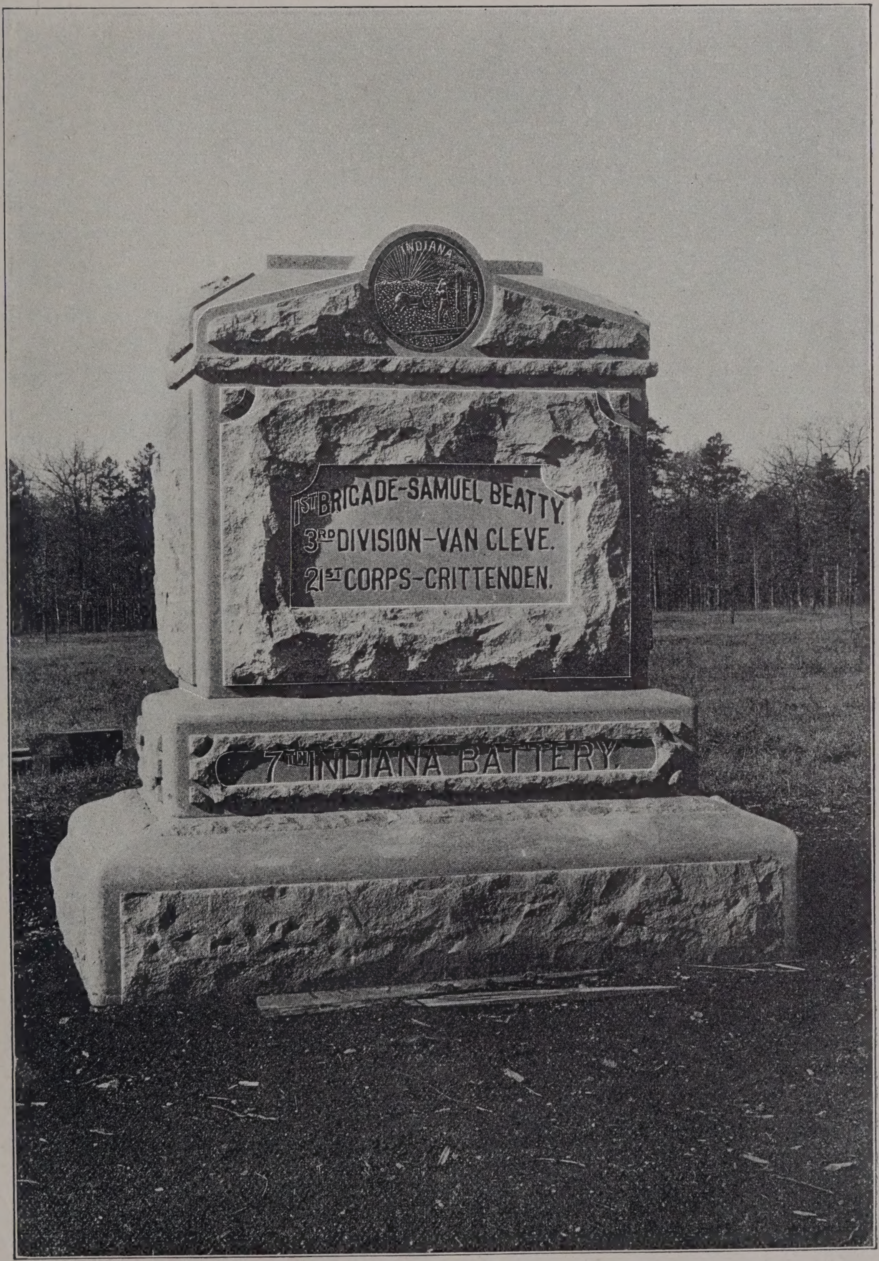
Saturday, September 19, 1863, 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

SEVENTH BATTERY INDIANA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Seventh Battery of Indiana was mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis on the 2d of December, 1861, with Samuel J. Harris as Captain. Shortly after its organization the battery was sent to Louisville, and upon its arrival there was assigned to General Nelson's Division of General Buell's Army. From Louisville, Ky., the battery moved with its division toward Nashville, and arrived at that city immediately after its evacuation by the enemy, on the 26th of February, 1862. When Buell's Army moved to the Tennessee river the battery accompanied its division and arrived at Pittsburg Landing, but too late to engage in the battle of Shiloh. Captain Harris resigned March 29, 1862, before the battery reached Pittsburg Landing, and Lieut. George R. Swallow was promoted to the Captaincy March 30, 1862. From Shiloh the battery moved with the army and took part in the siege of Corinth, and was there actively engaged until the evacuation of that place by the enemy, when it moved with Buell's Army to Huntsville, Ala., where it remained in camp during the summer of 1862.

When Bragg entered upon his Kentucky campaign in the latter part of the summer of 1862 this battery moved with Buell's Army to Louisville, Ky., and when the army moved out of Louisville it accompanied it to Perryville where it took part in the engagement on the 8th of October, 1862. After the battle of Perryville it accompanied the army until it reached Nashville, Tenn. After Buell was relieved from the command of that army and Rosecrans was assigned to its command he reorganized the army, and this battery was assigned to Van Cleve's Division and remained at Nashville until December 26, 1862, when it joined Rosecrans' Army in the forward movement on Murfreesboro, which resulted in the battle of Stone's River. At the battle of Stone's River this battery proved itself remarkably efficient. General Van Cleve in his report of that battle says: "The Seventh Indiana Battery, Captain Swallow commanding, was on the open field and rendered efficient duty." During the entire battle of Stone's River the battery was severely engaged, on duty, from the 31st of December, 1862, to the 2d day of January, 1863, inclusive, and aided materially in the defeat of the enemy, losing twelve killed and wounded. It encamped with Rosecrans' Army in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until June, 1863, when, having been assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, it accompanied the army on the campaign through Middle Tennessee. On the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, this battery was severely engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, and at the close of the battle fell back with the army to Chattanooga.

Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, the Seventh Indiana Battery was attached to Baird's Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and took part in the battles around Chattanooga, November 23-25, 1863. After the battle of Missionary Ridge this battery returned to Chattanooga, and was assigned a position in the fortifications at that place, where it remained until the 2d of January, 1864, when, a majority of its members having re-enlisted as veterans, the battery returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. Upon returning to the field this battery was again assigned to Baird's Division, and moved with General Sherman on the Atlanta campaign. Shortly after starting upon the Atlanta campaign, Captain Swallow was promoted to the majorship of the Tenth Indiana Cavalry, and Lieut. Otho H. Morgan was


INDIANA
1ST BRIGADE–SAMUEL BEATTY.
3RD DIVISION–VAN CLEVE.
21ST CORPS–CRITTENDEN.
7TH INDIANA BATTERY.

SEVENTH INDIANA BATTERY.

On Ridge Brotherton Field.

promoted to the captaincy. The battery took part in all of the skirmishes and battles in which its division was engaged on the Atlanta campaign.

After the close of the Atlanta campaign and the capture of the city this battery was returned to Chattanooga, where it was assigned to duty, and remained at that post until the final muster-out of the original officers and non-veterans on the 7th of December, 1864. On the muster-out of the non-veterans there remained of the veterans and recruits one hundred and seventeen men whose term of service had not expired.

On the 13th of March, 1865, the veterans and recruits of this battery were consolidated with the Eighth Indiana Battery, and Lieut. William Stokes of the Eighth Battery was appointed and commissioned as Captain of the two consolidated batteries, which was designated as the Seventh Battery. The new organization remained at Chattanooga until July, 1865, when orders were received for the battery to report to Indianapolis for muster-out. On the 20th of July, 1865, the Seventh Battery was mustered out of the service at Indianapolis.

SEVENTH INDIANA BATTERY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Seventh Indiana Battery in the Chickamauga campaign was attached to the First Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Samuel Beatty, Third Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. H. P. Van Cleve, Twenty-first Army Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

The battery, during the battle of Chickamauga, was commanded by Capt. George R. Swallow.

The battery crossed the Tennessee River at Shell Mound, with its brigade on September 4th, and after crossing the river moved toward Chattanooga. Crittenden's Corps was sent by way of Chattanooga towards Ringgold and Lee & Gordon's Mill. Returning from Ringgold, Beatty's Brigade went into camp at Lee & Gordon's Mill, and were at Lee & Gordon's Mill at the time the battle opened on Saturday, September 19th.

Captain Swallow in his report of the part taken by the Seventh Indiana Battery at Chickamauga, says that "About 12 m., 18th inst., September, the battery received orders to march immediately with our division to Lee and Gordon's Mill where we bivouacked for the night.

"On Saturday, the 19th inst., one section was placed in position on a commanding knoll, and fired a few shells at the enemy who were then placing guns in position on the east bank of the river (Chickamauga). The remaining four guns were ordered to the front with the Second Brigade (Dick's), took position several times on the right of the road leading from Lee & Gordon's Mill to Chattanooga, but could do no firing, and seeing part of our line falling back I retired and took position on the left of the road in a small field."

The position referred to by Captain Swallow was the ridge in the Brotherton field, west of the Lafayette road, and the time referred to was the time at which Van Cleve's Division, and King's Brigade, were forced from the Brotherton woods. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th, when the Union troops were forced out of the Brotherton woods Dick's Brigade (second of Van Cleve's Division) took position on the crest in the Brotherton field, and the Seventh Indiana Battery was in position on the right of the Eighty-sixth Indiana Regiment and on the left of the Forty-fourth Indiana. In this position the Seventh Indiana opened with canister upon the advancing force of General Stewart, and held its place in the line until the line was again forced to fall back by the extension of the Confederate line beyond the Union right; however, before the Union troops were forced from the Brotherton field Captain

Swallow had exhausted about all of his ammunition. Upon being forced from the Brotherton field Captain Swallow joined Reynolds' command on the Poe field, and was with the artillery used by Reynolds in checking the advance of the Confederate troops from the Brotherton woods, until our lines were re-formed and the battle closed for the day.

This battery bivouacked on Saturday night west of the Dyer house near the old cemetery. Captain Swallow makes the following report of the part taken by his battery on Sunday, the 20th: "Sunday, September 20th, took position with two brigades of our division; they soon advanced to the front, and the battery advanced to a position in an open field, where we remained a short time and were ordered by Major Mendenhall to move to the left, and when upon a high ridge halted for further orders, taking position on the ridge a little retired. The enemy had now opened a heavy fire of musketry in our front. Our infantry soon fell back and we opened fire upon the enemy's advancing storming column, composed of, I should think, one brigade of infantry; one regiment of which were sharpshooters. Our fire, although very rapid, failed to check them, and on they came, with bayonets fixed on our right and front until they reached the guns, when we, with great difficulty, limbered up and retired in great haste and much confusion, leaving Lieutenant Fislar, one sergeant, one man, and one gun complete, in the enemy's hands. We again took position in the rear of the former one, collected our guns and men, expecting another attack, but they failed to come."

After this the battery retired with a portion of General Negley's Division to take position in a new line, which Captain Swallow says he was informed was being formed in the rear; but instead of that they were marched from the field and bivouacked on Sunday night near Rossville.

The State of Indiana has erected a monument for the Seventh Indiana Battery on the position occupied by that battery on Saturday afternoon, September 19th, in the Brotherton field.

The monument bears the following inscription on its tablet:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

SEVENTH BATTERY.

Capt. George R. Swallow, Commanding.
First Brigade (Samuel Beatty).
Third Division (Van Cleve).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, this battery went into action at this place and was severely engaged. The horses of two guns were killed and the guns were taken from the field by hand. The other guns remained engaged until near night when they were withdrawn.

On Sunday, September 20th, the position of the battery was left of the tan yard and west of Brotherton's. It changed position to the north of Brotherton's, fighting. Retired from the field under orders with General Negley.

Markers have been erected for the Seventh Indiana Battery as follows: Marker west of the Dyer house, near the graveyard, which bears the following inscription:

INDIANA.

Seventh Battery (Swallow).
First Brigade (Samuel Beatty).
Third Division (Van Cleve).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Saturday night, September 19, 1863, to Sunday, September 20, 1863.

Also a marker north of the Poe house, west of the Lafayette road with the same inscription, excepting as to time; the time being fixed:

"Saturday, September 19, 1863, 5 p. m. to 7 p. m."

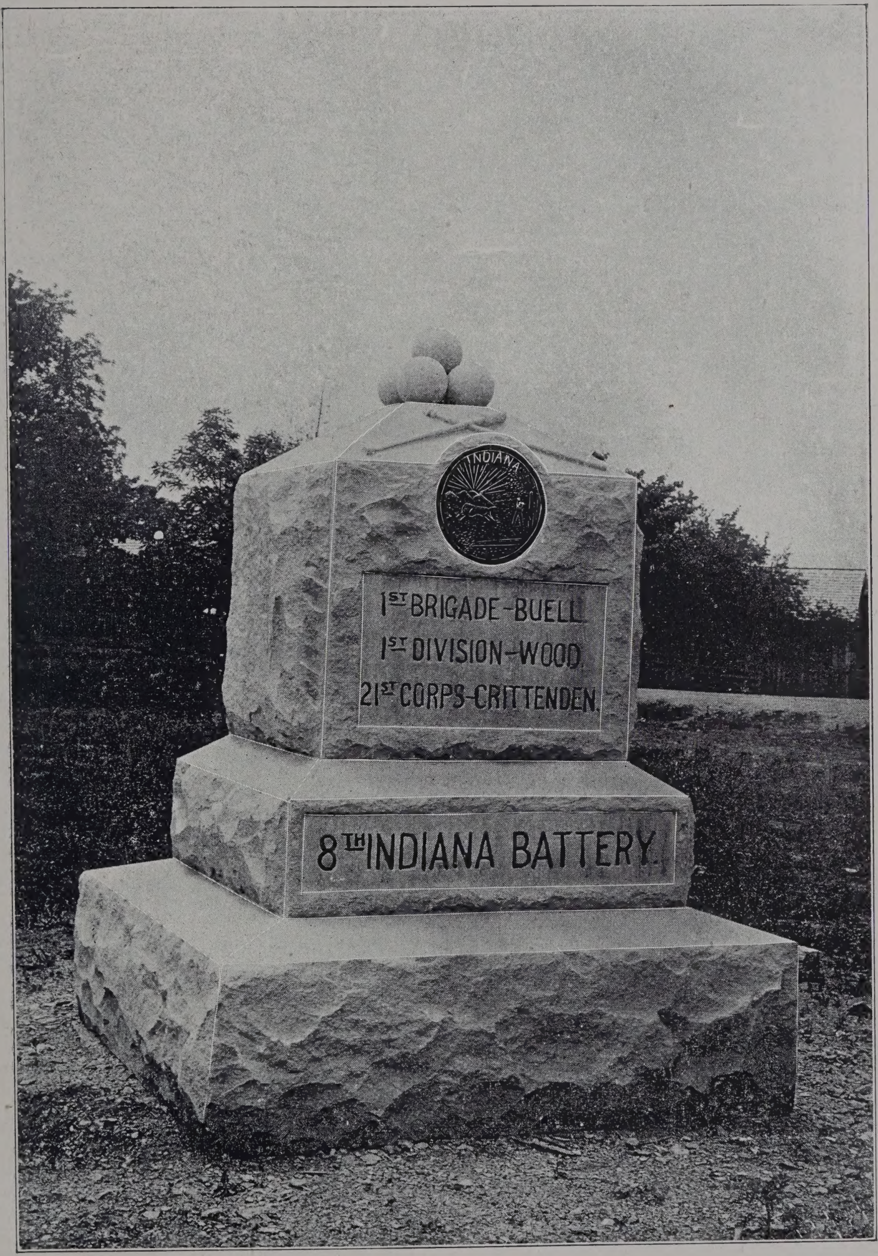
EIGHTH BATTERY INDIANA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Eighth Battery of Indiana was organized and mustered into the service at Indianapolis on the 13th of December, 1861, with George T. Cochran as Captain. The battery remained at Indianapolis, after its muster-in, until the 24th of January, 1862, when it was sent to Louisville, Ky., and assigned to General Nelson's Division. The battery accompanied its division in the movement against Nashville and on the 26th of February, 1862, reached that city, and was the first Indiana Artillery to enter and pass through the streets. After its arrival at Nashville the battery was assigned to Gen. Thomas J. Wood's Division, and with that division made a forced march to Pittsburg Landing, arriving just at the close of the battle of Shiloh. In the siege of Corinth, Miss., the Eighth Battery was an active participant, and upon the evacuation of that place by the Confederates it moved with the main army to Tuscumbia, Ala., having several skirmishes with the enemy en route.

On the 30th of August, 1862, this battery, under command of Lieut. George S. Estep, had a sharp engagement with Forrest's Confederate Cavalry, near McMinnville, Tenn. So severe was the firing by this battery that the Confederate command was cut in two and utterly routed by the artillery fire alone. It moved with Buell's Army from McMinnville through Tennessee and Kentucky, and upon reaching Munfordville, Ky., succeeded in driving the Confederates from that place. From Munfordville the battery marched to Louisville and from thence joined Buell's Army in the pursuit of General Bragg through Kentucky, and was present as an active participant in the fierce engagement at Perryville. From Perryville the battery marched, with its division, in all of the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky and then counter-marched to Nashville, Tenn., arriving at that place in November, 1862.

On the 26th of December, 1862, the battery entered upon the Murfreesboro campaign. On this campaign it was attached to Hascall's Brigade of Wood's Division, which formed a part of the left wing of Rosecrans' Army. In the advance upon Murfreesboro Wood's Division engaged the enemy near La Vergne where the battery went into action and succeeded in driving the enemy from that position. On the field the morning after the engagement at La Vergne, Hascall's Brigade took the advance of Rosecrans' Army with Estep's Eighth Battery as the artillery for the brigade, and drove the enemy across Stewart's Creek. On December 28th the battery was placed in position to hold the bridge at Stewart's Creek, and on the following day, with its brigade, arrived within three miles of Murfreesboro.

On the morning of December 31st Wood's Division commenced the passage of Stone's River, while the artillery covered the crossing. On the repulse of the right wing, under Johnson, Hascall's Brigade of Wood's Division, with the Eighth Indiana Battery, were detached from Wood and sent to the support of Johnson, and aided in checking and driving back the enemy. Immediately after the repulse of the enemy on Rosecrans' right, the battery, with its brigade, was returned to the position which it had occupied in the morning, and became engaged on the close of the day on the left, having rendered splendid service throughout the entire day. The loss of men in the Eighth Battery on that day had been so heavy that it was made necessary for a detail from the infantry to assist in the working of the guns during the remainder of the bat-


INDIANA
1ST BRIGADE-BUELL.
1ST DIVISION-WOOD.
21ST CORPS-CRITTENDEN.
8TH INDIANA BATTERY.

EIGHTH INDIANA BATTERY.

Viniard Field, East.

tle. After the battle of Stone's River the battery moved, with its division, to Murfreesboro, and was assigned a position in the works for the defense of the town.

In April, 1863, Lieutenant Estep was promoted to the captaincy to fill a vacancy in that office. The battery remained at Murfreesboro until the advance of Rosecrans' Army upon Tullahoma on the 24th of June, 1863, when, with Buell's Brigade of Wood's Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, it entered upon the Tullahoma campaign. At the close of the Tullahoma campaign the battery encamped, with its command, at Hillsboro, Tenn., and on the 16th of August moved from Hillsboro, with its division, upon the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, reaching Chattanooga on the 9th of September. From Chattanooga the battery moved with the army and took part in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September. At the close of the battle the Eighth Battery went into Chattanooga with Rosecrans' Army. On the 25th of November the battery was engaged during the battle of Missionary Ridge. After the battle of Missionary Ridge this battery was stationed at Chattanooga where it remained until its final muster-out in January, 1865.

EIGHTH INDIANA BATTERY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Eighth Indiana Battery during the entire Chickamauga campaign was attached to the First Brigade (Buell), First Division (Wood), Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden), and was commanded by Capt. George Estep.

The part taken by the Eighth Indiana Battery in the battle of Chickamauga is so fully and completely set forth in the report of Captain Estep that we give his report as an entirety; he says: "I put my battery in position on the left bank of the river (Chickamauga), by order of Col. George P. Buell, commanding brigade, about 11 a. m. of the 18th. The enemy soon made his appearance in force, moving to our left on the Lafayette road. As soon as the head of his column came within range, I ordered one section to commence firing. I could not, in consequence of the timber in front on the banks of the river and the heavy clouds of dust, discover the effect of the fire, but supposed I did the enemy no serious damage. He was compelled, however, to file his troops to the right and move off the road.

"On the morning of the 19th, I opened fire on a line of sharpshooters that had crept up in our front during the night. A few shells only were required to send them in the direction from which they came. We then remained quiet until afternoon, when I was ordered by one of Colonel Buell's staff to move with the brigade to the left on the Chattanooga road. When about one and a half or two miles from Lee & Gordon's Mill, was ordered into position with the brigade on the right of the road, the left half of my battery resting in woods and the right in an open field. I had been in position but a moment (in battery) till I learned that the enemy were driving our troops (do not know whose they were) back on the line we had just formed. Hurried into position as I was, I feared to fire on account of destroying our own men. I then rode to a battery commander on my right, who was in position when we came up, to learn, if possible, the location of the enemy as well as that of our own forces. He told me that he had been firing at a range of eight hundred yards, but that the distance was growing less very fast. I rode back and ordered the right half to commence firing shell at a range of seven hundred yards, believing from the information I had received that the shell would not interfere with our troops in front. A moment after this and the battery was filled with men falling back through it in great confusion. I was compelled to cease firing till our men passed from my front. I thought I would then be able to deal a destructive fire on the advancing line of the enemy, but he was pressing so close upon our line, delivering his fire as he advanced, his shots taking effect on my horses, I was compelled to retire my battery. This I succeeded in doing by leaving one piece of the left section on the field, five horses being killed and disabled belonging to the piece. The limber was upset and rendered worthless. The piece was afterward drawn to the rear by hand by my own men and by some of the men belonging to the Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. I moved five pieces of the battery to the rear with the regiments of the brigade across the road and field to the timber, and again opened fire with other batteries on my left on the enemy, who did not attempt pursuit over the open field. The brigade suffered severely in killed and wounded. I received a painful wound in the left arm, but, fortunately, not serious enough to prevent me from remaining with the battery. The brigade was soon ordered forward over the field near the position first taken. I was ordered by Colonel Buell to move with it. I did so promptly, got into position, and commenced firing at a range of ninety or a hundred yards at the enemy's lines, then lying down in the woods. I am positive that while in this position I did the enemy serious injury, but his musketry fire became so heavy, terrible and galling that to remain there longer was only to insure me that I would not have a horse left. I gave the order to limber to the rear.

"The execution of the order had scarcely begun when the infantry began to fall back, being charged by the enemy *en masse*, who came yelling like devils. Three of my pieces were left on the field, but the enemy was again charged by our troops and my pieces retaken. I then moved to the rear and worked nearly all night in repairing carriages and harness, and supplying with extras, and from my battery and forge teams, the horses killed and disabled during the day.

"On the morning of the 20th, before daylight, I was ordered by Captain Baldwin, of Colonel Buell's staff, to move about one mile and a half to the left. Here we got some breakfast and, I think, two days' rations were issued to the men. About 9 a. m. I moved the battery, with the brigade (Colonel Buell's), nearly east to the front, where a little work had been made of rails, limbs and logs. Here I put the pieces in position in battery with the brigade for support; fired but three or four shots from this position; received an order after some time to move to the left, the infantry moving by the left flank. I limbered to the left and moved as I was ordered by Colonel Buell to do with them. We had gone but a short distance till I thought it might become necessary to again form in battery to fire nearly to the rear. I formed my pieces forward into line, left oblique, leaving the infantry between me and the enemy, who was then advancing on our right. I moved in line as far as I possibly could, then broke into column of sections and finally into column of piece. When moving in this position the enemy burst upon us in such force as to render our holding (I mean the brigade) them back impossible. I then turned the head of my column to the left, moved across a corn-field to the crest of a hill, about four hundred yards distant. I then formed in battery and was told by Colonel Starling, of Major-General Crittenden's staff, to hold my fire till our own men got out of the timber. I immediately cautioned my lieutenants about holding fire till ordered, but a few moments elapsed, however, till the enemy came up in splendid style in heavy lines to the right of my front. I ordered firing to commence with shell and canister. I am confident that we killed and wounded hundreds of them as they came up. Other batteries were in the same line with mine and dealing perhaps equal destruction to the enemy, but just then, when I had supposed that we were going to drive them back, we received a galling fire from the enemy, who had got position in force on our right flank and rear; but a moment more and the enemy was charging us from the right. My horses were killed and disabled, and I could do nothing but leave the battery in his possession.

"The following casualties occurred during the 19th and 20th: One man killed, eight wounded and seven missing.

"I am of the opinion that most of the seven missing are wounded and in the hands of the enemy. I cannot tell the exact number of rounds of ammunition expended, but believe it to have been between seven hundred and seven hundred and fifty rounds. I lost fifty-six horses killed and disabled—twenty-one on the 19th, thirty-five on the 20th. I have only thirty-five serviceable horses left and some ten or twelve unserviceable battery and forge wagons, one caisson and two limbers. The enemy got, with my caissons and limbers, about three hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition.

"My officers and men, I believe, did their whole duty. Lieutenants Voris, Winsor, Stokes and Eldred for the service rendered at all times, have my thanks. Lieutenant Eldred had charge of the line of caissons and I believe did as well as could have been done under the circumstances. Lieutenants Winsor and Stokes behaved with a coolness and bravery that was certainly commendable."

The State of Indiana has erected a monument for the Eighth Indiana Battery upon the Viniard field, east of the Lafayette road and almost exactly in front of the Viniard house. It was at this spot where the Eighth Indiana Battery did such gallant service on the afternoon of September 19th. The tablet on the monument shows the record of the regiment on that afternoon.

The legend is as follows:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

EIGHTH BATTERY.

Capt. George Estep, Commanding.

First Brigade (Buell).
First Division (Wood).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Friday, September 18, 1863, this battery was in action with its brigade near Lee & Gordon's Mill. Afternoon of September 19th was moved to this position, and went into action and became heavily engaged. Here five horses of one gun were killed, and the supports falling back, the battery retired and the gun was lost. The line was retaken and the battery again occupied this position. Here, in another overwhelming charge, three guns were lost, but were retaken by a counter-charge.

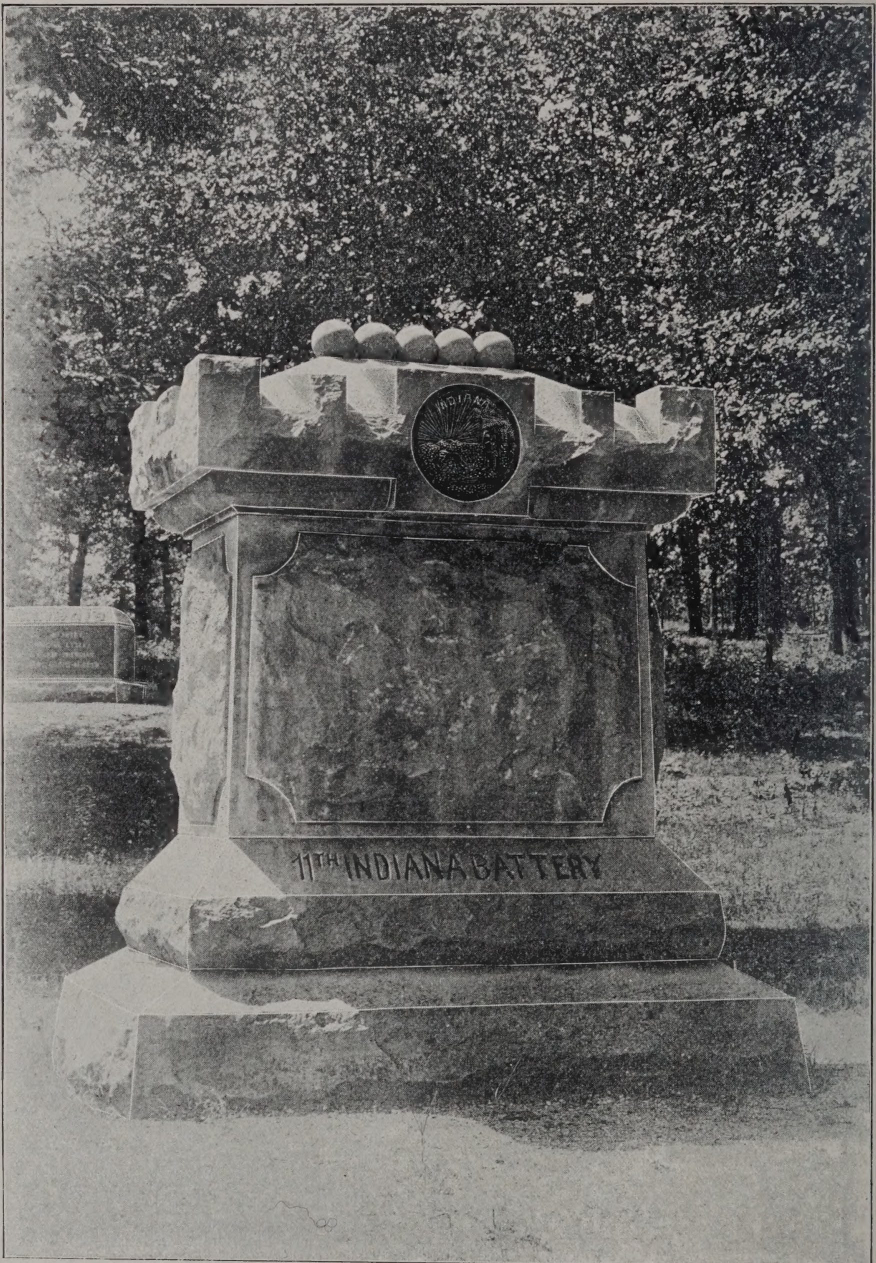
Sunday, September 20th, went into position on the western edge of the Dyer field, north of the Dyer house. Was engaged until the horses were all killed and the battery captured.

A marker has been placed for the Eighth Indiana Battery where it did its fighting on the ridge north and west of the Dyer house, known as "Battery Knob," on Sunday, September 20th, which bears the following inscription:

INDIANA.

Eighth Battery (Estep).
First Brigade (Buell).
First Division (Wood).
Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden).

Sunday, September 20, 1863, 12 m., battery captured.


INDIANA
11TH INDIANA BATTERY

ELEVENTH INDIANA BATTERY.

Foot of Lytle Hill.

ELEVENTH BATTERY INDIANA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Eleventh Battery of Indiana was recruited at Fort Wayne and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis on the 17th of December, 1861, with Arnuld Sutermeister as Captain. After its organization the battery was sent to Louisville, Ky., where it was attached to Buell's Army in the campaign against Nashville, arriving at Nashville on the 26th of February, 1862. it moved with Buell's Army to Pittsburg Landing, and afterward participated in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation of Corinth it moved, with the main army, through Northern Mississippi to Tuscumbia, Ala., thence to Huntsville, where it went into camp in July. When Buell's Army fell back to Nashville the Eleventh Indiana Battery rejoined the army and moved with it to Louisville, and participated in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, returning with the army to Nashville, and upon the reorganization, after Rosecrans had been assigned to that army, it was assigned to Van Cleve's Division, Twenty-first Army Corps.

It was an active participant in the battle of Stone's River, December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863. It moved, with its division, on Rosecrans' campaign through Middle Tennessee, during the summer of 1863. It was then assigned to General Sheridan's Division and was engaged during the months of July and August in guarding the road from Decherd, Tenn., to Stephenson, Ala. When Rosecrans' forward movement, which resulted in the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, began, on the 16th of August, this battery moved, with Sheridan's Division, for that campaign. On the 19th and 20th of September it was with Sheridan in the battle of Chickamauga. When the army fell back to Chattanooga the battery moved with it and took position in the fortifications at Chattanooga, where it was engaged during the siege of that place. It took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, on the 25th of November, and remained at Chattanooga during the winter that followed. On the 5th of March, 1864, the battery re-enlisted as a veteran organization while at Chattanooga. After the veteran furlough had expired, the officers and men rejoined the battery at Chattanooga and started with Sherman's Army on the siege of Atlanta, taking part in all the principal engagements and movements of that campaign.

After the capture of Atlanta this battery was returned to Chattanooga, where it remained until the 21st of November, 1864, where the non-veterans were discharged and the remaining members of the battery were transferred to the Eighteenth Indiana Battery and the Eleventh Battery ceased to exist.

ELEVENTH INDIANA BATTERY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Eleventh Indiana Battery during the Chickamauga campaign was attached to the First Brigade (Lytle), Third Division (Sheridan), Twentieth Corps (McCook). The battery was commanded by Capt. Arnuld Sutermeister.

On Sunday, September 20th, Gen. William H. Lytle, while in command of his brigade, was killed at what is now known as Lytle Hill. Owing to the death of General Lytle we have no record from him of what was done by this battery on the Chickamauga campaign prior to his death. Col. Silas Miller, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, succeeded General Lytle in the command of the brigade. In his report of the part taken by the brigade in the battle of Chickamauga, he says:

"The command crossed at Bridgeport. Ala., about noon on Wednesday. September 2, 1863, and remained at the foot of Sand Mountain until the afternoon of the 4th, when it moved up the mountain, camping at Warren's Mill; from this, on the 5th, it went to Trenton. Ga.; from there. on the 7th, it was at Benham's, and remained there until September 12th, when it marched, by way of Winston's, to Little River Falls, on Lookout Mountain. Passing down the mountain, on the 11th, where it remained in camp at Alpine, until the 13th. On the 17th, it was at McLemore's Cove." On the 18th, with Sheridan's Division, it moved for what became the battlefield of Chickamauga, and at 11 a. m. of the 19th, reached Lee & Gordon's Mill. This brigade, with the Eleventh Indiana Battery, was placed in position to hold the ford at Lee & Gordon's Mill. On Sunday, the 20th, at 3:30 a. m., the command moved by way of the Chattanooga road and took position near to General Rosecrans' headquarters. The battery, with its brigade, remained in this position until about 11:30 a. m. of the 20th, when it was moved to the left along the road to occupy the ridge supporting the Second Brigade of Sheridan's Division. This movement occurred just before the opening of the lines and the rush of the left wing of the Confederate Army, under Longstreet, through and onto Sheridan's Division as it was moving into position.

Colonel Miller, in his report, says that the brigade, after having taken its position at the base of the ridge, "was flanked by the enemy both on the right and left, shortly after the position was taken, and the fire poured in by the enemy from the flank soon drove the first line from its place. The second line advancing, held the front, while the First Regiment reformed, having changed from oblique to the rear. After this flank movement was executed by the enemy General Lytle, while endeavoring to rally his men in the formation of another line, was killed, having been three times previously wounded." Colonel Miller further says: "This position having become entirely untenable, the command was compelled to fall back somewhat precipitately. The rifled section of the battery, under Lieutenant Miller, after doing splendid execution, had finally to be abandoned. The caissons were brought off, and the remainder of the battery was saved only through the almost superhuman efforts of Captain Sutermeister and his men."

Captain Sutermeister makes the following report of the part taken by his battery in the battle of Chickamauga: "The battery started from the neighborhood of Joliet under the direction of Brigadier-General Lytle, commanding First Brigade, to Lee & Gordon's Mill on Chickamauga Creek. From here we were ordered down the road toward our center, and the two twelve-pounder sections were stationed on a little eminence commanding the fields beyond the stream, the rifle section kept in reserve. During the afternoon the twelve-pounder sections were ordered back to Lee & Gordon's Mill, to guard the ford.

"At 3 a. m. of the 20th the battery was ordered off and took position in front of two log houses occupied, I believe, by General McCook as his headquarters the previous day. Here we awaited the approach of the enemy till about noon, when we were ordered by General Lytle to fall in, in regular brigade order, and march with the brigade. Advancing at a round trot, we soon reached a field, where I received orders to station the battery, which was done at once, the rifle section taking the right.

"After getting in position we had to remain inactive and wait till our scattered and retreating troops cleared the field; as soon as this was done we opened a rapid fire of canister on the enemy. Finding, however. that our infantry was nowhere supporting us, and the enemy drawing very close, I ordered the battery to limber up and retreat. At this moment the horses of the limbers of the rifle section were shot down, five drivers wounded, also several cannoneers. Lieut. H. M. Williams, commanding the section, also disabled, and the section had to be abandoned. The two twelve-pounder sections, as also all the caissons, came out safe, with the loss of a few horses. On the hill in rear of this position, to which we retreated, we opened fire once more, but were ordered by general officers to withdraw.

"Soon after I received information that General Sheridan was forming a new line of battle, and I hastened to report to him, General Lytle having been killed, but I found that the division was retreating, and Captain Stevenson, inspector of Third Division, ordered me to follow with the battery. After a short march I rejoined our brigade.

"Officers and men fought like soldiers, and to their bravery I have to give the credit of saving the two sections and bringing them out of that most unfavorable position in which they were placed."

In the history of the Eleventh Indiana Battery, written since the war, the following account is given of the capture of the rifle-guns of the Eleventh Indiana Battery. After describing the attack of Longstreet's men as they came through the gap in the lines, the historian says: "It was into this gap that the Eleventh Indiana Battery was ordered in the greatest haste, with Lytle's Brigade, to attempt to stay the fierce onslaught of the enemy.

"The third section of the battery advanced into the woods, with the infantry and here our active work began. The enemy being at very short range, the gunners were ordered to use only canister, and after the exhaustion of the casniter, shells were used, although the distance was too short to do good execution, but all was going well, and we were congratulating ourselves upon the effective work which was being accomplished, when suddenly, and to our great amazement, the infantry to the left of us retired (we know now that they were ordered to retire, but did not know it then), and the enemy not having far to come, we were soon taking the places of our infantry, almost touching elbows, so to say. Lieutenant Williams quickly dismounted from his horse, turned one gun upon them, and, as the result of a few enfilading shots, we had the pleasure to see the enemy retreating, even more quickly than they had advanced. Expecting now our infantry to resume their former position, the gun was turned back to the front, when, to our further surprise, our infantry on the right was seen to be in full retreat. It was now evident that the movement was general, and we also must retire without an order, if not with one, if we would save our guns. The result proved that it was now too late for this, the enemy being close upon us, and with no infantry as support against a galling fire, rapidly cutting down men and horses, the guns were lost."

This battery, upon leaving the field, followed the fortunes of Sheridan's Division, moving back to Rossville on the evening of the 20th, and on the 21st entering Chattanooga with the army.

The State of Indiana has erected a monument for the Eleventh Indiana Battery near the position at Lytle Hill where General Lytle was killed. On the tablet of the monument is the following legend:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

ELEVENTH BATTERY.

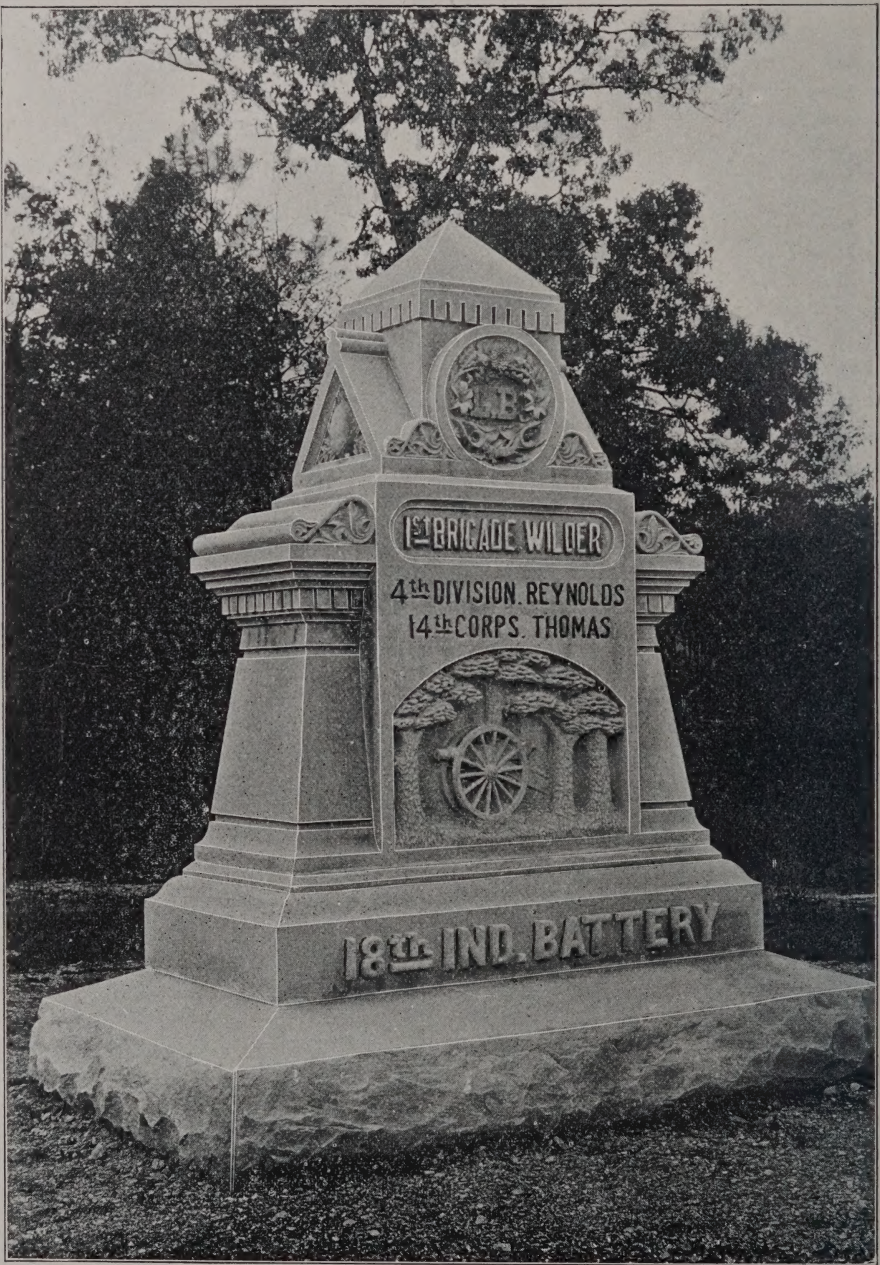
Capt. Arnuld Sutermeister, Commanding.

First Brigade (Lytle).
Third Division (Sheridan).
Twentieth Corps (McCook).

September 19th this battery came upon the field near Lee & Gordon's Mill, on Chickamauga Creek. About 12 m. was ordered to the center and took position south of Viniard's; later was ordered back to Lee & Gordon's Mill to guard the ford.

September 20th, at 3 a. m., took position near General McCook's headquarters, remaining until near noon, when it was moved to this position, where it became desperately engaged, the Union line having been broken. Here, the horses of one section being killed, the guns were lost.

Killed and died of wounds, 5; wounded, 1 officer and 11 men; missing, 2; total loss, 19.


1st BRIGADE WILDER
4th DIVISION. REYNOLDS
14th CORPS. THOMAS
18th IND. BATTERY

EIGHTEENTH INDIANA BATTERY.

On West Viniard Field Line.

THE EIGHTEENTH BATTERY INDIANA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Eighteenth Battery was organized at Indianapolis and mustered into the service of the United States on the 24th of August, 1862, with Eli Lilly as Captain. Soon after it was mustered in, it was sent to Louisville, Ky., and was assigned to the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. From Louisville it marched to Frankfort, Ky.; from thence to Bowling Green, and then to Gallatin, Tenn.

After the battle of Stone's River and the occupation of Murfreesboro by General Rosecrans, this battery was sent to that place, where it remained until Rosecrans entered upon his Middle Tennessee campaign. While at Murfreesboro it was assigned to Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, and moved with that brigade, on the 24th of June, 1863, towards Tullahoma, Wilder's Brigade having the advance of Rosecrans' Army. At Hoover's Gap, Tenn., they encountered the enemy in a strongly fortified position. Wilder's Brigade charged and drove the enemy through the Gap and onto his main line. Here the enemy formed in line of battle, on which Lilly's battery opened a very strong and effective fire, and the enemy was driven from the field. The battery then marched, with its brigade, to Manchester, and from thence to Decherd, Tenn., where it remained in camp until the 16th of August, at the opening of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign. The battery on this campaign moved with Wilder's Brigade to the north bank of the Tennessee river, opposite Chattanooga, and was the first battery to open fire upon the enemy in that city. The night after the Union troops made their appearance on the banks of the Tennessee opposite Chattanooga, the enemy vacated Chattanooga and moved southward. When Rosecrans' troops started in pursuit of the enemy this battery, with Wilder's Brigade, was an active participant in the pursuit, and afterwards in the battle of Chickamauga, on September 18th, 19th and 20th. After the battle of Chickamauga, when Rosecrans' troops took possession of Chattanooga, this battery, with its brigade, was sent to the north side of the Tennessee river to assist in guarding fords.

On the 1st of October this battery marched with General Crook's command in pursuit of Confederate General Wheeler, who had crossed the Tennessee river and was moving through Sequatchie Valley. It crossed Waldron's Ridge into Sequatchie Valley, thence across the Cumberland Mountains until they encountered the enemy at Thompson's Cove and in the battle at that point defeated and routed Hood's command.

On the 4th of October Crook's command again overtook the enemy near McMinnville and had a sharp engagement. Lilly's Eighteenth Indiana Battery opened this engagement with great vigor and effect. The enemy was driven through McMinnville in great confusion, marching by way of Murfreesboro and Shelbyville. On the 7th of October, near Farmington, they again overtook General Wheeler's command and another engagement was had with him at that point. The Union Cavalry and Mounted Infantry dismounted and charged across open fields, and after a determined fight completely routed the enemy. The command then proceeded to Huntsville, Ala., and remained there for a short time.

After the battle of Missionary Ridge this battery moved, with its division, to the relief of General Burnside, at Knoxville, and was engaged at Mossy Creek, Fair Garden and Dandridge, Tenn. The battery then returned to Knoxville and went into camp.

On the 24th of April, 1864, Captain Eli Lilly was promoted to the Majorship of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry and Lieut. Moses M. Beck was appointed and commissioned Captain. This battery was then sent to and rejoined Sherman's Army for the Atlanta campaign, was present and took an active part in that campaign, and in the battles of Resacca, Stylesboro, Cassville, Lost Mountain, Vining's Bridge, Newman, Hopkinsville and West Point, Ga., and after the evacuation went into camp at that place for a short time.

When Hood began his movement toward the North and around Sherman's Army, this battery joined in the pursuit and moved with the army to Nashville. From Nashville the battery was sent to Hopkinsville, Ky., where an engagement was had with the enemy, and then returning by way of Nashville, proceeded to Eastport, Miss., and from thence marched with General Wilson's command to Selma, Ala., where a sharp engagement was had with the enemy, from thence moving through Alabama and Georgia to West Point and Macon, Ga., defeating, en route, the enemy and destroying large quantities of military stores. The battery then returned to Chattanooga, and from thence proceeded to Nashville, Tenn.

On the 22d of June, 1865, the battery left Nashville for Indiana for muster out, reaching Indianapolis on the 25th of that month. On the 30th of June, 1865, the battery was mustered out of the United States service. During its term of service it marched over five thousand miles, in addition to more than a thousand miles transported by rail.

THE EIGHTEENTH INDIANA BATTERY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Eighteenth Indiana Battery in the summer of 1863, upon the formation of Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, was attached to that brigade. The brigade was known as the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, the brigade being under the command of Col. John T. Wilder, of the Seventeenth Indiana; the division under the command of Maj.-Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds; the corps being under the command of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas.

Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry was sent on the early morning of September 18, 1863, to watch the fords and bridges across the Chickamauga River over which it was expected that the Confederate troops would make their movement in their attack, which was expected to be made against Crittenden's Corps at Lee & Gordon's Mill and along the Chickamauga River.

Colonel Wilder stationed the Seventeenth Indiana and the Seventy-second Indiana to contest the crossing of the bridge known as Alexander's Bridge, and the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, under command of its Captain, Capt. Eli Lilly, went into position with the battery at the Alexander house, overlooking the valley and the bridge crossing the river. About 10 o'clock of the morning of that day the advance of Bragg's Army came to the bridge, but they were held in check by Lilly's Battery and by the mounted infantry of Wilder, and with great loss to the Confederates. Lilly's Battery was the first battery to be engaged in the opening of the battle of Chickamauga. It was a hot contest for Wilder's troops from the time of the first appearance of the enemy until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy made a flank movement crossing the river above and below Wilder, and forced Wilder's troops back to the Viniard field on the evening of September the 18th.

Captain Lilly's report gives the work of his battery from the crossing of the Tennessee River until the close of the Chickamauga battle. He says: "After fording as above, the battery moved with the brigade on the Ringgold road and at nightfall camped near the Georgia line.

"Eleventh instant marched at 7 a. m., and arrived within two miles of Ringgold, Ga., our advance was resisted and one section was taken forward and placed in position, which soon shelled the rebels out and the town was occupied. We from this point took the Dalton road, the enemy making a stand at a gap two miles out, and a sharp artillery duel ensued, from which they retired after an hour and a half's fight, leaving three crippled horses and harness on the field. Our movement from this to Tunnel Hill was uninterrupted.

"Twelfth moved back to Ringgold and took the Lafayette road. Following the camps and marches of the brigade, nothing of note occurred till the 17th instant, when we marched from Pond Spring to Alexander's Bridge, on Chickamauga Creek, three miles from Gordon's Mill.

"Eighteenth instant, at 9:30 a. m., one section was sent with detachment from our brigade to reenforce Colonel Minty, who was reported hard pressed on our left. At about 12:30 p. m. the enemy appeared in strong infantry force on our front and attacked our skirmishers. I immediately opened fire on them from my four remaining guns, doing fine execution on their ranks with long-range canister and shell at from six hundred to twelve hundred yards range. They soon planted two guns on an open hill in front and succeeded in throwing three shells at us before we silenced them. One of their shells fell near my guns when Private Sidney A. Speed, seeing the fuse still burning, picked it up from among my cannoneers and threw it over the house near by before it burst. This engagement lasted till 4:30 p. m., when Colonel Minty, having been obliged to fall back, I was ordered to limber my pieces and move out, when we returned to the Gordon's Mill and Chattanooga road and rested for the night.

"On the 19th instant I did not become engaged until about 2:30 p. m., when our brigade moved in support of Davis' Division, at which time I shelled the enemy's lines to cover the movement. When our brigade was relieved by other troops and returned to its former line I ceased firing. My position at this time was on the west side of and facing the Gordon's Mill and Chattanooga road, four pieces near the right of an open field, two pieces at the left corner of the same field, all retired in the edge of the timber. A ravine crossed the field parallel to our line two-thirds of the way to the road. The troops in our front were now falling back, and as it was expected the enemy would fall on our left, the lines were extended in that direction and the four pieces on the right were moved to a corn-field on the left of the timber we had just left, and in a direct line with our former position. This was no sooner done than the enemy moved to the road in front of our center, when the section posted at the corner of the field opened lively, the pieces being double-shotted with canister. They advanced under this and a strong oblique fire from my pieces on the left, in addition to the fire of the infantry lines, until they reached the ravine, when they fell back in disorder. We remained on this part of the field all night.

"On the 20th instant we took position with the brigade on the extreme right of our lines, and were posted on the first ridge west of the road running from Crawfish Springs to Chattanooga, near where department headquarters were the day before. At about 12 o'clock Sheridan's Division, on our left, was faltering and our brigade went to its support. The brigade moved in at double-quick, and the battery took position a few hundred yards to the left of our former post and opened very rapidly, shelling a field beyond a narrow strip of woods through which the enemy was moving. The brigade soon cleared the woods, and I took a section from the hill and posted it to the right of former department headquarters and opened with canister on the retreating enemy till out of range. We now moved to our former position and finally to Chattanooga Valley, five miles from Chattanooga, from which place on the 21st inst. we recrossed the river at Chattanooga, and took position at Friar's Island, covering the ford. My four mountain howitzers were with the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers detached from the brigade on Saturday, and under Sergeant Anderson, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, did good fighting. Sergeant Anderson was wounded severely, and Sergeant Edwards, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, took command and did good work till all support left them and the enemy were within a few yards of his pieces, when he succeeded in escaping with three of his pieces and the limber of the other. Either of these men would do honor to the commissions of the miserable shoulder-strapped poltroons who allowed the support to run away from the pieces in the hour of danger. Of my officers and men I can say they have behaved bravely whenever called on. They have never faltered in duty. There is a single exception of one man, who has already suffered severe punishment for straggling from the field. I have met with a loss of two men killed and eight wounded. I have also lost in action six horses killed, one horse wounded and one mountain howitzer; ammunition expended, seven hundred and seventy-eight rounds."

The State of Indiana has placed the monument for the Eighteenth Indiana Battery in the west Viniard field, as it was in this position while in line and assisting Wilder's Brigade, that it rendered its most distinguished service during the battle.

On the tablet of the monument is the following inscription:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

EIGHTEENTH BATTERY.

Capt. Eli Lilly, Commanding.

First Brigade (Wilder).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

On September 18, 1863, this battery, from 12:30 p. m. till dark, engaged with Wilder's Brigade in delaying the enemy at Alexander's Bridge and on the road to Viniard's. At daylight, the 19th, it took position where this monument stands with six guns. At about 4 p. m. our forces in front, being driven back upon us, the enemy was repulsed with great loss, the battery using double-shotted canister from this point and also from the enfilading position to the left and in front of this monument. Four mountain howitzers belonging to this battery, detached with Ninety-second Illinois, fought with Reynolds' Division during the afternoon at Poe's field. The battery bivouacked on this line of battle.

September 20th, about 8 a. m., took position at Widow Glenn's, and at 12 o'clock engaged with Wilder's Brigade in the repulse of the enemy's left, and at 4 p. m. withdrew with the brigade to the Chattanooga Valley. During the battle 628 rounds of canister were expended.

Markers have been erected also for the Eighteenth Indiana Battery at the positions held by this battery during the engagement. At the Alexander house is a marker bearing the following inscription:

INDIANA.
Eighteenth Battery (Lilly).
First Brigade (Wilder).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).
"Friday, September 18, 1863, 10 a. m., to 4 p. m."

Also a marker at the Park house, south of the east Viniard field line, bearing the same inscription, save and except the time, which reads:

"Friday, September 18, 1863, 5 p. m. to 7 p.m., one section."

Another marker at the cross roads, east of Viniard field, for another section of the battery, which reads:

"Friday afternoon, September 18, 1863, 5:30 p. m. to 7 p. m."

Another marker west of the Lafayette road, on the Poe field line, with the same inscription, save as to the time, which is:

"Saturday, September 19, 1863, 4:30 p. m."

Another marker at Widow Glenn's, with same inscription except as to time, the time being:

"Sunday, September 20, 1863, 12 m."

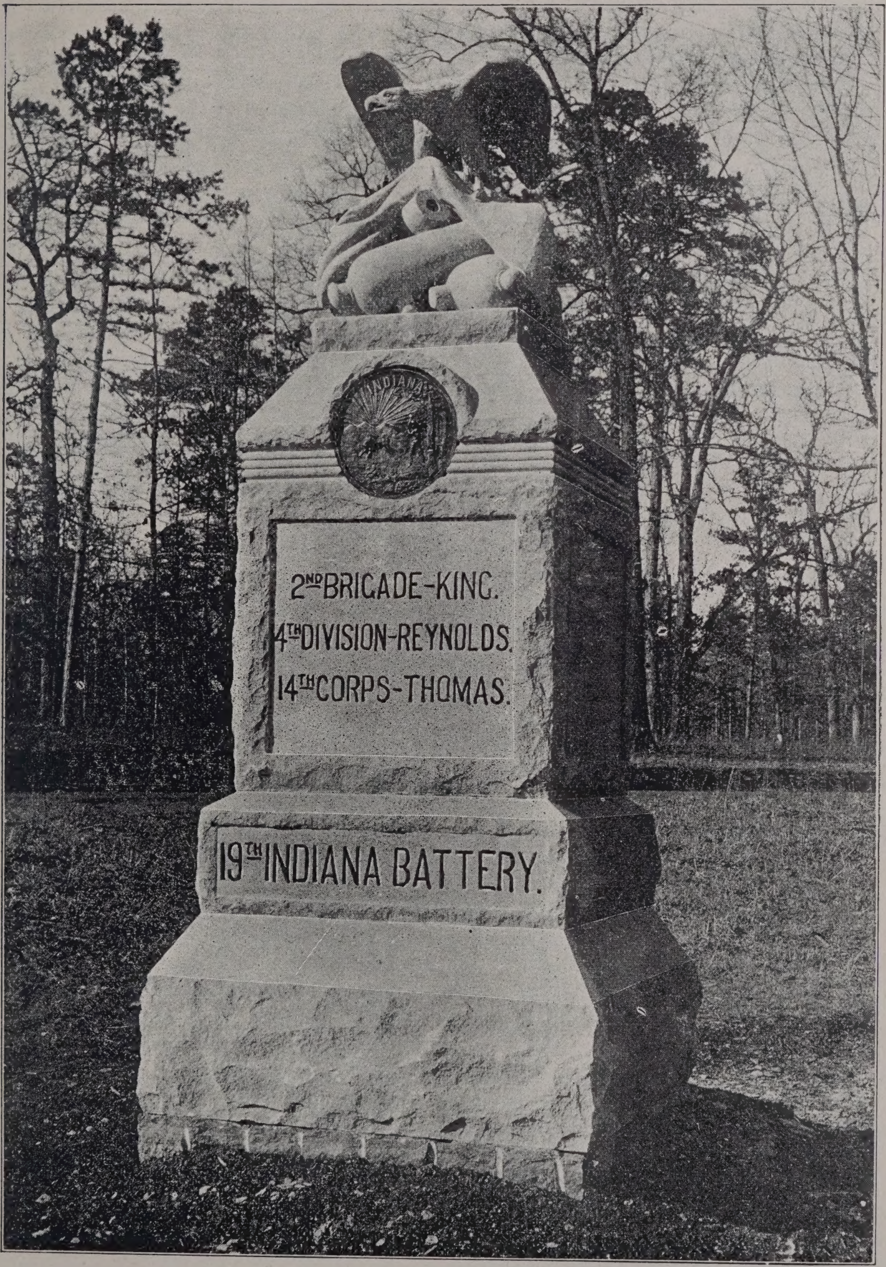
Another marker on west side of Viniard field, with same inscription, except as to time, the time being:

"Saturday, September 19, 1863, 2:30 p. m. to 4 p. m."

NINETEENTH BATTERY INDIANA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Nineteenth Battery of Indiana was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis on the 5th day of August, 1864, with Samuel J. Harris as Captain. It was sent to Louisville, Ky., very shortly after and joined the Army of the Ohio, upon its return to Louisville, at the time of the invasion of Kentucky by General Bragg. In the campaign against Bragg through Kentucky it was an active participant, moving from Louisville, with its division, under command of Gen. J. S. Jackson, it took part in the battle of Perryville, on the 8th of October. In this engagement the battery was sent across the enemy's right to the left of Chaplin Hills, and posted on the right, on a high level ridge, from which position it kept up a steady fire against the enemy for three hours and a half. The loss of the battery in this engagement was eighteen. After the battle of Chaplin Hills, or Perryville, the battery moved, with the army, in pursuit of the enemy as far as Crab Orchard, Ky., returning from Crab Orchard by way of Lebanon to Woodsonville, Ky., it there remained until December, when it was sent to Glasgow, and from there to Murfreesboro, Tenn. While in Kentucky the battery was frequently engaged in severe marches with the infantry after the forces of the Confederate General, John Morgan. The battery reached Murfreesboro after the battle of Stone's River and was assigned to the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, under command of General Joseph Reynolds, and with it remained until the 24th of June, 1863, when it marched with its division in Rosecrans' campaign through Middle Tennessee.

General Reynolds' Division, with which the Nineteenth Battery marched, had the advance of the infantry of the Fourteenth Corps, Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry preceding Reynolds. On the 16th of August it moved, with Rosecrans' Army, in Reynolds' Division, on the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, marching over the Cumberland Mountains and crossing the Tennessee river at Shell Mound, participated in the marches with Reynolds' Division until it arrived on the battlefield of Chickamauga on the morning of September 19, 1863. It participated with Reynolds' Division in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19th and 20th. After the battle of Chickamauga and its return to Chattanooga, upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, the Nineteenth Battery was transferred to the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Absolom Baird. It participated with the artillery in the assault on Missionary Ridge, and after the capture of Missionary Ridge joined in the pursuit of the enemy to Ringgold, Ga. On the 22d of January, 1864, it took an active part in an expedition sent against Dalton, Ga., and joined in the skirmish with the enemy in front of Buzzard's Roost. After this the battery returned to Ringgold, Ga., and remained until the 7th of May, 1864, when it joined with its division and entered upon the Atlanta campaign, participating in the principal battles and skirmishes on that campaign, including Rocky Face Ridge, Resacca, Cassville, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. In the flank movement by Sherman that drove Hood out of Atlanta it participated, taking part in the engagement at Utoy Creek and


INDIANA
2ND BRIGADE-KING.
4TH DIVISION-REYNOLDS.
14TH CORPS-THOMAS.
19TH INDIANA BATTERY.

NINETEENTH INDIANA BATTERY.

On Poe Field Line.

Jonesboro, finally going into Atlanta with Sherman's victorious army. This battery took part in the pursuit of Hood's Army through Northern Georgia, moving with its division to Resacca, and from thence to Gaylesville, Ala., and when Sherman divided his army sending a portion, under Thomas, to Nashville, and he with the remaining portion going to Atlanta, and from thence on his march through Georgia to the sea this battery marched under Sherman. It left Atlanta on the 16th of November, going with its division to Savannah, participating in the siege of that city and in the capture of Fort McAllister and the city of Savannah. After the surrender of Savannah, on the 21st of December, the battery remained in Savannah until January 30, 1865, when it moved with the army in the campaign through the Carolinas. It was engaged at Columbia, S. C., and from thence moved through North Carolina to Goldsboro. On the 19th of March, 1865, it participated in the battle of Bentonville.

After the surrender of Johnson's Army and the close of the war in North Carolina, the battery marched to Newburn, and there was sent by steamship to Washington. After its arrival in Washington, D. C., it took part in the grand review of Sherman's Army, after which it was sent to Indianapolis for muster out.

On the 10th of June, 1865, the battery was mustered out of the United States service, officers and men discharged and returned to their homes.

NINETEENTH INDIANA BATTERY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Nineteenth Indiana Battery on the Chickamauga campaign, and during the battle of Chickamauga, was attached to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Col. Edward A. King, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana, was in command of the brigade, the division was under the command of Maj.-Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds; Fourteenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas. The battery was under command of Capt. Samuel J. Harris during the 19th of September; he being wounded late in the day, was succeeded in command of the battery by Lieut. Robert S. Lackey. This battery crossed the Tennessee river with King's Brigade, and accompanied the brigade over Sand Mountain, Lookout Mountain, and was with the Fourteenth Corps in all its marching, and bore with it the hardships of the campaign. In the concentrating of the army of Rosecrans this battery moved with Colonel King's Brigade from Pond Spring, Ga., on the afternoon of Septemebr 18th, marching all night, and reached the Chickamauga battlefield about daylight on the morning of the 19th. General Reynolds, in his report concerning the first day's negagement at Chickamauga, September 19th, states that his division, to which Colonel King's Brigade was attached, was ordered first to take position in line of battle northeast of Glenn's house, and "while taking this position the division was ordered to advance immediately to McDonald's and enter into the action then progressing on our left. I at once reported in person to the corps commander, and, in accordance with his instructions, directed the Third Brigade (Turchin's) to take position southeast of Kelly's cross-roads. The Second Brigade (King's) was about leaving the main road to take place on the right of the Third when I met General Palmer in the road, who represented that his command had gained upon the enemy, but was nearly out of ammunition and in great need of assistance to enable him to hold what he had gained, at least until they could replenish ammunition. This, although not the precise position indicated to me for the Second Brigade, was very close to it, and appeared to be a place where it was essential to fill at once, and no other troops were in sight to take the position. Three regiments, under Col. E. A. King, were therefore ordered in at this point, leaving in my hands one regiment, Seventy-fifth Indiana, and Harris' Battery. I had just arrived upon the field and found my division would occupy about the center of our line. No reserve force being anywhere apparent, I determined to form one of Harris' Battery and Seventy-fifth Indiana, to which was shortly added Swallow's Battery, which I found in the road unemployed, and the Ninety-second Illinois (temporarily dismounted). In a short time the Sixth Ohio came from the front and took position near Harris' Battery to resupply ammunition."

General Reynolds, in his report, says that calls for support had been made from the right, to which it was impossible for him to respond. Colonel King had gone to the right with the three regiments above named and was put into action on the extreme right of the Brotherton woods line, a short distance south of what was then known as the Brotherton field, and on the east side of the road from the Brotherton field. The Fourteenth Army Corps, of which Reynolds' Division constituted a part, was all north of the road running east and west past the Brotherton house, known as the Brotherton and Alexander Bridge road, except the three regiments of Colonel King's Brigade.

General Reynolds himself, with the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, the Seventy-fifth Indiana and the Ninety-second Illinois, of which he speaks, were all north of the Brotherton and Dyer road, on what became the Poe field line of Saturday's and Sunday's battle.

The Nineteenth Indiana Battery became a part of the artillery that was gathered together by General Reynolds and took part in checking the advance of the enemy, after our troops were driven from the Brotherton woods on Saturday afternoon.

Lieut. Robert S. Lackey makes the following report of the action of the battery during the engagement on Sunday, September 20th:

"In accordance with orders from Colonel King, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division, the battery took position on the right of Third Brigade, Fourth Division. The enemy commenced the action by opening out upon us with shell from two pieces of artillery, but we soon silenced them by concentrating our fire on them with solid shot and shell. In a short time thereafter the enemy approached in force, making several attempts to turn our right, but were as repeatedly repulsed with heavy loss. The battery, with the brigade, held their position until ordered to fall back by Major-General Reynolds, taking a new position in the rear of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, and left flank of our first position. From this point we fired a few rounds of shell and solid shot, but thinking it a waste of ammunition, I asked and obtained permission of Colonel King to cease firing.

"In the rapid and heavy firing through the action we disabled two of the guns by breaking the axle of a three-inch rifled Rodman and the axle straps of a twelve-pounder Napoleon. In coming off the field we lost the three-inch rifle by the axle coming entirely off from the axle-bed, making it impossible to bring it any further. The piece was unlimbered and left in the road. The other disabled piece was brought off in safety."

During Sunday afternoon Col. Edward A. King was killed while near this battery, and when the battery retired from the field on Sunday evening Colonel King's body was taken from the field on one of the caissons of the battery.

The State of Indiana has erected a monument to the Nineteenth Indiana Battery on the Poe Field line west of the Lafayette road, and on the tablet of that battery is the following inscription:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

NINETEENTH BATTERY.

Capt. Samuel J. Harris, Lieut. Robert S. Lackey, Commanding.

Second Brigade (King).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, this battery reached Crawfish Springs, at 7 a. m., after an all-night march from Pond Spring; thence moved to vicinity of Brotherton's, and about 3:30 p. m. went into action south of the Poe house and west of the Lafayette road, where Captain Harris was wounded. Being flanked on the right, the battery withdrew to the north side of the Poe field, and was there engaged.

Sunday, September 20th, the battery became engaged at 10 a. m. where this monument stands, and was in action here until noon. It was then moved to the south side of Kelly field, a little northwest of where Colonel King's monument now stands, remaining there until 5:30 p. m., when the battery retired, taking the body of Colonel King on a caisson.

Casualties: Two enlisted men killed; Captain and fifteen men wounded; two missing; aggregate loss, twenty.

Markers have been set up for this battery to indicate several positions occupied by it during the battle of Chickamauga, other than the position in which their monument is placed. One marker is located east of the Lafayette road, just south of the Kelly field, on which is the following inscription:

INDIANA.

Nineteenth Battery (Harris).
Second Brigade (King).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).
Saturday, September 19, 1863, 4:50 p. m.

Also a marker in the Kelly field, near the King monument, bearing the same inscription excepting as to time. The time being fixed:

"Sunday, September 20, 1863, 12 m. to 5:30 p. m."

A third marker is placed in the woods west of the Lafayette road, south of the Poe house, bearing the same inscription as the first, excepting as to the time. The time being fixed:

"Saturday, September 19, 1863, 12 m. to 4 p. m."

TWENTY-FIRST BATTERY INDIANA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Twenty-first Battery of Indiana was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis on the 9th of September, 1862, with William W. Andrew as Captain, and was immediately sent to the defenses of Cincinnati at Covington, Ky., Cincinnati then being threatened by Confederate Gen. Kirby Smith with a heavy force. Upon the retirement of Gen. Kirby Smith from Kentucky this battery was sent to Lexington, and from thence to Richmond and Danville, Ky.: from thence to Louisville, where it remained until the 2d of February, 1863, when, under orders, it went to Nashville, Tenn. From Nashville it moved to Carthage, and from that place it joined an expedition to Rome, Ga., skirmishing with the enemy on the 19th and 26th of March, after which it was returned to Carthage, where it remained until the 3d of June, 1863, at which date it left Carthage and marched to Murfreesboro, where it was assigned to Turchin's Brigade of General Reynolds' Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and moved with that corps, on the 24th of June, in the campaign through Middle Tennessee.

In the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign this battery marched with Reynolds' Division, and was in an engagement with the enemy at Catlett's Gap, Ga. From thence it moved, with the Fourteenth Corps, to Chickamauga and participated in the battle of Chickamauga with Turchin's Brigade of Reynolds' Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. It was in the siege of Chattanooga and took part with the artillery in the storming of Missionary Ridge, on November 25, 1863. On the 5th of December it was sent to Nashville, Tenn., where it remained during the winter and until the 24th of March, 1864, when it was sent to Columbia, Tenn., at which place it was engaged in the attack and repulse of Confederate General Forrest's troops on the 1st of October.

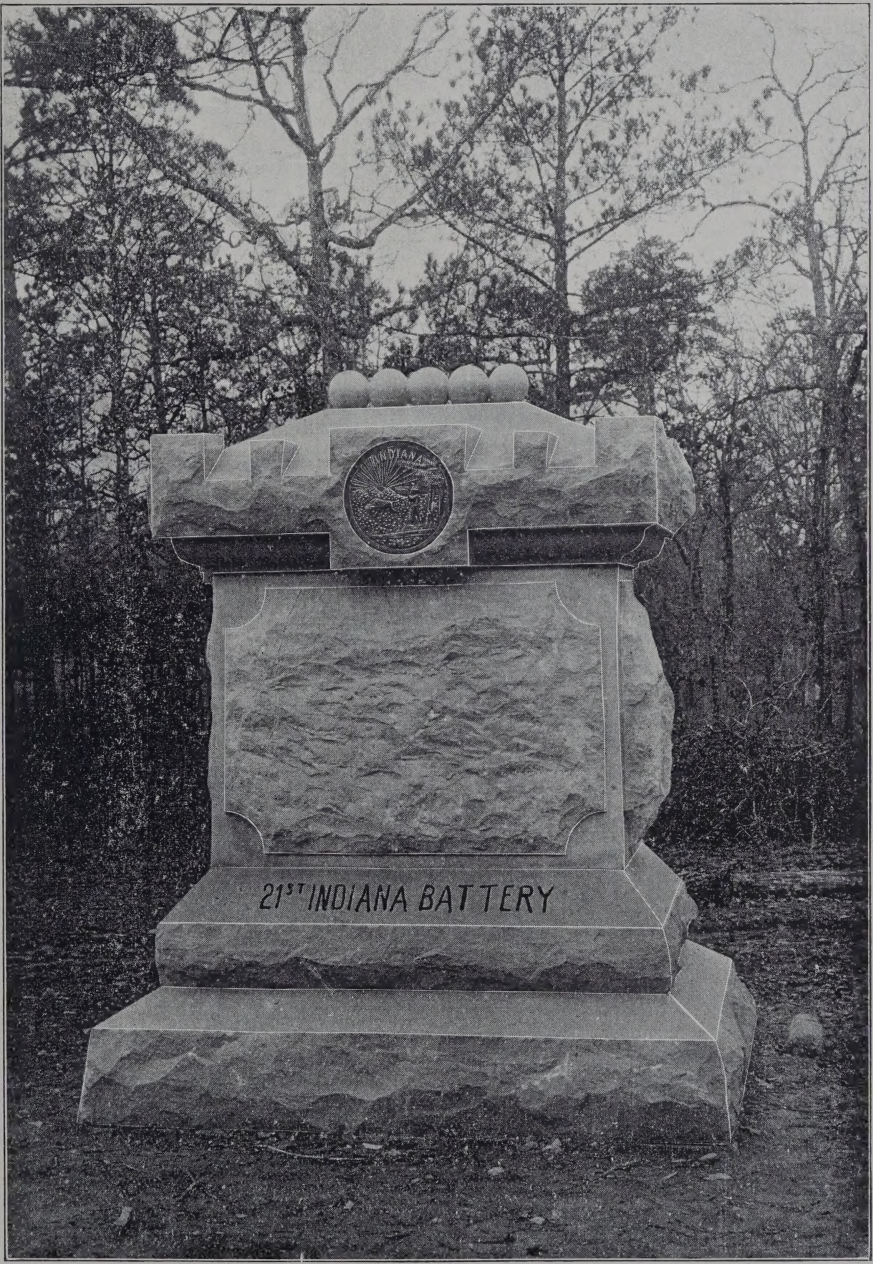
On the 17th of September, 1864, Capt. William W. Andrew was mustered out of the service on account of disability from wounds, and Lieut. Abram P. Andrew was promoted to the Captaincy of the battery.

When Hood advanced on Nashville the battery moved to Nashville and was engaged in the battle of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1862. After the battle of Nashville it was assigned to duty in that city as a part of the reserve artillery, and there remained until it was ordered to Indianapolis for muster-out. It was mustered out of the United States service June 21, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INDIANA BATTERY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Twenty-first Indiana Battery, for and during the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, was assigned to the Third Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John B. Turchin; Fourth Division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds; Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas.

This battery, with its brigade, on September 1, 1863, moved from Jasper, Tenn., to Shell Mound, Tenn., crossing the Tennessee river at Shell Mound ferry; on September 4th it moved across Raccoon Mountain to Squirreltown, Ga.; on September 5th it moved to Trenton, Ga.; September 10th to Johnson's Crook, on Lookout Mountain; September 11th moved across Lookout Mountain to Cooper's Gap, Ga.; on September 14th it reached Pond Spring, Ga.; on September 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Turchin's Brigade guarded the western opening to Catlitt's Gap, Pigeon Mountain, and in this service there was skirmishing every day.


INDIANA
21ST INDIANA BATTERY

TWENTY-FIRST INDIANA BATTERY.

On East Kelly Field Line.

On the evening of September 18th Turchin's Brigade started, with Reynolds' Division, of the Fourteenth Corps, for what became the battlefield of Chickamauga. After an all-night's march the brigade reached Crawfish Springs about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, halted near the Osborn house about 8 a. m., and prepared their breakfast. After their breakfast it moved with General Reynolds' Division to the left of the army, reaching the Kelly cross-roads near noon of that day. At the time Reynolds' Division reached the Kelly cross-roads the battle of September 19th had been raging during all of the forenoon and had extended from Jay's Mill, which was the extreme left of the Union Army in the battle of Saturday, September 19th, westward and southward from Jay's Mill to the Reed, or Winfrey, field and on towards the southwest, on to the Brock field and into the Brotherton woods. Just at the time Reynolds' Division reached the Lafayette road, near the Kelly house, Palmer's Division of Crittenden's Corps was hard pressed at the Brock field and at the Brotherton woods. General Reynolds sent Turchin's brigade to the southeast so that it came to the relief of Cruft's and Hazen's Brigade, then heavily engaged. This brigade, with the Twenty-first Indiana Battery, went into position on the crest overlooking the Brock field and was heavily engaged, with its brigade, until late in the afternoon and until the battle closed for that day.

About 4:30 p. m. on Saturday, the 19th, General Turchin reports that the enemy came in heavy columns on his front, and says: "There was wavering and indecision, and I ordered a charge; the brigade yelled and rushed forward and drove the enemy back in confusion, taking some prisoners. The brigade of Genreal Cruft charged with us. After consulting General Cruft we decided to fall back and re-form our lines on the original position. This being done we received orders from the General commanding to join the Second Brigade, which I subsequently did and that closed the day. The charge was executed by the whole brigade most gallantly. We routed, as we learned from the prisoners afterward, Law's Brigade, Hood's Division, Longstreet's Corps." Saturday night the brigade bivouacked near the Chattanooga road, near the Kelly house.

On Sunday morning the battery went into action, with its brigade, on the Kelly field lines south and east of the southeast corner of the Kelly field.

Capt. Abram P. Andrews, who during the battle of Chickamauga was a Lieutenant of this battery, reports that "on Sunday morning, when the battery went into action, it was divided, the right section, under command of Senior Second Lieut. William E. Chess, and the center section both being under the immediate command of Capt. William W. Andrew, going into position on the east side of the Kelly field, on the left of the brigade, and on the right of the Ninth Indiana Infantry; and the left section, Lieut. Abram P. Andrew commanding, going into position on the right of the brigade at the southeast of the Kelly field. At both of these points the fighting was very severe in the battle of the forenoon of Sunday, the 20th."

General Turchin, in his report of the battle, says: "At about 10 o'clock we were attacked by the enemy and for about an hour the infantry and the battery kept up a continual fire."

The battery remained in this position until about 2 p. m., when General Turchin received orders to change front to complete the line with the Second Brigade, he states that he directed this battery to move back and take place on the left of Captain Harris' Battery (Nineteenth Indiana), of the Second Brigade, and ordered the Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiment to support this battery, and was preparing to move when an order came from General Thomas to hold his position, and that he then moved the battery back to its original position, driving the enemy back. Later in the afternoon the line was changed so that Turchin's Brigade faced to the south, but after changing its position no fighting occurred.

In the battle of Sunday, Setpember 20th, this battery had four men fatally wounded and eight very seriously wounded; it had twelve horses killed, one gun disabled, and in the engagement fired four hundred and forty-two rounds of shell and canister. Col. James Barnett, Chief of Artillery of the Department of the Cumberland, in speaking of this battery, says that it held important positions and did good service. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, the division commander, says, in his report: "The Twenty-first Indiana Battery was skillfully and bravely managed and did fine execution, more especially on the 20th." Col. Isaac B. Suman, who was in command of the Ninth Indiana and immediately on the left of the battery, in the battle of Sunday morning, says of his regiment: "The regiment, assisted by Andrew's and Cockrell's batteries, not only checked the rebels' advance, but repulsed them with great slaughter." The battery retired, under orders, with its brigade, about 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, but owing to the fact that the sections of this battery occupied different positions on the line, the sections were separated and the battery did not come together in the retreat until it reached Rossville, where the entire battery rejoined the brigade that night.

The conduct of this battery during the battle of Chickamauga was fully equal to that of any other battery on the field, while not so long engaged as some of the other batteries, yet the battle that raged on their front on Sunday morning was as severe as on any other portion of the line. Others had more fighting to do, but none more severe than that in which this battery participated. The officers were brave, intelligent and understood their duties fully; the non-commissioned officers and members of the battery vied each with the other in discharging, to the fullest measure, every duty laid upon them.

The State of Indiana has erected a monument to mark the place where this battery did such effective service on the east Kelly field line on Sunday, September 20, 1863. The tablet upon the monument bears the following excellent record:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

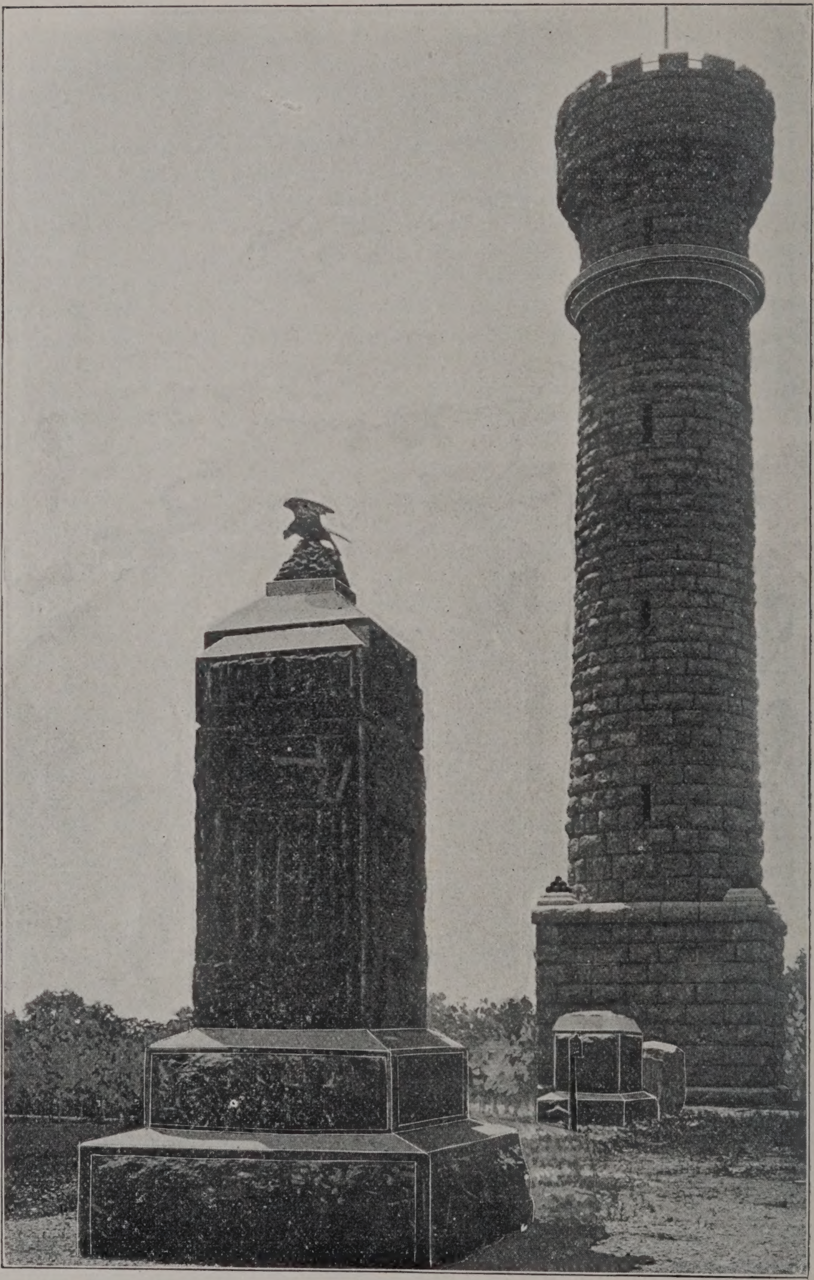
TWENTY-FIRST BATTERY.

Capt. William W. Andrew, Commanding.

Third Brigade (Turchin).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

September 19, 1863, this battery went into action northeast of the Poe house, and fired 180 rounds. At 3 p. m. was moved near to Brock field and took position, and went into action, firing case and canister until about 4:30 p. m., when the brigade withdrew.

September 20th went into position at this point and was engaged for several hours, after which moved a short distance to the rear and was engaged until 2 p. m., when it was ordered to the rear and out of action.



GLENN HILL.

Wilder Brigade Monument on right. Thirty-Ninth Indiana Monument on left.
Seventeenth Indiana Marker next Wilder Monument.

CHAPTER VIII.

DEDICATION OF THE INDIANA MONUMENTS AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899.

The ceremony of the turning over of the Indiana monuments and markers by the State to the United States occurred near the Wilder monument, on Glenn Hill, upon a platform erected especially for that service and the dedication of the Wilder monument, a monument erected to the brigade of Gen. John T. Wilder, an Indiana man, whose brigade consisted of Indiana and Illinois regiments and an Indiana battery, which made a glorious and effectual charge from that point, on the second day of the battle after the break in the Union lines, upon the exposed flank of the Confederate masses, which were pressing the broken Union troops.

The day of the dedication was a magnificent day, and the hill was crowded with visitors from Illinois and Indiana and from the surrounding country.

The exercises were opened at 11 a. m. by Capt. D. B. McConnell, President of the Indiana Chickamauga Commission, who spoke as follows:

"*General Boynton, President of National Commission—Ladies and Gentlemen*:

The period has arrived when of the labors of the Indiana Chickamauga Park Commission it may be said, they are completed. More than five years have elapsed since the Governor of Indiana, the Hon. Claude Matthews, in anticipation of legislation, appointed a commission, consisting of ten members, to begin the work of marking the positions of Indiana troops upon the battlefield.

The Commission organized by the election of Gen. Morton C. Hunter, President, who served until his death, of which I shall speak later on, and of Gen. James R. Carnahan as Secretary, who has served in that relation during the entire period of the service of the Commission, with conspicuous faithfulness, enthusiasm and self-sacrificing devotion. The Commission used his office as its headquarters, held its meetings and transacted its business there, using him as its corresponding secretary, recording secretary and common servant in the smaller matters appertaining to their individual connection with the Commission, which required personal attention at the capitol. All of these duties, legitimate and imposed, he performed with unfaltering cheerfulness, and in the end would only accept a moiety of the smallest compensation, which the Commission believed to be his due, and under the law might allow him.

To his skillful, devoted and untiring services the Commission is largely indebted for whatever of success has attended their efforts, and the State owes him a large debt of gratitude.

When organized the Commission immediately entered upon the performance of its duties, visiting the battlefield in May, 1894, and spending a week here, studying and marking the lines and positions of the respective organizations from Indiana, which were engaged in the battle.

The Commission found that it was hampered in the performance of its labors by the uncertainty as to the apprporiation, and determined to suspend operation, to devote itself to the task of securing the needed legislation. In their labors in securing the required appropriation the following winter, they were ably seconded by the earnest co-operation of the Hon. Claude Matthews, then Governor of Indiana, who was warmly interested in the enterprise, and by his earnest labors showed his pride in the record of Indiana soldiers and his determination that the places on this battlefield upon which their blood had been shed should be suitably marked, that their share in the glory of Chickamauga might be commemorated. This Commission will long remember the warm and earnest support and sympathy of Governor Claude Matthews for their work, and will remember with deep sorrow his shortened life.

Of the work of this Commission, I will not speak. During the five years we have been together we have done what we could to make the part that Indiana took in the battle of Chickamauga stand out in the clear light of truth. Napoleon is reported to have said, as he approached the end of life, when smarting under malignant attacks from enemies, 'History will do me justice.' He must have relied upon the presumption that the historian would, from the confused mass of materials at hand, dig out the truth. Our experience is that the truth is often obscured and lost, and is only rescued by almost infinite pains and labor.

We have done what we could to make the truth plain, with no spark of envy, jealousy or unkind feeling toward the soldiers of any other State, North or South. We have done what we could to bring into prominence not only what Indiana did here, but the proud fact that what she did here she did well, and the prouder fact that she kept in line with her record from the beginning of the war, subsequently maintained until the end; she was not disgraced by a single organization during the three bloody days of that awful struggle; for I include in the battle the 18th, when our mounted troops so gallantly retarded the advance of the enemy, until the main army reached the field, and in this Indiana troops were conspicuous, and with gallant soldiers from other States associated with them, covered themselves and their gallant leaders some of whom were Indianians, with imperishable glory, and merited the gratitude of the nation.

While the duties of the Commission have been laborious, and have extended over a long period of time, the association has not been without its reward. Coming together from different parts of the State, most of us meeting for the first time, the duties were performed practically without discord, and friendships were formed which will last until death comes to us.

Death has already come to us. Within a year after the organization of the Commission our much loved fellow-commissioner and comrade, Capt. Felix Shumate, yielded up his life. Shot and desperately wounded during his military service, from the effects of which he suffered all the remainder of his life, and of which he ultimately died, he still performed his duties to the end, in constant pain, often compelled to take his bed, when here with the Commission, and keep it for hours. When he had a moment's ease from pain he was up and at work, intent upon the performing of his duty to his beloved regiment, the Tenth Indiana. Literally with the brooding shadow of death constantly upon his spirit, and never-ceasing pain of body, he gave the last days of his life to the loving task of preserving the memory of his comrades, who had given up their lives upon this battlefield. He was a most lovable man and loyal comrade.

Death again visited us when the President of the Commission, Gen. Morton C. Hunter, was taken. In his death the Commission suffered an irreparable loss. Of his public career, of his great service as a soldier and a citizen, I do not speak. They are part of the history of the country. I speak of the personal loss to members of the Commission. We all loved him. He had a great, warm, generous heart, which seemed to take in all humanity. If we may judge his life by the years of our association with him, he never spoke ill of any one. While he was a man of strong character and positive, out-spoken opinions, he was gentle and loving as a child, and evil spoken of others found no lodgment in his broad, generous mind. His love for his regiment, and for his comrades who fought with him in battle, amounted to a passion. He repelled with indignation the term 'stragglers' when applied to some soldiers belonging to other regiments and other States, who joined him at his final stand on Snodgrass Hill and fought under his command. 'They were soldiers,' he said, 'not stragglers.' He was true and devoted to his friends. He wasted no time nor thought upon those who considered themselves his enemies. His was a broad, generous, loyal heart, and for his noble qualities we loved him. He died, perhaps in the fullness of years, after a life of success, honor and happiness, but the loss was one of bitter sorrow to us, and one that could not be amended.

Among other compensations which came to us, was the uniform courtesy and kindness of those in contact with whom we came in the discharge of our duties. To the National Commission and gentlemen connected with it we were especially indebted for unvarying kindness and valuable assistance at times when we were in great straits, which threatened us with humiliation and disaster, if not positive failure in our undertaking. Some misunderstandings there were, of course, but these adjusted themselves, and we were met with the same unvarying courtesy and valuable assistance from the Commission and the gentlemen connected with it.

Not to these gentlemen alone, but to all with whom we have come in contact, are we indebted. We cannot mention all, but of those to whom we are especially indebted we desire to mention Lieutenant Thompson, since promoted in the U. S. A., who was the Ordnance Officer on the staff of General Merritt, at Chicago, at the time to which I refer, a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, who was General Granger's Chief of Artillery at Chickamauga. He superintended our bronze work, inspected it himself, procured tests to be made of it, rendering us valuable, and what would be expensive services under other circumstances, and at the end would allow us to pay him nothing, not even expenses, saying, 'I do this for love of the soldier and for the cause for which my father fought.' We hold him in grateful remembrance.

In the performance of our duties here we have been greatly aided by those connected with the organization from Indiana, who were engaged in the battle. Some have visited the battlefield with us, at their own expense, to aid us in the location of the lines and positions of greatest importance. All responded cheerfully and brightly to our calls for aid, and there was little friction. If any there was, it was not more than naturally incident to all human transactions and to the diversity of human minds.

And now to the task before us. We have one with us to-day who was engaged in the battle for three days, as an enlisted man in one of the mounted regiments which fought the battle on the 18th, and was effectively engaged in the center of the whirlwind of battle during the two succeeding days. He now comes with us a Governor of Indiana. To him we have reported our task completed, our work done, and into his hands we surrender the result of our labors. He will now address you. I have the honor of introducing to you the Hon. James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana."

GOVERNOR MOUNT'S ADDRESS.

"*Gentlemen of the Indiana Chickamauga Commission:*

You have, with marked ability and with unflagging energy, devoted yourselves to this work. You have, with loyal devotion to the brave Indiana soldiers and with fidelity to each organization, endeavored to locate and mark the spot where they fought. In the performance of this arduous duty you have consulted maps, official reports, officers and men who fought on both opposite sides. Gentlemen, you are to be commended for the valuable service which you have rendered without compensation and with great sacrifice of time. The former President of the Commission, Gen. Morton C. Hunter, and Capt. Felix Shumate, while serving on this Commission, were called to cross the silent river and to bivouac on the Eternal Camping Ground. They were not permitted to see this finished work; neither were the brave men who died on this bloody field allowed to witness the fruition of their sacrifice.

In behalf of the soldiers of Indiana, I thank you for your faithful work. In the name of the people of the great Commonwealth of Indiana, who rejoice in the fame brought to it by the heroism of her soldiers, I commend you for your splendid service, your noble work, and now representing the State, I receive at your hands these monuments and markers, and will commit them to the sacred trust of the United States government. Through all time they will commemorate the valor and the patriotism of Indiana soldiers who fought and died on this memorable field.

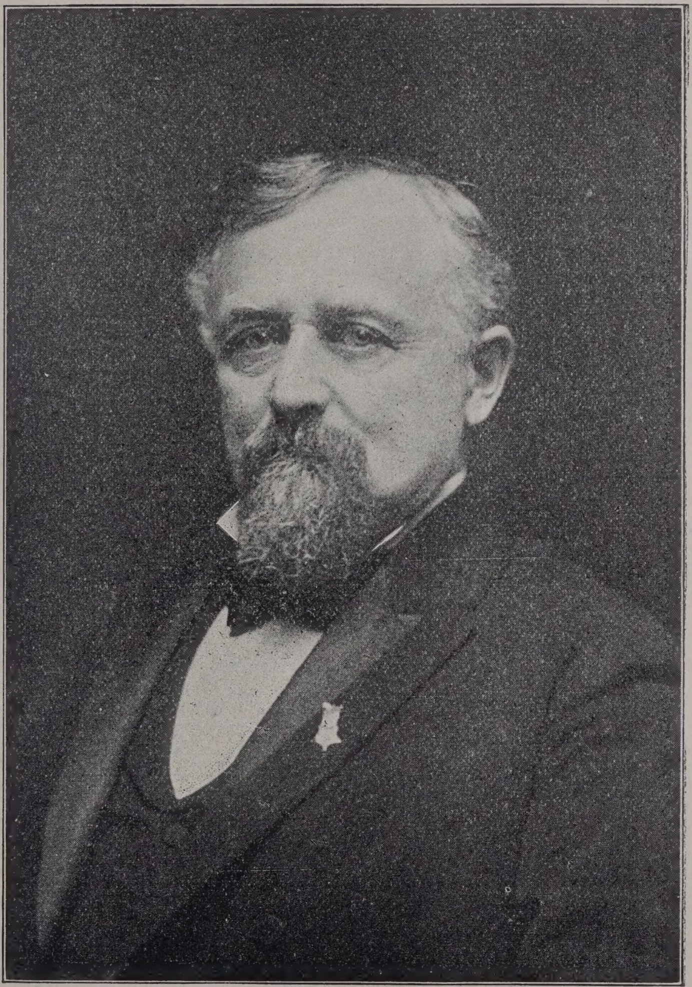
I rejoice that it was my lot to be an humble participant in the great battle fought on these grounds thirty-six years ago. I esteem it a signal honor for one who stood in the ranks of the common soldier then to be chosen on this occasion to speak in the memory of the brave soldiers of a great State and to stand upon the very spot where I fought then, and in the shadow of the monument which commemorates that occasion.

How changed the scene since the memorable days of that mortal combat! Then, amid thunder peals of artillery, the incessant rattle of musketry, the cheers of the charging columns, the smoke of battle that hung like a sable curtain, hid the face of the sun at noon-day from the awful scene. Then were these valleys and hillsides strewn with the dead and dying.

How different to-day. The fallen heroes of the contesting armies sleep side by side. The surviving heroes of the mortal combat clasp hands in fraternal union across the once bloody chasm. Combatants then; comrades to-day—united now in a union to be disturbed no more. Battalions North and South now line up under Old Glory, and no foreign foe will ever be able to withstand their united prowess and unfaltering patriotism. This nation, with its unified energy, will now move on to the higher destiny God has ordained for it.

"The Government owes a solemn obligaiton to the brave men who threw themselves into the breach, offering all for the nation's life, the preservation of the Union. No State has shown greater devotion to her soldiers and sailors than has Indiana. In Monument Place, in her capital city, she has erected to the memory of these men the grandest monument ever builded to the memory of fallen heroes. On this battlefield the State has erected monuments to each regiment and battery, and markers tell where they fought. To-day we are assembled to dedicate these monuments and to turn them over to the sacred vigil of the Government.

"It seems eminently appropriate on this occasion that some reference to the severity and importance of this battle should be made. The army of General



GOVERNOR JAMES A. MOUNT.

Sergeant Company D, Seventy-second Indiana, at Battle of Chickamauga.

Rosecrans, flushed with victory, had for three months been pushing further and further into the heart of the Confederacy. His extended lines of communication and increasing remoteness from his base of supplies, the defense of which required daily reductions of his valuable force, placed him at a great disadvantage, while the contracted lines to be defended by General Bragg, by reason of his falling back upon his base of supplies, was constantly augmenting his force for battle. In addition to this increase of available men, Bragg's Army was being rapidly reenforced, both from the East and from the West. It was evidently a well-planned campaign, intended by hasty concentration to fall upon and destroy Rosecrans' Army. The reenforcements, being Generals Longstreet, Buckner, Bushrod Johnson and others, leave no question but that the intention was to overwhelm the victorious army of Rosecrans. While the official reports as to the numbers engaged are somewhat conflicting, a conclusion must be reached beyond the peradventure of a doubt, and that is the Confederate forces largely exceeded the Union forces in this battle.

"The battle of Chickamauga was of great moment. If the concentrated armies under General Bragg could crush the army under Rosecrans, they could hold this important strategic point, the very doorway to the heart of the Confederacy, the gateway through which Sherman subsequently marched to the sea.

"Upon no other battle, save that of Gettysburg, hung greater destinies than upon that of Chickamauga. No battle of the war was more stubbornly contested. In no great battle of the war was the per cent. of loss so heavy. It may be safely assumed that in no great conflict of modern warfare has the percentage of loss been so great. Upon good authority the killed, wounded and missing of both armies amounted to 40 per cent. of the total number engaged.

"In the decisive battle of Waterloo, which determined the fate of Napoleon, the ratio of the loss to the total number engaged was but 16 per cent.

"In the famous charge of the Light Brigade. at Balaklava, where the daring six hundred charged into the jaws of death, 'cannon to the right of them, cannon to the left of them, volleyed and thundered,' and yet in this charge which gained for them world-wide renown, ever after relieving them from danger and permitting them to rest upon the bloody bought laurels, the loss in killed and wounded was but 36 per cent.

"General Bragg estimated his loss at two-fifths of his army. Some reports place Longstreet's loss at 45 per cent. The loss as given in some of the brigades of Bragg's Army seems almost incredible. Helm's Brigade of Breckinridge's Division went into battle with 1,763 men and came out with 432, losing over two-thirds besides its commander. Bates' Brigade, of Buckner's Corps, lost 608 out of 1,085. Biddell's Division lost 1,402 out of 3,176, nearly 50 per cent.

"In the space of a single hour on the afternoon of the 20th, Gracie's Brigade, of the same corps, lost 698 out of 2,003. Another brigade (Kellie's) of this corps reports a loss of 300 out of 876. Still another reports a loss of 50 per cent. B. R. Johnson's Division, out of 3,683, lost 1,435, nearly one-half. Mancy's Brigade, of Cheatham's Division, lost half its number. Wilson's Brigade lost 50 per cent., and Ector's in the same proportion.

"The Union loss, while less than the Confederate, was not far below 40 per cent. General Hill, who commanded Hardee's Confederate corps during the battle, said: 'I have never seen the Federal dead lie so thickly on the ground, save in front of a sunken wall in Fredericksburg. There was no more splendid fighting in 1861, when the flower of the Southern youth was in the field, than was displayed in those bloody days of September, 1863. But it seems to me the elan (spirit) of the Southern soldier was never seen after Chickamauga. That brilliant dash, which had distinguished him upon a thousand battlefields, was gone forever. He fought stoutly to the last, but after Chickamauga, with the sullenness of despair and without the enthusiasm of hope. That barren victory sealed the fate of the Confederacy.

"This brief reference to the magnitude of the army and the loss sustained will enable us the better to comprehend the fury of this sanguinary struggle and the glory won by the daring intrepidity of our gallant boys.

"Indiana furnished two divisions and eleven brigade commanders. Twenty nine regiments of infantry were engaged in this battle, as follows: Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Fifty-eighth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-second, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and First. Also three regiments of cavalry, the Second, Third and Fourth. Also eight batteries of artillery, as follows: Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first, making a total of forty Indiana organizations which took part in this memorable conflict.

"Wilder's Brigade, in which two Indiana regiments and one battery—the Seventeenth and the Seventy-second Regiments and the Eighteenth Battery—engaged the enemy Friday, and were reenforced at night by Dick's Brigade, in which were two Indiana regiments, the Forty-fourth and the Eighty-sixth. These two regiments held the line east of the Lafayette road Friday night, thus enabling Thomas to get into position for the battle on Saturday morning, the 19th.

The first infantry engaged Saturday morning was the Tenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana. The first field officer killed in this battle was Col. William B. Carroll, of the Tenth Indiana. The only Confederate battery captured at Chickamauga was captured by the Seventy-ninth Indiana, which was commanded by Colonel, afterward Gen. Fred Knefler. The last volley fired from Snodgrass Hill was by the Ninth Indiana, which was a response to the challenge to surrender. Indiana soldiers were the first engaged in this terrible conflict, and the last to retire from the bloody field. The State lost in this engagement 3,926 men. Indiana had more men actually engaged in the battle of Chickamauga and sustained a greater loss in killed and wounded than the United States lost on land and sea in defeating the Spanish armies and in destroying their fleets.

While we laud the valor of Indiana soldiers, we are not unmindful of the patriotic ardor and dauntless courage that characterized the soldiers of other States, who won immortal fame on this ever-memorable field. They, too, are fittingly remembered by monuments that attest the grateful memory of the States they so nobly represented. Over all and above all towers the "Rock of Chickamauga." On that historic 20th of September, when the fury of the awful struggle seemed as if reenforced by the very hosts of the infernal regions, the waves of the sea dashing against the Rock of Gibraltar, only to recede in broken spray, were not more grandly terrible than the furious charge of the rebel columns against General Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga.

The monument on the field of Marathon, that commemorates Grecian valor and Persian defeat, bears this inscription:

"'Miltiades, thy fame must every Persian own,
'And honored by thy prowess, lies the field of Marathon.'

Truly honored by the prowess of General Thomas, lies this field, glorious to Union valor. Our work here this day adds no luster to this battle. These monuments erected by the State but feebly express the devotion of our people to the memory of the heroes whose valor has crowned this field with imperishable honor. This sacred ground was crimsoned with the blood of Indiana soldiers and made forever illustrious by their undaunted courage.

These monuments, which we this day intrust to the watchful care of the United States Commission of Chickamauga, will stand as sentinels, eloquent in their silence, proclaiming that this Government of the people, for the people and by the people shall be defended down through the ages yet to come. No monument can be too imposing, no tribute too lofty for those who gave the full measure of their patriotic devotion to the country. All the Indiana soldiers who fought here, in sacrifice, in suffering, gave much—some gave all—for the Nation's life.

In memory of these, not alone perpetuated in cold, lifeless marble, but in warm throbbing hearts, in behalf of the great Commonwealth of Indiana, I now commit to the sacred keeping of the Government the monuments erected on this consecrated ground."

ADDRESS OF GEN. H. V. BOYNTON.

"*Governor Mount, Comrades and Friends*:

"It is pleasant to greet a Governor who was in it. We have welcomed many Governors heretofore on similar occasions, but never one who was in the battle.

So, it is not necessary to tell you, sir, that the flags of Indiana were everywhere, and, in hackneyed phrase, that they were in the thickest of the fight, for, as you well know, it was thickest everywhere.

In the outset it gives me pleasure to testify before you that your State Battlefield Commission, who, to-day, surrendered their work to your hands, have been from the first, and through the years of their responsible labors, energetic, painstaking and faihtful in the performance of the most responsible duties committed to them. They have been an honor to their State, and I can wish no better thing for you, sir, than this: That in the discharge of your varied and important public duties you may receive from all who assist you in State affairs the same faithfulness as these servants of the State have shown in their work on these wide extended fields.

Let me briefly indicate where the banners of Indiana floated in the battles on these fields. They were at Pea Vine in the morning of the 18th of September, in the preliminary movements of that day; at Alexander and Reed's Bridge, and at Glass' Mill. They were at the opening of the great battle on the 19th, where the Seventy-fourth and the Tenth were among the first engaged. They charged here at the Widow Glenn's. They fought bitterly and successfully at Viniard's. They were in the swirling vortex in front of Brotherton's and Poe's, and fought long into the night by the flashing of the enemy's guns far in advance under Johnson. They stood firm on the Kelly field line throughout Sunday, and were steadfast on Snodgrass Hill with Steedman, Brannan, Wood, Granger and George H. Thomas; and the rifles of the Ninth Indiana, in which your chairman, Judge McConnell, served, rung out there in the closing volleys of the battle.

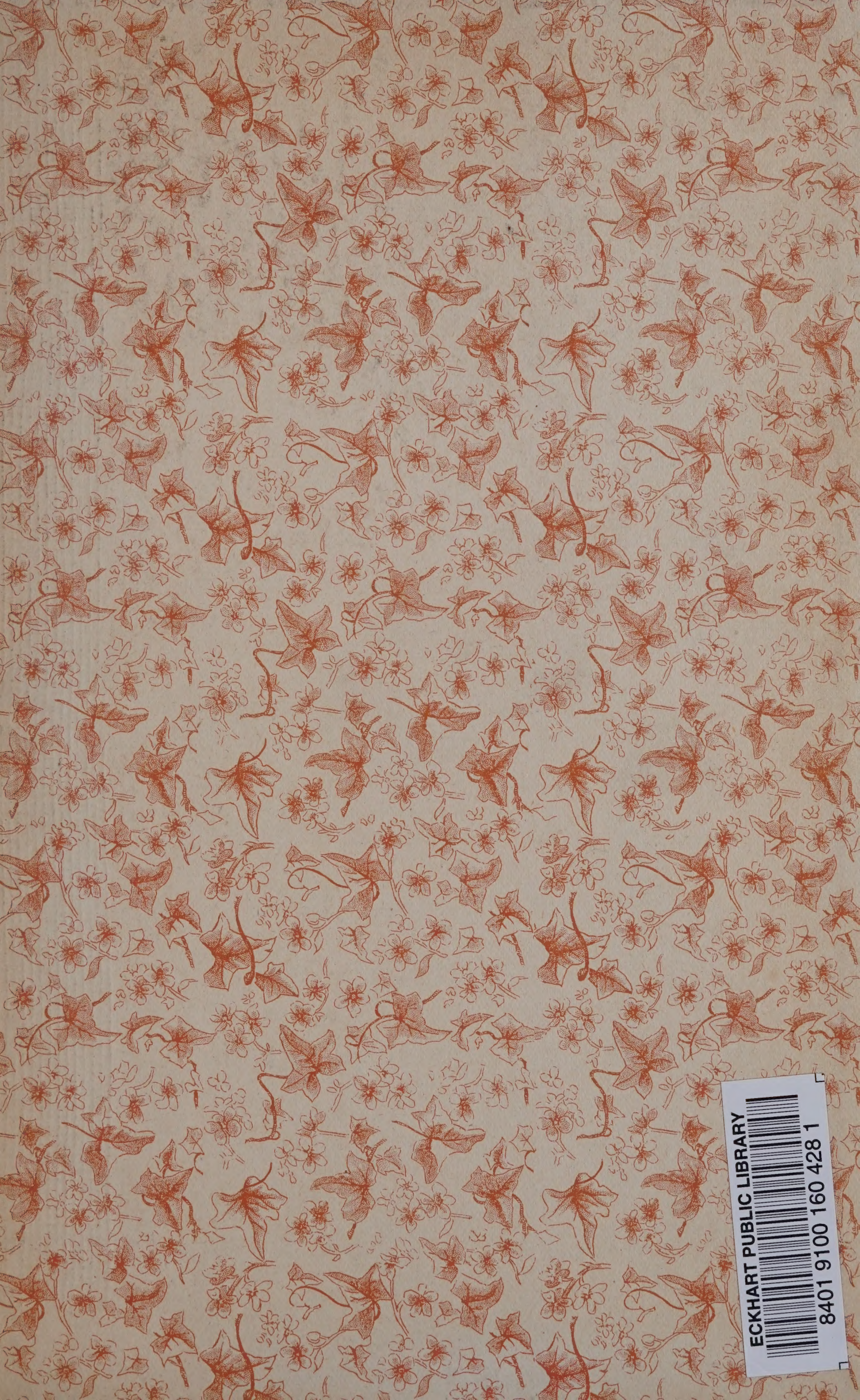
The monuments you dedicate are to the veterans of the Civil War, when Oliver P. Morton, a giant among the war Governors, was the Executive of Indiana. It is fitting that the ceremonies of dedication should be under the direction of your War Governor in that recent war of results more marvelous than any recorded in history. By his promptness, efficiency, energy and patriotism he created an enviable record for his State and for himself.

The first war in the fierce heat of its battles welded our States into a nation. The second, and recent one, advanced our nation in the estimation of all the world, a century's stride in the path of national greatness.

Nothing can better illustrate the completeness of our Union than the presence on this platform of Forrest Post of Confederate Veterans, taking official part in the dedication of the Wilder Brigade monument, and nothing can be more cheering to the heart of every true patriot than such presence and such participation.

And now, Governor Mount, commissioned by the Secretary of War, in his name, and with a deep sense of the honor which your State confers, I receive these monuments and markers of the State of Indiana, whose regiments and batteries were the second in numbers, but second to none in valor of the troops from the States which made up the great Union Army which fought on this field, into the care and keeping of our Great Republic."

The End



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